"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Probably fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate temperature; light variable winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 14.

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BERLIN PRESS ASSAILS OUR NOTE AS UNNEUTRAL AND THREATENING; INSISTS GERMANY WILL NOT YIELD

DISPLEASED BY ITS FINALITY

Most Newspapers Resent Phrase "Deliberately Unfriendly."

ITS FIRMNESS A SURPRISE

Naval Critics Renew Charge That the President Seeks to Favor Great Britain.

BUT AVOID ANY OUTBURSTS

Keenest Feeling Evoked by the Impression That It Closes Debate.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London.)—The full text of the American note is finally published in this morning's papers, the delay being attributed to the trouble the official linguistic experts had in translating it into German words which would faithfully reproduce President Wilson's shades of thought. The Kaiser's stylists are said to have faced a hard task in arriving at a satisfactory official translation.

The phrase "belligerent act of retaliation' apparently caused the particular difficulty. It was finally solved by putting the American original in parenthesis beside a slightly inaccurate German translation of the phrase.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns that while finding the contents of the note disappointing, many German statesmen and editors, who had the opportunity of reading the original text, expressed keen appreciation and admiration of the President's literary style, some labeling it a literary masterpiece. But the cultivated German does not extend his approval of the note beyond its style, while the man in the street is frankly surprised and puzzled by it, and does not know whether to feel insulted or not.

The Berlin press prints columns of comment, which is regarded here as surprisingly restrained and dignified, considering the circumstances. The restraint probably is due in part to the fact that Berlin is flagbedecked in celebration of the Eastern victories. Everybody is feeling happy over the prospect of Warsaw's fall. Even Count von Reventlow does not indulge in strong talk.

Expresses Pained Surprise.

The press is unanimous in considering the note disappointing, and expresses pained surprise at President Wilson's stand. The view is that he has just brushed the German proposals aside without even being willing to argue about them or make counter proposals. Both the press and the people are inclined to take umbrage at the phrase "deliberately unfriendly," characterizing this as giving a decidedly unfriendly tone to the whole note.

The popular belief undoubtedly has been strongly confirmed by the note that President Wilson is "pro-English" and unneutral, and that he is trying to wrest the submarine weapon from Germany's hand. There is, however, a renewed expression of confidence that the submarine war will be continued, and that Germany cannot be dictated to by President Wilson or any one else. It is worth noting, however, that publication of the note has not increased the tension of the German-American situation at this end at least. There has been no outburst of anti-American feeling.

Blames American Press.

Captain Persius, the naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The note expresses a determination to rob us of the weapon to which we pin the greatest hopes in the war on England. It indicates that the pro-British troublemakers have finally won over the President. The Anglophile press attempts to incite the American people against Germany, but we have not given up hope that the commonsense of the American people will conquer in the United States and that the sensible citizens will prevent others from letting themselves be employed as a cover for English property, particularly arms and ammunition, and thereby possibly dragging their country into a situation which, to say the least, would have to be called a costly adventure."

Calls It Threatening.

Count von Reventlow in the Tageszeitung, says:

"The tone of the note is not such as to appeal to the vast majority of the Germans, for it directs its appeal in a far too threatening and peremptory tone.

"The note will make a bad impres-

Continued on Page 5.

Flood of Messages, Approving Note, Reaches Wilson; President Is Gratified but Makes No Comment

CORNISH, N. H., July 25.—Telegrams from people in all parts of the United States, approving the latest note sent to Germany on submarine warfare, came to President Wilson today. He also read editorials on the note in many newspapers.

The President was gratified by the general tone of the messages and editorials, but will continue to make no comment regarding the situation until an answer or some official indication of the way Germany has received the note has come to him.

It was said at Harlakenden House today that the President would await definite action in the direction of national defense until he had received the reports of the heads of the Navy and War Departments after his return to Washington. He has been quietly studying the question of national defense for several months.

Up to the present there has been no indication that the President plans to call an extra session of Congress to consider national defense or any other subject, but it is known that some Democratic leaders believe that Congress should meet in the Fall, and the President may decide to follow their advice.

LONDON COMMENDS PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Most of the Newspapers Find in It, However, a Practical Ultimatum.

PUZZLED BY ONE PHRASE

They Cannot See Any Evidence That Germany Has Mitigated Her Submarine Methods.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—The morning newspapers devote great attention to President Wilson's latest note to Germany, which is applauded for its firm tone, dignity, and force.

The Daily News remarks at the outset that in spite of the scrupulously diplomatic language employed, there is no doubt that the note is an ultimatum. Continuing, The Daily News says:

"The action of the German Government has forced Washington to descend from the general to the particular. The demand for reparation for American lives lost in the Lusitania and for the disavowal by Germany of the submarine commander's act might conceivably be the subject of prolonged negotiations, but the last clause of the message puts an end to negotiations."

Discussing the possible result of the note, The Daily News says:

"The natural attitude of the Wilhelmstrasse in the face of the American ultimatum would be to delay. But there are two considerations which make the success of a merely dilatory policy doubtful. The very nature of the submarine campaign makes it extremely difficult to avoid the offense which Wilson has indicated will be regarded as final.

"In the second place, there exist doubts which seem at least to be well founded, whether Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's control is at all perfect, so far as the German Admiralty is concerned. A single intractable submarine commander may now destroy in a few seconds the flimsy fabric which is all that remains of official German-American friendship.

"We still hesitate to believe that this will really happen, but the history of German conduct of this war gives no security at all that it will not."

The Choice for Germany.

The Daily Chronicle comments:

"As the Lokal Anzeiger observes and as is obvious upon its text, it does not exclude further negotiation. In the face of Wilson's closing declaration the German Government, into what other negotiations it may enter, has only two practical alternatives, either to abandon the campaign of submarine piracy or else to continue it with the knowledge that the next Lusitania, Gulflight, Cushing, or Falaba case will cause the United States to break off diplomatic relations, and possibly to declare war. The choice between these alternatives will show whether the party represented by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz or that represented by the Imperial Chancellor has obtained the last word in the Kaiser's counsels. We forbear to speculate on the outcome.

"Our last Admiralty return of submarine sinkings was for the twenty-second week of the blockade. Down to that point the pirates had destroyed ninety-eight British merchantmen and no less than ninety-five neutrals. As there are far more British than neutral merchantmen plying the seas, it will be seen that the toll taken of neutrals by this blind wickedness is relatively heavier than that taken of Germany's enemies.

"As a military measure the submarine atrocity is a failure. It has neither starved us nor frightened us, and at present seems unlikely to do either.

"An outside observer might wonder why it continues, but no doubt there are many personal factors, from the Grand Admiral von Tirpitz down, that will carry almost as much weight in the decision as concrete results may.

"We confess that we are unable to see what events of the last two months have, as President Wilson puts it, 'clearly indicated that it is possible and practicable to conduct such submarine operations as have characterized the activity of the Imperial German

Continued on Page 5.

GERMAN ALLIANCE CONDEMNS NOTE

New York State Organization Says President's Stand May Lead to War.

CALLS FOR PEACE MEETINGS

Resolution, Sent to Wilson, Asserts Berlin Pointed Out Way to Settlement.

UTICA, N. Y., July 25.—The German-American Alliance of New York State, in convention here, announced today the adoption of a resolution, a copy of which was sent to President Wilson, which urges "peace loving people," and "especially Americans of German origin," to protest against any attempt to draw this country into the European war. It says, in part:

"Whereas, President Wilson in his last note has expressed the threat against Germany that any new case of an attack on unarmed ships, causing the death of American citizens, will be considered as a deliberately unfriendly act, thereby assuming toward the German Government, which insists that it cannot cease its submarine blockade against England in self-defense, an attitude which is equivalent to an ultimatum.

"Whereas, this standpoint of our Government makes impossible any compromise or a settlement of differences by arbitration and is not in accordance with the humanitarian, peace-promoting policy of our republic, thus creating a situation out of which Congress when eventually called can hardly find a solution other than a declaration of war against our old fatherland.

"Whereas, Germany in this controversy has made concessions to our Government which will guarantee the safety of American passengers as long as we do not export war material to belligerents on passenger ships, thereby pointing out between two friendly nations the way for an amicable settlement of existing as well as future differences in line with our past arbitration policy; be it

"Resolved, That we, the German-American Alliance of the State of New York, in convention assembled at Utica, July 23-25, condemn this autocratic action of the President, taken without previous consent of Congress, as a dangerous usurpation of power and a peril to our peace."

The resolution concludes as follows:

"We support with the greatest energy the standpoint of the 'friends of peace,' as expressed in the recent gigantic mass meeting attended by 100,000 citizens at Madison Square Garden in New York City, and we appeal to the peace-loving people of our country, and especially to the Americans of German origin, who are affected most by a conflict with their mother country, to take part by mass demonstrations and by overwhelming attendance at the National Peace Congress to be held at Chicago on Sept. 5 and 6, 1915, so as to demonstrate to the President that, excepting in the case of a hostile attack or an invasion of our country, the American people are determined not to let themselves become involved in war with any nation."

The signers of the resolution include Theodore Sutro of New York, Henry W. Brendel of Buffalo, Alexander E. Oberlander of Syracuse, and Dr. Hugo Schweitzer of Brooklyn.

SUBMARINES DESTROY 7 VESSELS; 15 MEN LOST

British Trawlers Believed to Have Sunk One German Raider With Bombs and Gun Fire.

LONDON, July 25.—German submarines today resumed their activity in English waters, sinking a British steamer, a French steamer, and five British trawlers. One of the U boats is reported to have been destroyed by bombs and gunfire. Fifteen British seamen lost their lives either as a result of torpedo fire or mines.

The French steamship Danae, bound from Liverpool for Archangel, Russia, was sunk off Cape Wrath, which forms the northwestern extremity of Scotland. The trawlers Henry Charles, Kathleen, Activity, and Prosper were sent to the bottom in the North Sea. The crews of all the vessels were saved.

The Danae was attacked by two submarines. The crews of the trawlers state that one of the underwater craft was sunk by means of bombs and shells fired from the trawlers.

The British steamer Firth (406 tons) of Aberdeen, bound from France for Firth of Forth, was torpedoed today in the North Sea. Four of the crew were killed by the explosion.

The Grimsby trawler Perseus was destroyed today by a mine. Her crew of ten were killed.

The Admiralty announces the loss of the Aberdeen trawler Briton, but does not state whether by a torpedo or a mine. The skipper of the trawler was killed and five of the crew are missing, and are believed to have been drowned.

Blind S O S Call Received at Fire Island; Distressed Ship's Appeal for Aid Broken Off

The United States naval wireless station on Fire Island caught an S O S signal at 9:50 o'clock last night. Before the ship which was calling for help could give even her name or position the message was broken off. Apparently the ship which was sending the wireless was unable to finish the message.

For forty minutes the Fire Island station kept calling back, in the hope that the break was only temporary and that in time the station could get further information. As nothing else followed the first S O S, the Fire Island operator began passing the news to all wireless stations up and down the coast, and also to ships at sea, telling them to keep a sharp watch for sign of any trouble.

The message was caught at the Brooklyn Navy Yard station, and by the coast guard ship Mohawk, cruising outside. The Mohawk got ready to set out to the rescue of a ship in distress near by. The Seneca at Quarantine was also ordered to be ready to steam out at a moment's notice.

Naturally, the theory was promptly expressed that the ship calling for help might be some vessel sailing with munitions from this port which had been damaged by bombs placed in the cargo.

Attempts were made to reach the great station at Sayville and find out if the message had been caught there, but the Sayville plant's telephone was out of order. So was that at the Fire Island plant. The Sea Gate station, with which telephone communication from Manhattan was possible for a few minutes about 11 o'clock, could not be reached later.

The operator at Fire Island reported later by wireless that the distress signal he caught was sent out by an auxiliary set, which is carried on the upper decks of ships and is operated by storage batteries.

This fact would indicate that the ship was at most no further than 200 miles off the coast, and might be much nearer, as the radius of these auxiliary sets ranges from 100 to 200 miles. The law requires that auxiliary sets shall have a sending radius of at least 100 miles.

The short distance from which the message was sent, therefore, eliminated the probability that it was from the Orduna, which should then have been 1,200 miles at sea. The Cymric should have been 750 miles out at the same time, the Tuscania 450 miles, the Touraine 400 miles, and the Anconia about 300 miles. These were the principal vessels which left New York late last week.

The use of the auxiliary set also indicated that the ship was in serious trouble, as the wireless ordinarily is operated on current from the ship's dynamo, which usually is situated deep in the hold. The flooding of the hold, naturally, would put the dynamo out of commission.

The operator at Fire Island was able definitely to fix the instrument as the auxiliary set because of the character of the sparks and the strength—or lack of strength—of the signals.

Commander Upham, aide to Rear Admiral Usher, in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was notified that a ship was in trouble and that apparently her wireless apparatus had been damaged. He set to work at once to try to get, through the Navy Yard wireless, any information obtainable.

A letter from New Orleans, signed "Pearce," was received by The Brooklyn Eagle on July 19, threatening disaster to vessels carrying war munitions from New York. The letter bore considerable similarity to letters with the same signature received by New Orleans newspapers about the time British ships carrying munitions sailed from that port. A letter to the same purport was sent on July 19 to The Philadelphia Public Ledger. The letter sent to Brooklyn said:

"The purpose of this communication is to warn American citizens living in your vicinity to keep clear of British vessels sailing from Brooklyn, New York, New Orleans, Savannah, Newport News, and Montreal. Our men are now operating from each of these ports, and Americans will do well to heed the warning ere it is too late. Vessels flying the American flag will be perfectly immune from either submarine or explosive operation."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—No report has been made to the Navy Department concerning the distress signal caught by the Naval Wireless Station at Fire Island and the Naval Wireless Station at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Naval Wireless Station at Arlington, Va., did not catch the signal and has not received a report from any of the naval wireless stations along the coast.

RUSSIANS MENACE MACKENSEN'S FLANK

Great Austro-German Offensive South of Warsaw Making Scant Progress.

DRIVE AT PETROGRAD ROAD

Army That Broke Across the Narew and Forces in North Seek to Cut Communications.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—Only the northern point of the pincers which the Austro-Germans for more than a week have been trying to close around Warsaw and the Russian armies in the Polish salient has made any progress during the last few days. This point, according to the German official report, has forced its way across the Narew River between the fortresses of Ostrolenka and Pultusk, and is advancing toward the Bug River, which stands for the greater part of the way between it and the Warsaw-Vilna Railway, its objective.

The other point, which Field Marshal von Mackensen is directing at the Chelm-Lublin Railway, has hardly gained a yard of ground since it reached the village of Rieovetz, just south of the railway.

In offering stubborn resistance to the German advance, the Russians are making a continual threat at von Mackensen's flank along the Bug River from the east of Chelm to east of Lemberg. Between Krylow and Sokal their attacks have been particularly severe, compelling the Germans to send reinforcements, probably intended to support von Mackensen, to meet them.

Along the Vistula to the south and west of Warsaw there has been little change except for the occupation by the Germans of some positions evacuated by the Russians when they drew in their line.

While Warsaw is under heavy pressure, the Austro-Germans have a lot of stiff work before them if they are to bring their operations to a successful ending by its capture. After crossing the Narew they still have a broader river, the Bug, lined with fortresses, to face, while in the south the Russians have good positions north of the Lublin-Chelm Railway which might prove the undoing of the army which attacked them.

Many are of the opinion that the most dangerous attacks at the moment are those which are being made in the provinces of Courland, Kovno, and Grodno, at the lines of communications between Warsaw and the northern interior of Russia. These attacks are being delivered for the most part by cavalry, and will doubtless be met in due time by the concentration of Cossacks in these regions.

Dash Toward Riga Merely a Feint.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans are developing a new movement or plan.

It appears that the attack in the Baltic provinces, directed seemingly upon Riga, was merely a preliminary movement to aid an advance in quite a different direction. Before reaching Mitau—that is, one long march from Riga—the enemy suddenly turned southwestward. Simultaneously other movements were developed.

Junishky, on the highroad twenty-six miles northeast of Shavli, was seized, and from Rossieny, forty miles south of Shavli, another quite distinct force has begun a march due east. The column which seized Junishky, like the columns recently engaged before Mitau, is marching southeast. These combined movements are being made in such force as to prove their importance to the German general strategic plan.

Experts here no longer speak of German operations north of the Niemen as demonstrations or diversions, but regard them as indicating that the enemy's

Continued on Page 4.

AUSTRIAN STAFF EVACUATES GORIZIA

Fall of Isonzo Fortress Under Italian Attacks Believed to be Imminent.

PLAVA FORT DESTROYED

Invaders Force Foe Back Two Miles at Ternova—18,000 Austrians Captured in Two Months.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, July 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Gorizia has been evacuated by the Austrian General Staff in view of the imminence of its fall.

General Conrad has appealed to Vienna for indispensable reinforcements.

GENEVA, July 25.—Dispatches to the Tribune from Chiasso and Laibach say that the fall of Gorizia is imminent, as the city has received the heaviest bombardment thus far in the Austro-Italian war. The Italians, the dispatches say, have taken many prisoners, including eighty Bavarians.

The battle continues on Carso Plateau, where both sides are declared to be losing heavily. The Italians bombarded Plava Friday and Saturday and destroyed the strongest fort there, No. 3, and also one 12-inch gun.

The correspondents say that the Austrians made a counter-attack on Monte Nero and succeeded in recapturing some trenches. The Italians at Ternova are reported to have forced back the Austrians two miles.

It is asserted that the Italians are virtually masters of the northern shore of Lake Garda, where many torpedo boats are aiding in the attack on Riva.

ROME, via Paris, July 25.—The following official communication was issued on Saturday by the War Office:

In Cadore we have completed the occupation of Tofana and repelled slight enemy attacks. Against our position at Monte Piano, north of the basin of Misurina, the enemy also tried an attack which was promptly repulsed.

In the Monte Nero zone our forward advance continues along the crest of Luzinica. On the Isonzo front the enemy sought by habitual night attacks, all of which were fruitless, to trouble our works and positions we had conquered. Yesterday morning the enemy also attempted an advance in force against our right wing occupying Carso, but were obliged to fall back, suffering heavy losses and leaving in our hands some dozens of prisoners, including an officer.

According to orders found on the Austrian officer, who was taken prisoner, the attack we repulsed on July 22 and already recounted in yesterday's communique was of a general character, intended to throw back our left wing occupying the region this side of the Isonzo. The attack was directed by several Generals, including Generals Bomg, Schreitter, and Schwarzenberg, and in part made by troops previously engaged against us and especially by troops freshly arrived on the field of action.

VIENNA, July 25, (via London.)—Concerning the operations on the Italian front, the War Office today issued the following:

In the region of Gorizia the hostile action was limited all day to artillery firing. Night attacks on our positions on the border of the Doberdo Plateau again failed, with heavy losses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent, in a dispatch from Rome, says that in the two months since the outbreak of hostilities against Austria the Italians have taken more than 18,000 prisoners. On the other hand, it is computed that not more than 1,000 Italians have been captured by the Austrians on the Carso Plateau.

FEDERAL INSPECTION SERVICE BLAMED FOR CHICAGO HORROR; INQUIRY ORDERED BY PRESIDENT; DEAD AND MISSING 1478

President Orders a Thorough Inquiry To Fix Responsibility for the Disaster

CORNISH, N. H., July 25.—President Wilson today ordered that a thorough investigation be made by the Department of Commerce into the sinking of the excursion steamer Eastland in the Chicago River. Acting Secretary Sweet of the department sent him word that the causes of the disaster would be looked into, and the President directed that nothing be left undone to fix the responsibility.

The President also sent a telegram to Mayor Thompson of Chicago expressing profound sympathy and sorrow over the loss of life. In conversation with friends the President expressed horror over the tragedy, and, although he is keeping his mind open as to whether any one was responsible for it, he is convinced that everything possible should be done to prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

STRICKEN CHICAGO IDENTIFYING DEAD

Twenty Thousand Persons Besiege Armory Wherein Lie Victims of Eastland Disaster.

WORK GOES ON SLOWLY

Hundreds Search All Night for Lost Loved Ones Until the Strain Snaps Nerves.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The sorrowful work of identification in the Eastland tragedy goes slowly on. One by one the bodies in the rows of "unidentified" on the floor of the Second Regiment Armory at Washington and Curtis Streets are given names and taken away by undertakers. Every moment some searcher falls down by a body, the long quest ended, and weeps hysterically.

There were some 200 persons in the armory today at one time looking at the bodies. Undertakers and embalmers are at work everywhere.

Face after face is uncovered; strange eyes, glazed and fixed, look up at one; this one is bruised, that one distorted, and after the searcher has looked at many victims he comes at last on the one sought, or else continues walking among the rows of blanketed figures.

Some there are who have searched all day and all of last night—without food or drink or sleep or rest.

Outside the armory there are lines of men and women extending for blocks in all directions. Chicago has seldom seen crowds like these—crowds without any gayety, without boisterousness, without much talk—crowds with solemn, wistful, staring, tear-stained faces. Chicago is used to happy crowds. These people are desolated. The police keep them back until there is room for them inside the building where rest the dead.

Police Deaf to Special Appeals.

The police have worked all day, and they are tired and harried and a bit calloused with all the sorrow—they have seen so much of it. The appeals of the emotional, the sobs of women, the grief of relatives, do not affect them. All must wait their turns. The lines must be kept in order.

"Take your time. You'll get in when there's room," is the only answer to demands, entreaties, wails, and threats.

First Deputy of Police Schuettler is in charge of the policemen. He looks after the crowd with critical, practiced eyes.

"Probably one-fourth of these persons are relatives of the dead," he says to Captain Meagher. Then he consults with Coroner Hoffman.

The Coroner raises the police official's megaphone to his lips and turns it on the crowds inside the armory.

"Our work is being hindered by many curiosity seekers," he says slowly. "All persons not relatives or friends of the dead will have to leave. The aisles are blockaded now, and there are still people outside who must come in."

There follows a general crowding in the direction of the exits. Only a few remain. Some of these are on their knees, speaking words to dear ones who cannot answer, giving directions to undertakers, or tremblingly lifting the blankets from the faces of the dead.

All Must Await Their Turns.

Dr. Louis Faulkner and his wife, who live at 5,740 West Lake Street, beckon to an attendant.

"This girl," says the doctor, "is Miss Nellie Meyers. She was 17 years old and came from Berlin, Wis. She was employed in my office. I will notify her brother, Chester Meyers. He is on the way here now. Is there any means by which he may be admitted as soon as he comes?"

"He will have to await his turn," is the answer.

There are no regular lunch hours. Four policewomen act as waitresses. They distribute coffee and sandwiches and pieces of pie wherever they are needed. Attendants eat without knowing they are eating, judging from their preoccupied manners, and the fact that they do not interrupt their work.

Miss Emily Napieralski of the Polish Social Workers' Club, one of the delegates to the Woman's Peace Conference at The Hague, is there with many of

Continued on Page 2.

WORK OF HEROES SAVED HUNDREDS

Man Who Had Gone to the River to Commit Suicide Plunged In and Rescued Nine.

BOY DIED AIDING WOMEN

Four Children Owe Lives to a Frail Girl—Only Two of 17 in the Bar Got Out Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Greater by hundreds would have been the number of dead from the Eastland disaster but for the work of heroes who ranged from slips of girls to ragged dock rats and hoboes.

A frail mite of a girl crawled over the slimy side of the ship at the imminent risk of her own life, and with her thin little arms dragged four children to safety.

A gloomy man who was out of work, and contemplating suicide in the river, found plenty of distraction when the ship capsized. He plunged in and rescued nine persons before he was dragged out almost dead by other rescuers.

A policeman made a motorman stop between stations, ran back along the tracks, plunged into the river, and saved eight from drowning.

There were many boy heroes. In two cases the little fellows themselves perished after helping many women and children to safety. One boy, whose identity is still unknown, jumped from the dock into the river to help two women hanging to some object in the middle of the stream. He was swimming to the dock with one of the women when the other flung her arms around his neck and all three drowned.

William Raphael, manager of a commission house, leaped into the river and was swimming to the dock with two women when a fat man, his face a livid green from fear, clutched the dress of one woman. Raphael kicked him in the face, but in the struggle the man and one woman drowned.

Had Bathing Suit on Ready.

A. W. Perkins, an express driver, who had just been excused from duty, had put on his bathing suit under his street clothes, preparatory to a day at the beach. He saw the Eastland topple over. Shedding his outer garments, he plunged and grasped two women, but was forced to release one. He saved the other. He immediately plunged back into the river and brought out two girls.

Immediately following the disaster the American Express Company put its entire wagon and motor service at the disposal of the rescue workers. S. S. Mattocks of the American Company, with another man whose name was not learned, did valiant rescue work in an unusual way. They threw a boatload of planks to the struggling victims and afterward picked up many who had thus kept afloat.

Edward Atkin, foreman of the R. R. Anderson Company, also proved himself a hero in a modest way. He found a small boat under the Clark Street bridge and rescued twenty persons. Three insensible women he brought out were restored by pulmotors.

Courage and presence of mind saved the life of Mrs. Walter Hubbard. "I had presence of mind to hold my breath when I was thrown into the river," she said. "My head felt as if it would burst, but I realized that my life depended upon retaining my senses. I fought until I got from under a sofa that had fallen on me. Then I prayed—oh, I prayed, but kept my eyes open and my senses alert. Presently some one threw me a life preserver, and a man leaning from somewhere hooked me with his umbrella and I was saved." Mrs. Hubbard's daughter, Ruth, aged 22, is missing.

Women Showed Better Nerve.

All witnesses agree that in the crisis women showed the stronger nerve and were more sensible. While the men fought madly for their lives, the women and girls, after the first panic, quickly recovered. They clung patiently to bits of wreckage and obeyed commands of rescuers. Those trapped in the hull waited calmly for death or rescue. The men, however, chiefly young foreigners, dragged women from places of safety, and, even after their own safety was

Continued on Page 2.

EASTLAND DECLARED UNFIT

Amazement Expressed That She Was Ever Licensed for Passengers.

CHARGE CRIMINAL NEGLECT

State's Attorney Accuses Government Authorities After Seizing Papers.

SEARCH FOR DEAD GOES ON

Raising of Vessel May Begin Today—Chicago Stunned by the Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Up to midnight tonight 915 bodies of men, women, and children had been recovered from the Eastland and the Chicago River.

Many are known to remain in the hold, but in positions difficult of access. It is thought, too, that many bodies must be in the mud of the river bottom under the capsized steamer.

With 915 bodies recovered and more than 1,000 persons known to be saved, there still are missing 563 persons. Assuming that all the missing have perished, the dead will total 1,478.

Coroner Hoffman, however, hopes that when the roll is called at the Western Electric Works tomorrow some of those listed as missing will be found. The Coroner hopes that when the final computation is made assuming the count of 2,480 persons on the Eastland to be correct, the number of dead will not exceed 1,200 to 1,300.

Captain Harry Pedersen and the crew of the boat are held by the police awaiting instructions of the Coroner. So are two officials of the steamship company.

May Raise Hull Today.

The hull of the Eastland may be raised tomorrow. Coroner Hoffman holds that his first duty is to recover all the dead before opening the inquest hearings. Tomorrow morning he will call in competent marine engineers, and plans to start raising the hull at noon, if possible.

Special dry docks are on the way from Cleveland. After being righted, a careful examination of the boat will be made, particularly to discover the condition of the valves to the water compartments.

Word was received from Cornish tonight that President Wilson had ordered a sweeping investigation by the Federal authorities.

Mayor Thompson, who was at the Panama-Pacific Exposition to take part in the celebration of Illinois Day, is speeding toward Chicago on a special train to take his place in the investigation and relief work.

In churches and homes throughout the city today prayers were offered for the thousands whose hearts have been pierced by grief.

The day was one of gloom. The sky was cloudy and a mist hung in the air. There was more than the usual Sabbath quiet everywhere and the crowds of outdoor pleasure seekers were thin. As on yesterday, baseball games and public amusements were postponed.

To Punish the Guilty.

While divers are still groping on the river bed and in the hold of the Eastland for the bodies of victims, while the morgues are filled with the lamentations of the bereaved and the cemeteries are receiving the harvest of death, all the authorities having jurisdiction are putting their investigations under way.

The Federal Government, the State, the county, and the city will search for the causes of the disaster. They will seek to determine who was guilty of negligence and to punish those responsible.

"Who is to blame?" is the question to which the combined authorities will seek the answer. The chief points to be settled are:

Was the Eastland overcrowded? If so, who is to blame?

Was its water ballast out of adjustment? If so, who is to blame?

Was the carrying capacity of the Eastland overrated by Inspectors of the Federal Government? If so, who is to blame?

Was the hull of the death ship modeled on lines that gave it stability? If not, who is to blame for granting it a permit to sail in the excursion trade?

The last of these inquiries is considered by many to be the most important.

Not Fit for Passengers.

Wonder grows that a ship with the checkered record of the Eastland, known from one end of the Great Lakes to the other as a hoodoo craft, with a propensity for leaning on her side, should have been allowed to retain a license for carrying passengers, to say nothing of being permitted to endanger the lives of thousands in the excursion trade. All authorities agree that holiday and merrymaking crowds are the most trying upon a steamboat, and that there should be greater factors of safety in vessels that carry them than in any other class of boats.

In Cleveland, when the Eastland was inspected some years ago, it had such

Continued on Page 2.

a reputation as a tipsy craft, built for speed, that it was permitted to carry regularly only thirteen passengers. It could carry 653 passengers in the excursion trade as long as it did not venture more than five miles from shore, and was permitted to take 2,000 aboard only as long as it remained in waters not deep enough to submerge it. When the Eastland, after some changes in its superstructure, entered the excursion trade the local Inspectors gave it a license in 1906 to carry 3,000 passengers.

Limit Raised to 2,500.

In 1913, according to the documents taken from Captain Pedersen by First Deputy Schuettler, the temporary certificate of inspection allowed it a passenger limit of 2,000 and specified that it should not travel more than five miles from shore.

In the face of this record the latest certificate of inspection put its capacity at 2,500.

Why this was done and who sanctioned it will be one of the matters most carefully inquired into. W. K. Greenbaum, General Manager of the Indiana Transportation Company, which leased the Eastland for the outing that turned into a tragedy, has made a remark considered to be of significance. "The Captain," he said, "had a set of papers allowing him to carry only 2,000 passengers, yet somehow the capacity was increased to 2,500, although letters were on file in Washington predicting a direful calamity, a prophecy of Saturday's disaster. The number of passengers on every lake steamer rests solely with Government checkers, and not with the boat management."

Improper ballast adjustment also looms up as an important question. Maritime experts have called attention to the custom of the Eastland commanders in years past of reducing the water ballast when riding into shallow harbors and filling up the tanks when getting out into deep water in the lakes again.

Blames United States Inspectors.

"We insist that a considerable part of the blame for the Eastland disaster rests upon the United States Inspection Bureau," said State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne tonight when asked concerning the results of his investigation.

"If the Inspectors of the bureau had done their duty the accident could not have occurred. We know the ship was considered unsafe by them, because there are letters on file in Washington which predicted Saturday's occurrence. I have copies of these letters and may introduce them at the Coroner's inquest when it is held.

"We do not intend to drag the affair along unduly, and after the inquest we will know if we have a case for the Grand Jury."

Mr. Hoyne had a full force of men out today locating witnesses to go before the county Grand Jury, which will be empaneled tomorrow, and the entire Police Department was active. That evidence of criminal negligence in connection with the wreck had been obtained by them was hinted by C. C. Healey, Chief of Police. He said valuable information was found in the inspection papers seized yesterday in Captain Harry Pedersen's cabin.

Two documents were taken when the Captain and twenty-eight officers and members of the crew were arrested. These papers, according to the meagre information that could be obtained about them, showed that, following inspection, the boat was to be permitted to carry 2,000 passengers and a crew of 70. Chief Healey refused to discuss the papers, other than to admit he had them, and that he would turn them over to State's Attorney Hoyne.

No Doubt of Criminal Neglect.

"Has there been criminal negligence?" the Chief was asked.

"There is no doubt of that," he answered.

Coroner Hoffman issued the following statement today:

"I intend to use every effort within my power to punish every person directly or indirectly responsible for this disaster. None shall escape.

"I am ready to co-operate with any official, city, State, or national, in fixing the responsibility for this disaster."

A copy of a letter from a naval architect condemning the construction of the Eastland will be used by State's Attorney Hoyne in his investigation, it was learned today. The letter was written by John Devereaux York of Chicago to the United States Harbor Inspectors here Aug. 3, 1913.

"I said in that letter," said Mr. York, "that the Eastland was not a safe boat. Every naval architect who knew the construction will tell you she was extremely dangerous. She had a 38-foot beam, for which all laws of steamboat construction require at least a 40-inch keel. The Eastland had no keel at all.

Coal Passers Knew Danger.

"There was no coal passer in the hold who was not aware of the danger. The fact that none of them was found in the 'glory hold' after she turned over showed that. There was a narrow scaling ladder leading up from that hold and twenty men worked there. It would take twenty men at least twenty minutes to get out, climbing this narrow ladder. But they all got out after the ship had listed enough to give them warning."

Federal investigation into the catastrophe began in earnest today, following the arrival of Dickerson N. Hoover, Acting Supervisor General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, from Washington, and Captain Charles H. Westcott of Detroit, Supervising Inspector of all lake vessels west of Lake Erie.

They made a cursory examination of the hull of the Eastland, in company with Captain Ira B. Mansfield and William Nicholas, local Steamboat Inspectors. The two higher officials denied that they were making an investigation, but said they were in Chicago to impress upon the local Inspectors the "grave importance of a thorough investigation into the cause of and responsibility for the capsizing of the Eastland."

Washington Seeks the Truth.

"It is one of the most horrible accidents in the history of steamboat navigation," said Mr. Hoover, "and the department at Washington feels a deep interest in getting the truth concerning its cause and fixing the responsibility."

Inspector Nicholas seems to put little credence in the story of some of the Eastland's officers that there was a sudden rush to the port side of the boat as the lines were being cast off.

"I am not satisfied that there was any sudden shift of weight on the vessel as the line was cast off," he said.

Inspectors Mansfield and Nicholas will sit as inquisitors in conducting the inquiry of the Government. Their jurisdiction extends, however, only to licensed ships' officers. Their plan is to put upon the stand every witness taken into custody by the State and county. If criminal negligence is found, the matter will be turned over to District Attorney Clyne.

Inspector Nicholas says he is satisfied that no fault lies with Deputy Inspector of Customs R. H. McCreary for the loading of the boat, and that no more passengers were aboard the Eastland than her license permitted. He says there was a double check on the loading.

VOLUNTEER BOY DIVER TAKES OUT 40 BODIES

Half a Million Visit Scene—Pitiful Toys of Pleasure Bestrew Murky River.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The star hero of all the searchers for bodies in the Eastland is Charles R. E. Bowles, a 17-year-old volunteer diver, who explored the hull where professional divers refused to go, and between morning and dark brought to the surface the bodies of forty victims.

"The human frog," as he was called by veterans who marveled at his exploits, worked from daylight to dusk, and even then would not quit his self-imposed task until, worn and exhausted, he was forcibly placed in Major Funkhouser's automobile and taken from the scene of the tragedy.

Young Bowles is the son of the Western Union wire chief and lives at 3,812 North Springfield Avenue. He is an expert swimmer and possesses remarkable courage. When only 11 years old he rescued two companions from drowning and a year ago saved the life of a baby that was helpless in a burning building at Sixty-third and Halsted Streets, where Bowles happened to be passing. A friend who was among the witnesses of the Eastland tragedy telephoned to Bowles at his automobile repair shop at 3,958 Springfield Avenue. Bowles and his brother, Berwin, hurried to the Clark Street bridge on a motor cycle.

The gas torch men already had begun to cut into the hull when Bowles arrived. He lost no time in puttting on bathing trunks and was among the first to enter the murky water in the hull of the death ship.

Although warned repeatedly, Bowles dived into remote parts of the ship, seldom coming to the surface without the body of a victim. Throughout Saturday he labored, and was on hand this morning as soon as it was light enough for him to enter the ship again.

When taken away he pleaded: "Just let me rest a little and I will be back. I can stand it when the professional divers cannot, because they keep stimulating themselves with whisky, and the effect wears off, but I don't touch it.

"I want to go on with the work because I know where there are several bodies. There are three or four under a steel plate that fell in while the men were cutting out sections, and there is another—the body of a woman wedged under the ice box. I will be back tomorrow."

Most of the bodies Bowles recovered were those of women and children. On one trip he brought back two bodies—a mother with her baby, clasped tightly to her breast.

Half a Million Visit Scene.

Half a million persons spent Sunday trying to see the toppled Eastland as she lay on her side in the river. But few were permitted within a hundred yards of the scene. All day pedestrians and automobiles streamed from every avenue as far as the police barriers, and hundreds of thousands craned their necks, and climbed poles and other places of altitudinous vantage, with telescopes, cameras, and opera glasses.

Had they been permitted access to the boat they would have witnessed a pitiably tragic scene.

Prostrate in water, which covers less than half its breadth, the entire keel line exposed toward shore, the upturned side covered with canvas and sawdust to give foothold on the slimy plates, the wreck was alive with evidence at once of joy and tragedy, pleasure and death.

Here, in a soaked pile, heaped high, were the remains of hundreds of picnic luncheons, carefully prepared by motherly hands, from pantries culled of their choicest preserves and dainties. A suitcase full of food, bursting through the water-soaked sides, gave evidence of what the picnic might have been.

Beneath the heap of the scraps and relics of that merry luncheon which fate foredoomed lay two cheap, wet, baby blue parasols. They must have belonged to sisters. They are twin toys.

Six deep-sea divers labored incessantly in relays in the deep hold and in mid-river about the wreck. From a fire tug in the deeper water they plunged to what has now become the main hunting point for bodies.

A single diver worked from the piling beneath the Clark Street bridge, where an under-water net had been spread to catch bodies floating toward the lake with the reversed and retarded current.

Pitiful Tools of Pleasure.

On all sides in the dirty waters churned by a dozen tugs, dragged by scores of grappling hooks, floated above the bodies the pitiful instruments which were to have made their day joyous. Cases of beer and soda, gay clothes, a baseball bat, oranges, baskets crammed with goodies, washed against the pilot house and the keel, kept moving by the sluggish current and the activities of body-searching craft.

Firemen, divers, and policemen were everywhere. From below, in the herculean task of cutting through the bulkhead, beneath which, under water, lie many bodies, came angry sounds of ripping and chopping. Divers in a continuous stream went down into the holds and came up staggering under weight of bodies recovered from the depths.

"Hey," shouted a diver, holding in one hand his glass and metal helmet. "Gimme a ax. There's a woman wedged in there where she went through a glass door and I can't pull her out."

In mid-river half a dozen men, hauling at a rope which carried a long succession of sharp barbed hooks, were nearly dragged into the water. They had made a catch of extraordinary weight in their grim game of fishing. A diver was sent to investigate. When he again got his feet upon the deck of the tug and had unhooded he looked at the crew of draggers and smiled. "You boobs," he said. "You had the Eastland's piano on your line."

To the shoreward lay two of the Eastland's lifeboats, one of them half filled with water. The boat itself was strewn with futile life preservers, not one of which had done the duty for which it was intended.

Good Work of Boy Divers.

Every few moments there came a "plunk" in the water as one of the volunteer divers, naked lads who live around the river, and, most of the Summer time in the river, dived from the rail. They remained beneath the water only a few seconds, sighting. As one of them found a black foreign object he seized it and rose with it. In the water things have little weight. As the lad reached the surface he and half a dozen keen-eyed watchers shouted and a boat took the body on as the boy went to the bottom again for another.

In the hold of the wreck other little fellows dived, feeling their way along the ribs. Here, in spots, the bodies lay so thick that they could be caught with ordinary fish hooks and drawn up on slender lines.

And the movie man was everywhere. The police gave the ubiquitous operator short rope, but the screen was not to be cheated entirely. A dozen camera men were driven from roofs and fire escapes looking on the river.

One daring fellow was sighted on a second-story abutment. A policeman shouted to him to quit. He kept on turning his handle. The bluecoat started up after him, scaling the iron ladder. The crank worked until the moment the bluecoat reached to snatch it, when the operator tossed the camera down to an assistant on the dock, who caught it and ran to safety before the police could confiscate the contraband film.

A hundred of the elect who saw the incident would have laughed had it not chanced that just then a diver was pulled up and staggered on deck holding a body under each arm—two women.

That the day might not be without its relief, bundles of sandwiches were hauled aboard, given by the Hotel Sherman. A fireman with a huge megaphone mounted the machine which had been installed to operate a mechanical windlass for lifting bodies. Every one waited the momentous announcement.

"Sandwiches and coffee at the stern end!" he shouted.

Yet no one laughed.

WILSON EXPRESSES SORROW.

President's Message of Condolence—Slocum Survivors Sympathize.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Acting Mayor Moorhouse today received this telegram from President Wilson, dated Windsor, Vt.:

"I am sure I speak the universal feeling of the people of the country in expressing my profound sympathy and sorrow in the presence of the great disaster which saddened so many homes."

A message of sympathy was received from the Organization of General Slocum Survivors of New York. This association, composed of those who escaped when the steamer General Slocum burned in the East River on June 15, 1904, with a loss of 959 lives, wired the Mayor of Chicago, through its President, Charles Dersch, as follows:

"Kindly convey message of condolence from the Organization of the General Slocum Survivors of New York to the afflicted people and survivors of the steamer Eastland disaster. We share their sorrows with ours and extend our heartfelt sympathies to them in their great bereavement and to the people of Chicago for the great calamity that has befallen them."

WORK OF HEROES SAVED HUNDREDS

Continued from Page 1.

assured, stood around without offering to assist.

Fred Swigert, a city fireman, worked three hours lifting bodies from the hold. Then a diver passed up the body of a little girl, her flimsy dress a pitiful, clinging shroud. Swigert placed the little body on a stretcher, and then, looking closely at the drawn features, gasped and fell unconscious across the body. It was his own daughter.

Every person living in the two-family house at 2,801 South Kolin Avenue perished in the Eastland disaster. Jule Strogl and his wife, married five months, and Alfred Anderson, his wife, and seven-year-old son were the victims.

G. S. Pritchard saved his wife and son by supporting them on deck chairs while he swam. "I could feel dozens of living persons churning the water under me," he said. "One woman grasped my legs, but the bodies of others pushed her away, else I should have perished."

J. N. Johnson of 2,738 North Albany Avenue, after three attempts to save his wife and daughter, was finally forced to land without either of his family. Johnson on three different occasions succeeded in getting hold of his wife, but she was pulled from his grasp. His baby was clinging to his neck, but when near shore was pulled from him. Upon arriving at home he was told that his baby had been saved, but that his wife had drowned. Her body was identified later at the Second Regiment Armory.

Body Lost in Transit.

The body of Miss Katharine Krebel, 2,415 South Fiftieth Avenue, Cicero, was identified and ordered sent to her residence. Somewhere a mistake was made and the body of another woman was delivered there. Mr. and Mrs. Krebel tonight were again seeking the body of their daughter.

A. Carlson, an unemployed watchman, saved nine women and children from drowning. He was crossing Clark Street bridge on his way to hunt a job when he saw the passengers in the water. He removed some of his outer garments, dived into the water nine times and saved nine persons before he was helped out of the water, exhausted.

Miss Annette Jarolin, of 1,421 South Komensky Avenue, jumped into the water when the Eastland listed. She sank deep, and when she came up found herself in the Captain's cabin, from which she escaped through a window.

Fifteen Lost in the Bar.

William Reidy and a party of friends were in the saloon on the lower deck when the boat listed. All but Reidy were seated at a table, and he was standing near by. At the first inrush of water Reidy climbed the side of the bar and was rescued through a port hole. Of seventeen that were in the saloon at the time all but two were drowned—Reidy and the bartender, who also escaped through a port hole.

Charles Smith, a teamster for the William Rooted Company, tells this story of the disaster:

"When the Eastland started to turn over I was with my team on the north side of the river, near La Salle Street. I grabbed the rope that I always carry on the wagon and yelled to three other teamsters who followed me with their ropes. We ran across the Wells Street bridge and started pulling people out of the water between the bottom of the boat and the dock, working east toward the prow of the boat. We got seven or eight of them out, but they kept on yelling for us to come to the tug, which had come up the front end.

"The cries of the people in the boat were pitiful to hear, and we could have saved a lot more of them, but the policemen would not let us on. We begged them to let us on the boat, and showed them our ropes, but they must have been afraid the boilers would blow up, because they kept us standing there for more than five minutes while the people in the cabin were yelling for help. We asked them six or seven times and were refused.

"None of the policemen were on the boat then, but there were some firemen, who were doing good work. I pulled up three women myself after they finally let us on and commenced to work on them, but it was too late. If I had not been delayed by the police I could have saved them. If the police had gone on the sunken boat right away instead of stalling they could have saved twenty-five or fifty more people.

"I didn't see any policemen working on the boat for fully half an hour after the accident. I was on the front end. There might have been some policemen on the stern end. There were eight or ten policemen standing around on the tug when I went on the boat."

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE IDENTIFIED DEAD

A

Austin, Mrs. Kate.
Anderson, Maurice.
Anderson, A. E.
Anderson, Anna S.
Albrecht, Lena.
Alberts, Lena.
Alberts, Marie.
Anderson, Robert.
Athaler, Hattie.
Adamkiewicz, Mary.
Adamkiewicz, Martha.
Andeerson, (man.)
Anderson, (man.)
Anderson, Otto E.
Androwitch, C.
Androwitch, Susan.
Anderson, Allen.

B

Bigolski, Anna.
Bradley, Frank.
Bucholz, Mrs. Mabel.
Benson, D. G.
Brosyhe, Henry.
Bentelspacker, Tillie.
Benes, Annie.
Brenner, Alma.
Blaich, J. M., Jr.
Biehl, Fred.
Brinkley, Frank.
Bergman, D. A.
Ban, Sam.
Bullon, Herbert.
Banbas, Emmlie.
Budner, Hattie.
Bedlock, Joe.
Berglund, Myrtle.
Behrendt, Agnes.
Basse, Louis.
Braitsch, John.
Brady, John.
Brady, Patrick.
Bender, Charles.
Beyker, Margaret.
Begitske, Florence.
Brussch, Sophie.
Boyle, Peter.
Berg, Mrs. Gertrude.
Berg, Irene.
Boult, Harry.
Bohak, Blanche.
Bennett, George D.
Badalewski, Francis.
Belsky, Emma.
Boychra, Auburn S.
Boychra, Joseph A.
Bonja, J. M.
Bergquist, Harry.
Behrendt, Gertrude.
Berlin, Mrs. Ida M.
Bulwachs, Louis.
Basch, Elizabeth.
Buth, Anna.
Bateusl, ——.
Braitsch, Marie.
Braitsch, Hattie.
Braitsch, Gertrude.
Braitsch, Fred.
Beel, Jethro, Jr.

C

Cullen, Role.
Caro, Jack.
Comerford, Alice.
Carney, Nellie.
Cooney, Mrs. Mat.
Ceronek, Mary.
Cox, Mildred.
Clark, Robert.
Clark, Baby.
Casper, Kate.
Cumcha, Rose.
Cythamik, Josephine.
Cerney, Frank.
Cifrik, Josephine.
Carroll, Thomas.
Cepek, Bessie.
Chamberlain, M. G.
Clausen, Anna.
Clausen, Ella.
Curtain, Ruth.
Cihak, James.
Cooper, Mary.
Cox, Bethel.
Clark, William S.
Christensen, Frieda.
Cooney, Thomas.
Chittussi, ——.
Caro, Felicia.
Carpenter, Mary.

D

Dolejs, Rose.
Dester, H. J.
Danda, Theresa.
Dolege, Anna.
Dulean, Victoria.
Dubek, Kate.
Dolezal, Regina.
Dunne, Mrs. Rose.
Dankins, F. J.
Doneska, Eleanor.
Dubek, Joe.
Dolgnar, Paul.
Daly, Marie.
Dobyal, Willie.
Dudek, John.
Dvorak, Bessie.
Duggins, J.
Dolege, Rose.
Debnar, Joseph.
Danda, Edward.
Dziondziak, Minnie.
Dabek, George.
Dolezan, Mary.
Debnar, John.
Dawson, Earl.
Drury, Florence.
Dobyal, Josephine.
Dubek, Mary.
Dalejs, Joe.
Doll, Robert.
Doll, Charles.
Domkowski, Stanley.

E

Elendt, George.
Elendt, Walter.
Evenhause, Annie.
Ehrhardt, Mrs. Clara.
Egan, Helen M.
Erlandson, Carrie.
Ericks, Jennie.
Evanhause, Jennie.
Ehrhardt, F. J.

F

Friendman, Carl.
Fort, Emily.
Fleming, Henry.
Frisina, Anna.
Frisina, Philipi.
Fink, H.
Franzen, Arthur.
Frackowicik, Mary.
Fitzgerald, William.
Fitzgerald, James.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. Nellie
Fitzgerald, Dorothy.
Farrill, Amelia.
Franzen, Lillian.
Franzen, Mrs. Anna.
Feehan, William.
Fredemann, Arthur.
Fornara, Robert.
Fisher, William.
Fenik, Mary.
Fisher, Otto.
Frejlick, Hattie.
Fredericks, Alice.
Fick, Margaret.
Fuka, Frank.
Fleischer, Mrs. C.

G

Grzechowiak, Helen.
Gebenhauer, Edwin.
Goyette, C. A.
Grossman, Emma.
Gurnberg, Philip.
Gorney, Clara.
Grodest, Ellen M.
Genik, William.
Gayton, Ed.
Gabriel, Marie.
Grajek, Frank.
Guenther, William.
Graki, Leonard.
Grimms, Ed.
Graf, Raymond.
Genda, Emily.

H

Heiden, Edward.
Herbert, Vincent.
Homola, Valasta.
Homola, Sophia.
Holstedt, Oscar.
Heizfeldt, Fred.
Hoffman, Marie.
Hoffman, Joseph M.
Harries, James.
Hefferman, Mary.
Hansen, Harold.
Holubb, Vinie.
Hanson, Pearl.
Hawkins, J. F.
Hoffmann, Mrs. M.
Hunt, Lillie.
Hansen, G. Mary.
Hanzlik, Rose.
Henclewski, W.
Hunt, Joel B.
Hallas, Theodore.
Hamilton, Catherine B
Hipple, Clifford.
Hipple, Hazel.
Homolka, Carrie.
Hrivnak, Emma.
Hengels, Barbara.
Hanke, Elizabeth.
Hubbard, Ruth.
Hackener, Joseph.
Helfenbeim, John.
Holke, George.
Hoffer, William.
Hill, Mary.
Hill, Henry.
Hillman, Anna.
Henning, Edward.
Hajduk, Frank.
Hipple, Cora.
Hammerstad, Inga.
Horsman, Emily.
Hertel, Bennie.
Heileman, Frank.
Humpel, John.
Halke, George.

I

Ivaneckey, C.
Ingenzo, Mrs. A.
Illig, William.
Immel, A. J.
Ilich, Nicholas.

J

Judge, Martin, Sr.
Jost, G. W.
Judge, Martin, Jr.
Johnson, Harry.
Joschke, Emma.
Jilek, Joe.
Johnson, Ella.
Jungwaith, Lillian.
Johnson, Ed.
Johnson, P. N.
Johnson, Thomas.
Jannischke, Anne.
Jarsembowski, Antoinette.
Johnson, Elizabeth.
Jakobowski, Ignatz.
Jelen, Lottie.
Johnsin, Charles.
Juguda, Stanley.
Jelincke, Blanche.
Johnson, Esther R.
Jaworski, Martha.
Jaworski, Julia.
Johnson, Eva.
Jones, Joe.

K

Kamburg, Fredin.
Kozel, Carrie.
Kennedy, A. J.
Kuse, Louis.
Krivance, James C.
Korn, Hattie.
Kropff, Carl.
Kolar, Mrs. Anna.
Krause, Emma.
Kroun, Ed.
Kleniska, Jerry.
Kupski, Mary.
Kolar, Julia.
Kublicki, Walter.
Krajnek, Walter.
Konkl, Anna.
Kennedy, Albert.
Kotorsky, Jeane.
Krich, G. M.
Kitte, Allen.
Keck, Kate.
Kalal, Blandz.
Kaspinski, Agnes.
Krueger, Erick.
Kalal, Mary.
Koch, Emma.
Kowla, Steve.
Knopf, Anna.
Kirjskowski, Ted.
Kirkwood, Anna.
Kortorsky, Rose.
Kupkowski, Frank.
Klenkowski, Helen.
Kusuba, May.
Krause, Emma.
Kowalski, Julia.
Kuran, P.
Klucinski, Lucy.
Krejca, J. G.
Kodilek, Joe.
Kam, Fred.
Komorons, Emma.
Kowaliki, Anna.
Kooler, Rose.
Kommer, Margaret.
Ketchke, Josephine.
Ketchke, Rose.
Kirch, Fred.
Kleifgers, B. G.
Kugma, Lillian.
Kzewinska, Helen.
Kain, Fred.
Kramberg, Frieda.
Klefbohn, Ernst.

L

Lynch, John.
Len, Ed.
Lepine, Joe.
Lewandowski, Bibla.
Lane, Ada.
Loftgren, Esther.
Loyke, A.
Latowski, Walter.
Leroy, Edgar.
Lyons, John.
Lavelle, Margarite.
Larson, John.
Larkowski, Anna.
Lagorge, Ive.
Lipski, Irwin.
Locorkarsk, Josephine.
Lungehausen, Lillian.
Lange, Walter.
Lemtage, Emily.
Lohr, Francis.

L

Liederman, Arthur.
Lyons, John.
Lyons, Thomas.
Landsiedel, Naomi.
Lewitzka, Leo.
Lornat, Hattie.
Leff, Frank.
Lewitzka, Tillie.
Landsiedel, Mrs. G.

M

Morzizmeier, Edward.
Moran, Calt.
Moran, Nellie.
Mann, Margaret.
Marren, Thomas.
Mulay, Julia.
Moon, Otto.
Mosna, Bahumil.
Mendricki, Stanley.
Munse, Rose.
Mittecka, Anna.
Morgan, Nellie.
Malik, Stella.
Meyer, Emma.
Mathieson, Isabelle.
Mayer, George.
Mayer, Maurice.
Marcovsky, Josephine.
Malik, Mary.
McCrary, Edna.
McCrary, Mildred.
Mendriske, Stanley.
Meyers, Nellie.
Magnuson, Irene.
Magnuson, Robert C.
Mosna, Bohmel.
Michaelson, Stella.
Menth, Catherine.
Menth, Joe.
Michaels, Edna.
Murphy, Mary.
Morton, Paul.
Mrasik, Anna.
McGonneley, R. G.
Mahr, Josephine.
Maleka, Julia.
Mielcarski, Edith.
Montgomery, Elizabeth
Mosna, Cathine.
Marthey, Mary.
Marian, Emma.
Molm, Inga.
Meiche, Anna.

N

Nelson, Emil.
Nadenik, Irwin.
Novotny, Mamie.
Nowak, Florie.
Neumann, Lillie.
Nosek, Velata.
Nyka, Angelina.
Nepras, Mildred.
Navotny, James.
Novotny, Agnes.
Nelson, August.
Navinik, Irwin.
Nagel, E.

O

Olsen, John.
O'Neill, Margaret.
O'Donnell, Catherine.
Olson, Margaret.
Osen, Pearl.
Ostrowske, Martha.
Osen, Ethel.
Orbes, Ella.
Olsen, Agnes.
Orter, Rose.
O'Shaughnessey, ——.

P

Pierce, Charles F.
Payme, James H.
Pesch, Anna.
Peitz, Mary.
Porter, Bessie.
Plocharegezke, Jas.
Pfeiffer, Martha.
Paderta, James.
Patnoe, R. H.
Pittlekow, Helen.
Pickas, Amelia.
Periyh, Thomas.
Palita, F. J.
Parminter, T. W.
Paruyka, Caroline.
Pansegram, Ewald.
Patrinsky, Martha.
Parleitch, James.
Parleitch, Marion.
Plahatka, William.
Patrunka, Anna.
Pozesky, Martha.
Pruegert, Robert.
Pierson, Albert.
Palacz, Frank.
Pilanski, Thomas.
Petrek, Charles.
Pisano, Martin.
Pelnar, Mary.
Pesek, Marie.
Pecha, Albert.
Pinkel, Edna.
Poleta, Frank.
Ponicka, Marie.
Plamondon, Mrs. Susie
Pinko, Michael.
Peterson, Mels.
Pock, May.
Polaco, Frank.
Peterson, Charles.
Petrike, Charles.
Peterson, Roy.

Q

Quinn, Anna.
Quiane, Anna.
Qurvass, Martha.

R

Rosychi, Monicka.
Reinhart, Christ.
Robel, Morris.
Rehor, Frank.
Rusch, Elsie.
Rohn, Lydia.
Ristow, William.
Rechtein, George.
Riker, Robert.
Rossow, Ralph.
Rebout, Anna S.
Roser, Mrs. Minnie.
Rudcki, Blanche.
Riedl, Mary.
Reiss, Sophia.
Rossow, Ruth.
Rossow, William J.
Reitinger, Anna.
Rudolph, Anna.
Ristow, H. A.
Rihak, Blanche.
Ruff, William.
Rogli, Mary.
Rackow, Elizabeth.
Rath, Ella.
Reiny, Florence.
Reiny, Ella.
Robinson, Thomas.
Roche, William S.
Rylander, Mrs. J. R.
Robel, Morriss.
Rashinski, Josephine.
Rohse, Lillian.
Rohse, Ella.
Rinnar, Lang.

S

Shannon, Harry.
Smola, F., Cicero, Ill.
Smola, F., Austin, Ill.
Swerth, Nicholas.
Strich, Ella.
Sallivassan, John.
Struzya, Victor.
Schmidt, George E.
Stender, Martha.
Seigman, William.
Slowinski, Roman.
Streit, Emma.
Sacenbrecht, Frank.
Syhniror, Mrs. Nellie.
Sullivan, Mary.
Schroeder, Carl.
Stanye, Kate.
Swedin, John.
Shinlock, Nellie.
Syhoenke, Alma.
Samack, Mary.
Syhmelz, Edward J.
Szalacinski, Mathew.
Silha, Lillian.
Seidl, Rose.
Seiyhwalka, Jacob.
Swanson, Arthur.
Schiff, Louis.
Schultz, Lillian.
Schreiber, Joseph.
Schmidt, Louise.
Squillaccia, Ernest.
Schneider, George.
Schneider, Leslie.
Smith, Myrtle.
Straen, Gus.
Syhank, Gus.
Sierazek, Joe.
Slayhoheka, William.
Sramek, Bessie.
Strauss, Sophia.
Strut, James.
Soderstrom, Stanley.
Stevens, G. B.
Smith, Sophia M.
Switala, Bessie.
Salmann, Ella.
Schlintz, Helen.
Stevenson, Willis
Schoenholz, Adolphus.
Sykes, William.
Sheldon, Mrs.
Stayk, Maria.
Schroon, Mrs. Nellie.
Saliney, Jasper, Jr.
Sykes, Margaret.
Summitt, Nellie.
Strann, Grace.
Schrool, Mrs. Emma.
Stacker, Anna.
Syhrool, Julia.
Stacker, Pauline.
Schuette, Henry.
Soukup, William.
Sherry, William.
Smarzk, Mary.
Sladek, Bessie.
Sindelar, Sylvia.
Sindelar, William, Jr.
Stump, Mary.
Schultz, Ed
Siedlicki, Frances.
Smith, Margaret.
Stork, Gertrude.
Schnell, Carrie.
Siep, Lena.
Schiff, Ludwig.
Skala, Edwin.
Schroeder, Nettie.
Sindelar, Adele.
Slade, Mamie.

T

Theyer, Harry.
Theyer, Helen.
Thomas, Ella.
Thomas, Eva.
Thompson, Louise.
Trogg, Kate.
Taube, Herbert.
Tonnesen, George L.
Turck, Al.
Tiechmiller, Clara.
Toman, Bessie.
Tsenko, Michael.
Toellet, C. H.
Tranckitella, Frank.
Tiedemann, Amelia.
Thies, Agnes.
Thomas, Rose.
Thommen, Lena.
Thommen, Emma.
Tismer, Minnie R.
Tismen, Elizabeth.
Turek, John E.
Turek, Edna.
Turek, Alma.
Tek, Bertha.
Thiel, R. C.

U

Uldryet, John.
Uren, Phillip.
Ubel, John.
Urban, Sigmund.

V

Vlasak, Joseph.
Vavra, Frank.
Vlasak, Mary.
Vogel, Christ.
Valsonski, Frank.
Varela, Sylvia.
Velan, Ella.
Valentine, Estella.

W

Wilkinson, John.
Winskie, Leo.
Wahl, Emily.
Weise, Mrs. Augusta.
Wrobleska, Mary.
Wrobel, Thomas.
Wilkens, John.
Wohler, Harry C.
Wiltgas, Thomas.
Wieljos, Thomas.
Wood, Kitty.
Weinschenk, Edward.
Warren, Mrs. Edna.
Warren, Viola.
Wood, George.
Widrow, S. E.
Wastka, John.
Wolff, Lulu.
Widman, Sam.
Wittfirth, Eva.
Wrdka, Eva.
Wichstendahl, Walter.
Weichbrodt, Albert.
Will, Clara.

Y

Youngwirth, Lilly.

Z

Zastera, Julia.
Zezerski, Mary.
Ziutak, Helen.
Zuss, Harry.
Zubowski, C.
Zajreck, Henrietta.
Zurvogel, Emil.
Zdrojuski, Francis.
Zajicek, George.
Zopke, Martha.
Zopke, Hattie.
Zastera, Antoinette.
Zastera, Mary.
Zsitt, Charles.
Zahec, Edward.

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VAH-FEE-AH-DIS
Most Famous Cigarette in the World
Smoked by Royalty and the Elite of Society
Made since 1870 by VAFIADIS & CO.
CAIRO, EGYPT

STRICKEN CHICAGO IDENTIFYING DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

her fellow-clubwomen. They are aiding the searchers.

"There must be more than 400 Polish people who perished," she confides. "We have found a number of them."

Twenty telephones are being used constantly. Attendants are answering the questions of those who have been unable to enter, reading the names from lists of dead, missing, and rescued.

All the time new bodies are coming and identified bodies are being carted away and the crowds are growing.

New Bodies Keep Morgue Filled.

When bodies were identified they were taken away by relatives and almost immediately the places vacated were filled by other bodies brought from the river by the police ambulances.

Hundreds kept vigil at the Armory all of Saturday night, and at the break of day their numbers were augmented by the arrival of others who resumed search for missing ones which was broken a few hours before by exhaustion.

By the middle of the forenoon 20,000 persons were at the West Side Armory. They were impatient in their demand for admittance, and unable to understand that all could not be permitted to enter at one time.

In nine long lines the people walked up and down the narrow aisles between the rows of bodies, showing hardly a sign of emotion.

The night scene was terrible in its calm. The searchers spoke seldom, they were oblivious to the shouted orders of policemen, undertakers, and other workers. They were dazed. They could not comprehend the awfulness of the catastrophe. They came to the armory because it had been made the centre of identification, and all bodies were assembled in the one place.

Then, in the early hours before dawn the nerves of scores broke almost simultaneously.

Women screamed and cried in the agony of their souls.

Men collapsed completely.

Fathers sobbed over the bodies of their children.

Husbands who had waited and searched among the still forms for hours went to pieces.

Grief Drives Husband Insane.

A man fell across the body of his wife, calling to her to speak to him. He was carried away by policemen, but he broke from their grasp and rushed back to the place where the body lay. He was mad, crazed by the climax to the awful strain.

Another could not weep. He could not speak. He allowed himself to be led away, apparently hearing and seeing nothing.

Policemen who had worked all day among the dead broke down as they carried women and men to the open air.

It was no place for spoken words of comfort. Men looked and fell, but until they broke down they did not speak.

An aged woman came alone. She was feeble and bent with years. She walked down aisle after aisle, peering into each face. Finally she pulled away the sheet from the face of a man. It was her son. Slowly she sank down on her knees, uttering not a sound. Then, lifting her hands upward, she prayed silently.

Deliberately she rose to her feet, gave the name to one of the workers standing by, and stumbled her way through the rows of dead and stood quietly while the body was taken away.

Those were the scenes of the early morning after the strain had become too much to bear.

The sight of the babies lying in rows away from others brought tears to the eyes of most of the women as they passed, but they wept quietly.

Outside the armory the hundreds waiting in line stood silently for the greater part. Frequently, however, some one's nerves would go—usually it was a man. Policemen had trouble calming these cases.

"You will let me in," cried one youth when a policeman attempted to push him back in line. "My sister is in there. You can't keep me out."

It took three policemen, gentle in their firmness, to restrain him.

Lost Husband and Five Children.

Otto Brandt is a big, strong man, but this afternoon he was a pathetic figure. He stood guard over five silent forms lying on the floor of the armory.

"I've got to go home and tell her," moaned Brandt, the tears streaming down his face. "She sent me down this morning with these words, 'I know that at least one of my babies must be alive. God would not take everything from me. You must come back and tell me that at least one has been spared. He does not need all. He would leave me one I know. You must bring one of them back alive with you tonight.'"

The woman who sent Otto Brandt down to bring back at least one of her babies was Mrs. Mary Braitch of Congress Park. Brandt is her brother. But on the floor at Brandt's feet lay John Braitch, his sister's husband, and beside John Braitch lay 9-year-old Frederic, 12-year-old Gertrude, little Annie, 7 years old, and Marie, only 6 months old. The body of Rose, 4 years old, has not yet been found.

Mrs. Braitch and her family were together when the Eastland turned over. She had baby Marie in her arms when she was thrown into the water. In trying to catch at something the baby slipped from her hands.

One woman found her little boy in the long line of the dead. She had made half a dozen vain trips Saturday night and today throughout the improvised morgue, but as she was again passing through in the afternoon and was about to leave, four policemen entered carrying on a stretcher the body of a child of 9, with long, flaxen curls.

"Gangway, there!" shouted one of the policemen.

The woman never moved, but when the policeman in a monotonous, tired tone repeated the call "Gangway!" she merely said: "My boy."

Another policeman stepped up and took her name and address, and she went quietly away.

The mother walked out of the armory and down the street, but suddenly turned into a stairway and burst into sobs.

FEW EXCURSIONISTS ON SUNDAY BOATS

Only Sober Visaged Groups Instead of Usual Joyous Crowds Venture on the Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

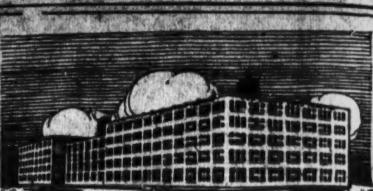
CHICAGO, July 25.—Pleasure seekers today shunned lake travel on the various excursion steamers plying out of Chicago to Michigan and Wisconsin points to a greater extent than they have on any Sunday this season or in recent years. There was less than 20 per cent. of the usual number of Sunday passengers, according to officials of the companies.

Within sight of her sister ship, the sunken Eastland, the Theodore Roosevelt, of the Indiana Transportation Company's line, steamed slowly from its dock, just west of the Clark Street Bridge, this morning. Instead of the usual happy crowd of 2,500 aboard, there were fewer than 500 sober visaged passengers, who, as they passed the Eastland, either turned their eyes away or gazed at the hulk with looks akin to horror. Returning to Chicago tonight, the Roosevelt canceled its nightly moonlight excursion, in deference to Acting Mayor Moorhouse and to the feeling of gloom pervading the city.

Other pleasure craft sailed at about the same hour as did the Roosevelt, but in each instance it was the same story—a light load of heavy-hearted people.

The Christopher Columbus, which plies between this port and Milwaukee, never fails on a pleasant Sunday to have its full quota of passengers—3,000—aboard. Today about 600 were scattered over the various decks of the time-honored "whaleback."

Less than 25 per cent. of the customary number of passengers were aboard the Graham & Morton Co.'s two vessels—the City of Benton Harbor and the City of Grand Rapids—when they sailed respectively for St. Joe and Holland.



Geo. Laub's Sons, Tanners, Buffalo, N Y
William A Kidd Architect

"Turner for Concrete"

Four reinforced concrete factories erected on cost-plus-percentage contracts for Geo. Laub's Sons, replacing old mill construction.

The actual costs were less than the estimated costs of new, slow-burning mill construction.

TURNER
Construction Co

3

SAFETY

The importance of liquid assets

THE size of a Trust Company's or Bank's assets is but one indication of its real strength.

Part of the funds received are held in cash—the greater part invested. Some investments are liquid. Others not.

Liquid investments or assets are those which sell or can be converted promptly when funds are needed.

As a rule little is heard about the safety of a bank until money "gets tight." Then the real test comes.

At least 80% of the Columbia Trust Company's $81,000,000 assets, or over 100% of its demand deposits are in liquid form—cash, or securities which can, within a few hours, be turned into cash.

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Broadway Saks & Company 34th St.

Store opens 8:30 A. M., closes 5:30 P. M. (Saturday 1 o'clock)

SPECIALLY priced for MEN today and tomorrow

Men's Shoes and Oxfords

$6.50 to $8.50 High and Low Shoes are reduced to $4.85

$5.00 and $6.00 High and Low Shoes are reduced to $3.95

Included are the season's best models in mahogany Russia, gun metal calf, black or brown vici kid, patent colt and patent calf. Tops of same, or of buckskin, calf or box cloth in high and low Shoes.

Tan Buckskin Golf Shoes and Oxfords with Rubber Soles regularly $6.50 and $7.00, reduced to $3.95

Athletic Shirts and Drawers

800 Garments, regularly $1.10, at 75c each

Fine silk-and-cotton fabrics; fancy colored stripes; white with self figures; Shirts sleeveless; Drawers knee length.

1000 Union Suits at 79c

reduced from $1.10

Fine, plain white madras, also checked and striped fabrics. Closed crotch style; fit excellently, insuring comfort.

A Clearance of Men's Straw Hats at $1.00

Included is every Straw Hat in stock, excepting Panamas and Leghorns. The high grade Hats of Blum & Koch and of Balch, Price & Co. constitute quite a portion. There is still two months of Straw Hat weather ahead.

Leghorns, were $5.00 and $6.00....now $2.95
Panamas, were $5.00....now $2.95
Panamas, were $6.00....now $3.95
Panamas, were $8.00....now $4.95
Panamas, were $10.00....now $5.95
Panamas that were $12 to $35 now $6.95 to $19.95

Motorists' "Restaurants" at very special prices

Cases made of wood, covered with black enameled duck. Contain food boxes, plates, knives, forks and cups. Space for Thermos bottle.

"Restaurants" for two at....$3.50
"Restaurants" for four at....$7.50
"Restaurants" for six at....$10.00

Motor Apparel Shop, 6th Floor

They smoke, in preference to all other Turkish brands, the high-class

Lord Salisbury

100% Pure Turkish Cigarettes

WHO?

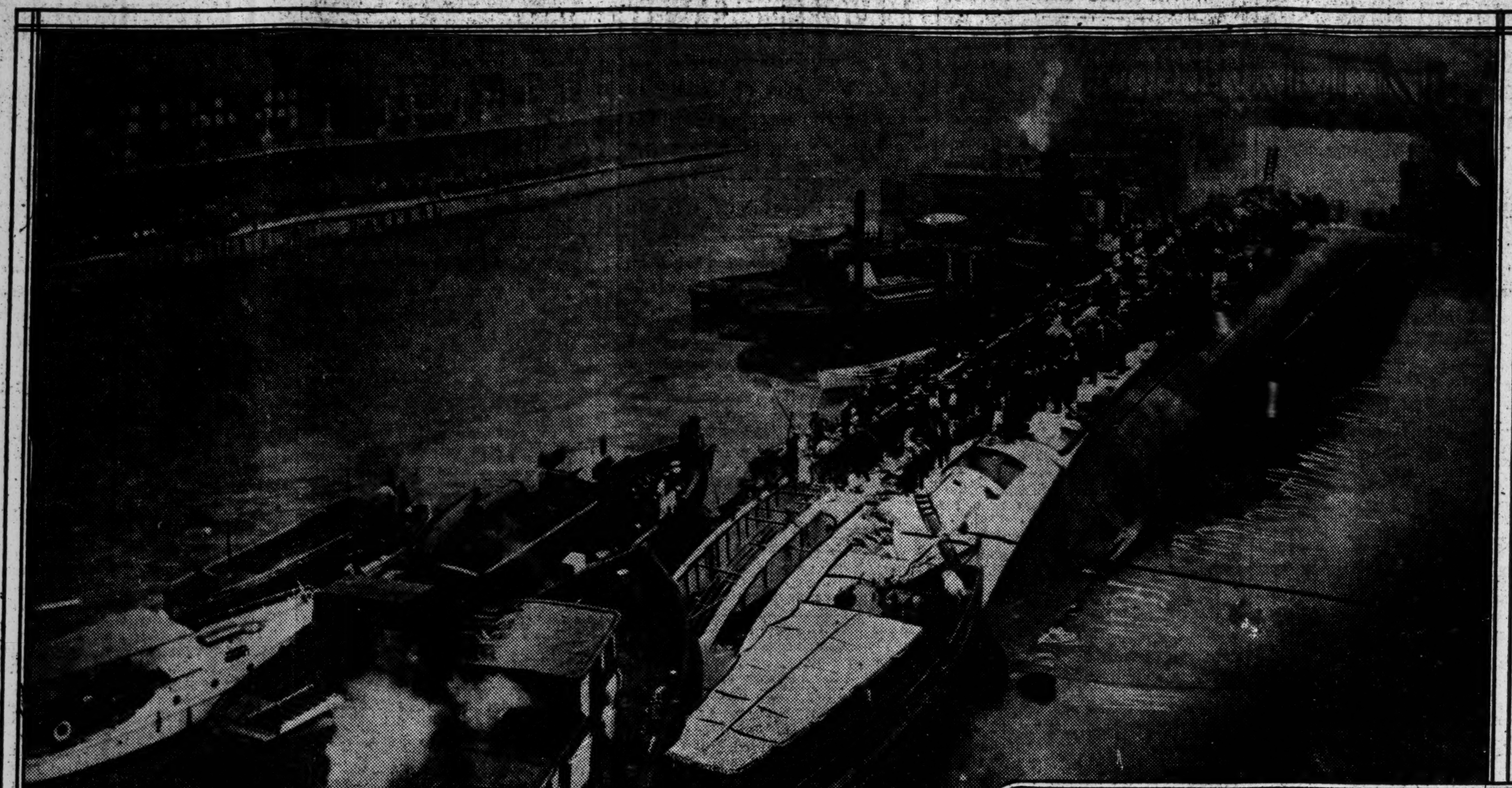
1. Former smokers of higher-priced Turkish cigarettes, because the quality of Lord Salisbury is as good or better.
2. Smokers who appreciate the distinctive blend of choice Turkish tobacco found only in Lord Salisbury.
3. Smokers who like the idea of getting 20 Lord Salisbury in a simple Foil Package instead of paying for costly boxes, coupons and premiums.

Buy a package today

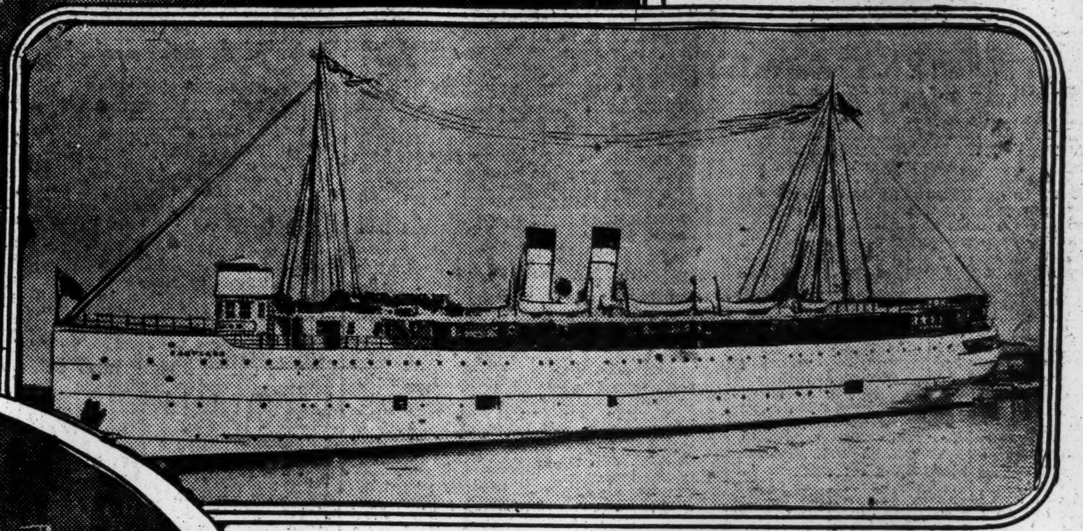
20 for 15c

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

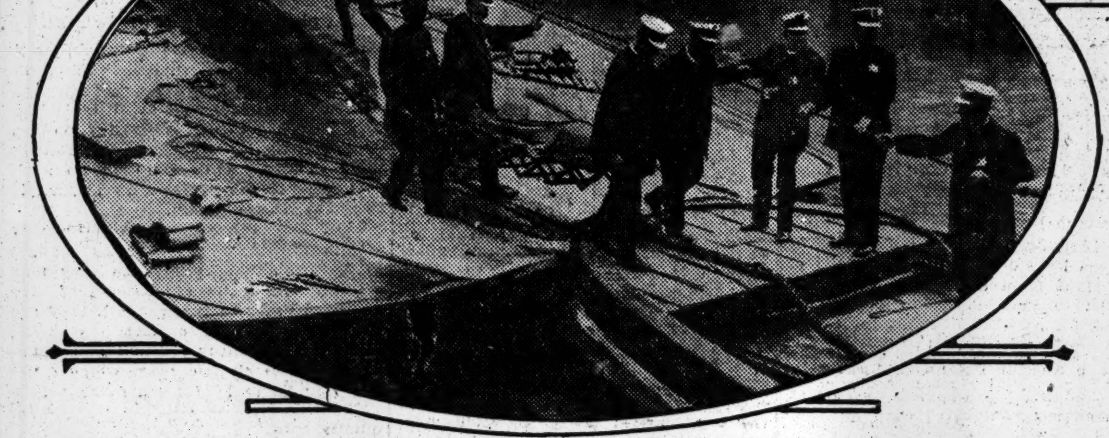
CHICAGO'S EXCURSION STEAMBOAT DISASTER



The Capsized Eastland in the River below the Clark Street Bridge. (Photo Underwood & Underwood)



The Eastland as she was on Saturday Morning



Removing dead Victims, taken out through holes cut in the hull to a tug alongside. (© International News Service)

ADVERTISEMENT.

Avoid typhoid when travelling by drinking White Rock

World's Best Table Water

EASTLAND NOT RUN UNDER NEW LAW

Has Until June Next to Comply with Seamen's Act, Secretary Redfield Explains.

DOUBTED SAFETY ON VESSEL

Answered Owner's Protest by Expressing View That Life-Saving Equipment Was Inadequate.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SYRACUSE, July 25.—Your editorial this morning respecting the sad accident to the steamer Eastland contains serious and misleading errors of fact. No change had been made in the equipment of the steamer because of the Seamen's act, since the act does not go into effect until Nov. 4 next, and as respects this special vessel until June next year, since she operates only in Summer. Full correspondence between the owners of the vessel and myself will be given to the press as soon as copies can be prepared. It will speak for itself.

WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of the Department of Commerce.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 25.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce, who is in Syracuse, made public tonight correspondence between the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, owners of the Eastland, and the Department of Commerce relating to the new Seamen's act.

Secretary Redfield believes that under the Seamen's act, the passenger-carrying capacity of the Eastland would have been reduced from 2,570 to 1,542. The steamship company opposed the Seamen's bill.

W. H. Hull, General Manager of the steamship company, on June 30 sent a second letter to Secretary Redfield, as follows:

"Replying to that portion of your letter of June 28, in which you ask: 'What is it specifically in the law to which you object?' I can answer this in no better way than to state the effect it would have in the operation of our S. S. Eastland.

"This boat is operating this season from June 12 to Sept. 8, inclusive, is licensed to carry 2,570 people, is equipped with life preservers for that number of people, and has life rafts and lifeboats capacity under the last inspection for 771 people.

"In order to keep her maximum carrying capacity at the present figure we would have to increase her equipment in life rafts and lifeboats 66 2-3 per cent. This is a physical impossibility. If it were possible to put this amount equipment on the Eastland the weight that would be added to her upper deck would make the boat difficult to handle.

"If our life-saving equipment is allowed to remain as it is at present our carrying capacity would be decreased 40 per cent., or 1,028. You can see that a daily reduction of 40 per cent. in carrying capacity would amount to considerable during the season in operating revenue.

"The requirements of the Seamen's bill relating to certificated lifeboatmen and able seamen would increase the number of our crew and would afford an opportunity to able seamen to fix an arbitrary wage and tie up the boat without provocation. Even if our traffic would stand an increase in the passenger rate, and it certainly will not, the increased operating expenses and the fact that we would be at the mercy of the so-called able seamen would render it impracticable for us to operate. In addition to that, there is no reason for an increase in the life-saving equipment on this run.

Assistance Readily Available.

"The boat in question is constructed of steel throughout. Her run between Chicago and St. Joseph is approximately sixty miles, which she will make on an average of three hours and ten minutes. She is at no time in excess of one hour and thirty-three minutes from shore, and at all times on her run is within ten to sixty minutes of all steamers. Assistance in case of trouble could readily be secured from other steamers and the ports of Chicago, Michigan City, Milwaukee, St. Joseph, and South Haven.

"I sincerely believe it will be impossible to operate this boat under the Seamen's law and make expenses. This will naturally affect the stock and the bonds and in the case of a great many companies will render their bond issues practically worthless.

To this Secretary Redfield replied July 14:

"I note that this is a steel Summer service boat, running from June 12 to Sept. 8, during which period it is under present rules permitted to have lifeboats and rafts for 30 per cent. of all on board (of which 75 per cent. may be rafts) and life preservers for every one carried.

"This has been permitted from May to October on the Great Lakes because of the fine weather. Under these conditions you are licensed to carry 2,570 people (2,500 passengers, 70 crew) and have lifeboats and rafts for but 771, with life preservers for all. You mention that your vessel is at times in excess of an hour from shore (at mid-lake one hour and thirty-five minutes) and that she is at times within half an hour or more away from other steamers. You say 'at all times is within ten to sixty minutes of all steamers.'

"Your position is, therefore, one in which in case of serious accident you might be at least a half hour from help and over twenty miles from shore, while possibly having on board as many as 1,799 persons for whom there are neither lifeboats nor life rafts. I do not criticise this. It is at present the permitted thing.

"Speaking candidly, it seems to the writer personally and without criticism of your present course, which is permitted by the lawful authorities, that the existing conditions permit greater risk of serious loss of life and less protection against same, either for you or for the public, and that requirements of the seamen's law, however temporarily difficult, are in the interests of public policy and of public safety.

"I am interested to know how many trips during the season you carried in excess of 1,542 persons, including passengers and crew. And as to whether you think it practicable to increase the earning capacity by operating during a longer season."

ATTRIBUTES DISASTER TO FEDERAL OFFICIALS

La Follette's Secretary, an Expert, Says Inspectors' Laxity Was Cause of Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—In a statement today, Colonel John Hannan, secretary to Senator La Follette, and regarded as an expert in matters pertaining to safety at sea through his experience in framing laws and gathering data on that subject, charged that the United States Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels was responsible for the Eastland disaster.

"The Chicago tragedy," said Colonel Hannan, "is directly attributable to the looseness of our inspection laws and to the lax regulations provided by the Steamboat Inspection Service for the control of passenger steamers, especially those in the excursion business. Enough facts are known with respect to the Eastland to warrant a condemnation of the Board of Supervising Inspectors and the direction of a thorough inquiry of that body.

"The Eastland was recently rebuilt. Under its new inspection certificate it was entitled to carry 2,500 passengers from May 15 to Oct. 15, provided the boat did not go more than five miles from shore. In the 1913 lists of steamers, the Eastland was certificated to carry 147 passengers. That is the number which the inspectors certified it was fit to carry at all seasons of the year. At the same time they issued a certificate to this boat permitting it to carry from May 15 to Oct. 15, 658 passengers, and increasing this number to 2,000 within that limit of time and conditioned upon the boat not going more than five miles from shore.

"In the rule which permits so much elasticity in the certificate of a vessel lies the cause of the Chicago tragedy. The Eastland was overloaded. The tragedy was the result of this overloading. It was the direct result of the policy of gambling with human lives to make dollars. It was not an accident.

Charges Pressure Upon Inspectors.

"The steamboat managers want a license to carry an excessive number of passengers so that they may pile up profits. The law clothes the Board of Supervising Inspectors with power to make the rules and to limit the number of passengers. The steamboat owners bring pressure to bear upon the Inspectors to the end that the door is opened wide and these steamers are permitted to crowd their decks with passengers and to equip their boats with a minimum of life-saving devices. That there have not been numbers of similar disasters must be attributed to good luck and the protection of Providence rather than to any protection furnished by the United States Inspection Service or by any regard of their obligation to the public on the part of the vessel owners.

"The Inspection Service cannot claim that it has not been warned. Victor Olander has frequently been before the Supervising Inspector General and the committees of Congress, representing the Lake Seamen's Union, and drawn attention to the danger of overloading. He especially directed attention to the danger of crowds placed on boats of the Eastland type. He pointed out that they were liable to capsize and in such an event that hundreds of lives would be lost. He has not only pleaded with the department to have the rules changed with respect to lake steamers, but he has pointed out in many ways the laxity of the Inspection Service upon the Great Lakes. Presumably because he has represented the interest of the men employed upon the vessels, his pleas were discounted and his warnings unheeded.

"The Eastland tragedy vindicates Olander, but where does it leave the Inspection Service?

Nine Square Feet to a Passenger.

"To obtain an understanding of the rule under which the department permits these excursion steamers to load, all that is necessary is to measure a space three feet square on your floor. That space, representing nine square feet, is a little in excess of the space allowed each passenger on the deck of the Eastland or any other of these excursion steamers loaded to the limit of their inspection certificate during the excursion season. It must be remembered that this nine square feet includes the space upon the decks used as promenade and also all the floor space in the staterooms, dining and other saloons, the cabins—in fact, all the floor space which the passengers occupy or may occupy. Besides the passengers there is the furniture, the chairs, and lounging benches and tables, all of the operating paraphernalia which is on the deck.

"An Inspection Service that will issue and defend certificates such as was held by the Eastland has no conception of its duty to the public. In issuing those certificates the service has bowed to the wishes of the ship owners.

"The service has permitted the doing of the things which were primarily responsible for the Chicago tragedy. The service never has been and never will be able to convince the public that a ship which on May 14, going not more than five miles from shore, would be permitted to carry only 147 passengers should be permitted to carry on the same route upon the day following 2,000 passengers, and that it can do so and have regard for the public interest.

"The disaster of 1913 on the Great Lakes, when fifteen ships broke in two and 254 men were drowned in one storm, directed attention to faulty construction of freight boats plying those waters. A few minor changes were made in the regulations to safeguard the freight steamers, but, notwithstanding that the danger has constantly been pointed out in Congress and there has been evidence of the awakening of the public and a demand for greater protection of travelers upon vessels, the Inspection Service has done nothing to further protect the lives of passengers. It has permitted the owners to send out their boats inadequately equipped and shamefully overloaded. It required some such catastrophe to rivet the attention of the country on this service. There may be cause to punish the officers of the Eastland, but surely the Inspection Service is not blameless. The men who issued the certificates should now investigate the service of their own act."

USUAL EXCURSIONS HERE.

Steamboats Feel No Slump Because of Chicago Disaster.

The steamboat disaster in Chicago on Saturday did not appear to affect the business of local excursion boats yesterday, though some passengers asked officials at the piers questions regarding safety before going aboard. Officials of several excursion concerns said their receipts for the day compared favorably with other Sundays of the season, and all said they considered such an accident in this city highly improbable under the present system of inspection.

A number of boat-line officials declined to discuss the Chicago accident until they had fuller details of just what caused it. Frederick A. Bishop, President of the Iron Steamboat Company, which has seven iron boats and one wooden boat, the Grand Republic, which carry excursionists from Manhattan to Rockaway and Coney Island, said he had "no comment to make," but other persons connected with the company said all of their boats were carefully inspected and that the possibility of accident was reduced to the minimum.

Captain Henry M. Seeley, Federal Supervising Inspector, who is in charge of the Inspectors who check the number of passengers on New York excursion boats to see that the capacity is not exceeded, said excursion boats in this vicinity were inspected rigidly and that he considered the chances of any great accident here to be small. The boats in use here were generally in very good condition, he said. Asked about the former municipal ferryboat Castleton, purchased from the city and put into service recently between South Ferry and Atlantic Highlands at the low fare of 10 cents each way, Captain Seeley said that, although of the ferryboat type, the boat is inspected as an excursion steamer and must meet excursion steamer requirements, such as carrying lifeboats, rafts and preservers, and said that the boat is never allowed to leave its slip overloaded. When the service was started, a short time ago, there was a crush at its slip to take advantage of the long ride for a dime, and the boat is still so popular that the company, which operates only the one boat, does not guarantee that passengers will be able to get aboard for the return trip.

NEWS FOR RELATIVES HERE.

Western Electric Opens Bureau of Information Regarding Victims.

The Western Electric Company has opened an information bureau at its general offices at 463 West Street, in this city, where relatives and friends of those concerned in the Chicago disaster may get any information obtainable. All day long yesterday the offices were kept busy by the calls of those who thought that their dear ones might have been on the Eastland. There are persons here who have lost brothers, and even sons and daughters, and who, notwithstanding the exertions of the company and the police, have received as yet no notification of their loss.

According to E. B. Craft, development engineer, who is in charge of the bureau, arrangements were made to have a telegraph operator in the building all last night with a corps of stenographers to make a list of the identified dead as it came from Chicago, and to aid any person who might desire information during the night. There are private telephone and telegraph wires direct from the offices to the Second Regiment Armory in Chicago, which is being used as a morgue.

Mr. Craft said that right after the war started the company was forced to reorganize owing to the decrease in business, and consequently many of the newest men were dropped from the company's roster. Because of this fact, he said, it was likely that practically all who lost their lives on the Eastland were covered by the insurance which the company maintains for its employes free of charge, and which means six months' wages to the relatives of those of more than five years' service, and a year's wages in the case of ten years' service.

George Schneider, his wife and their son, who moved from 211 Bowers Street, Jersey City, to Chicago six months ago, were lost in the Eastland disaster. The Jersey City police received a telegram yesterday from the Chicago police reporting the fact and asking for relatives of the Schneiders. Mrs. Schneider was a sister of George Zeigler of 1,006 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, who says the Schneiders were living permanently in Chicago.

DOUBLE-HEADER CALLED OFF.

Sunday League Ball Games Postponed Because of Eastland Tragedy.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—For the first time in the history of major league baseball in Chicago two double-headers were called off today with the sun shining on dry fields. Because of the Eastland disaster, President Comisky of the White Sox called off the twin bill with the New York Yankees, and President Weegham of the Whales postponed until tomorrow the two games scheduled with the Baltimore Federals.

The postponements were announced early in the day to the newspaper offices and ticket companies, but, despite this, thousands of fans went to the parks about noon only to be confronted with the announcement that there would be no games.

ADVERTISEMENT.

10¢
TURKISH TROPHIES
TRADE MARK
CORK TIP

AMERICA'S GREATEST CIGARETTE

S. Anargyros

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

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SPARKLING Londonderry WATER

Bubbling with rare delicacy, freshness and thirst-quenching qualities, Londonderry is by all means *the* carbonated water for the connoisseur's high ball—the bon-vivant's table beverage. Try a bottle tonight.

Sold by Park & Tilford, Charles & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., and others who supply the critical. Served at the better hotels, cafes and clubs.

Sale
Entire Stock of
Summer Suits

Reduced as Follows:

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits, $16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits, $18.50
$40, $35.00 and $30 Suits, $24.50

No Charge for Alterations

This includes everything, with the exception of evening dress clothes and washable suits. Nothing added to the regular stock—nothing taken away.

Plain blues, blacks, grays and a choice selection of the season's fancy custom fabrics.

Five Clothing Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

27 New
241 Broadway
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44th and Broadway
42nd and Fifth Avenue

$1.10 for $1.65 and $1.50 Shirts.

Made to fit and wear as well as much higher-priced Shirts. Fabrics are Madras Crepes and Cotton Pongee Stripes.

Pleated Bosoms with Starched Cuffs. Plain Bosoms have Soft Cuffs.

JOHN DAVID
Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes
Broadway at 32d Street

IMPORTERS' MEETING

All importers interested in receiving goods of German and Austrian origin, are urged to attend the adjourned meeting to be held on Wednesday, July 28th, 1915, 2:30 P. M., at the Biltmore Hotel.

Beginning This Morning at 8:30 Sharp

The Half-yearly Sale of

Saks-made Suits for Men

Reduced from $30, $28, $25, $23, $20—to

$17

¶ Substantial as the reductions are in this sale, that is by no means the sole attraction. This event excels in just that particular wherein most sales are deficient—assortments. Kept up to normal requirements until a few weeks ago, the selections are both extensive in variety, and rich in just those models and materials which dominate current Metropolitan styles. Thus you are afforded the twofold advantage of a liberal saving and a range of choice in which you can readily find what you want.

¶ And the making is ours! Every garment is Saks-tailored clean through. Every line and curve attests the consummate skill of Saks workmanship. Every stitch and seam reveals the Saks scrupulosity of detail. And whether you consider the outward appearance of the garment, or investigate its perfectly finished skeleton interior, you will find in both all those creative earmarks of fine making which distinguish Saks clothes from all others.

A small charge for alterations.

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

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CHICAGO WILL RAISE $200,000 FOR RELIEF

Fund to Aid Families of Eastland Victims Guaranteed by Citizens' Committee.

LIPTON OFFERS $1,000 GIFT

Employes' Benefit Association to Contribute $100,000 Additional —Benefits Planned.

CHICAGO, July 25.—At a meeting of the Citizens' Advisory Committee called today by William R. Moorhouse, Acting Mayor, arrangements were made to raise immediately $200,000 by public subscription for the relief of families of the Eastland victims. In addition officials of the Western Electric Company, who attended a conference in the Mayor's office, announced that the Employes' Benefit Association of that company had $100,000 available for such work.

Acting Mayor Moorhouse said the $200,000 relief fund had been guaranteed by a sub-committee and would be available within twenty-four hours.

This cablegram was received by Acting Mayor Moorhouse today from Sir Thomas Lipton, dated London:

"I am greatly shocked to see by the day's newspapers the catastrophe that has fallen on your city. My heartfelt sympathy goes out to those who have lost their dear ones. If you start a relief fund put me down for $1,000."

Managers of Chicago theatres announced they would give a percentage of their receipts to the relief fund.

The relief work will be in charge of the National Red Cross, the Associated Charities of Chicago, and the City Health Department. Ernest P. Bicknell, director of the Red Cross, arrived tonight to assist in the relief work. The entire force of the City Government will be at the disposal of the Red Cross, Acting Mayor Moorhouse announced.

"Chicago is responding generously to the call for relief and we will not need assistance from outside," said the Acting Mayor. "We have an efficient organization and all the money needed, and the suffering will be relieved promptly."

Mr. Moorhouse received hundreds of telegrams from cities all over the United States and Canada expressing sorrow at Chicago's grief and offering aid.

The Western Electric officials said that not more than one-third of the victims were employes of their company, the others being members of employes' families or friends.

An emergency call to the clergymen of Chicago and visiting ministers to offer their services at the funerals of the Eastland dead was issued by the Interdenominational Committee of Churchmen, headed by Bishop Samuel Fallows.

Hundreds of physicians responded to the appeal of the Health Department, and offered their services without charge to survivors.

At noon the Acting Mayor telegraphed a detailed report of the relief work to Mayor Thompson at San Francisco. Mayor Thompson indorsed everything that had been done, and said he would leave the Coast late today on a special train and expected to arrive in Chicago Wednesday.

While no families were made wholly dependent by the disaster, as might be the case in a flood or great fire, it was said that many victims had been working only half time or less in recent months. Several men who made this report, in asking for aid, were asked why they started on the excursion while in poor financial circumstances. They replied that an organization of employes gave the picnic, and that experience had taught them it was best to buy tickets if they desired preferment for work. They said the company had nothing to do with this condition or the management of the excursion, but that members of the employers' organizations found the purchase of tickets for the annual lake trip almost compulsory.

PLAN TO FLOAT THE EASTLAND

Underwriters May Let the Contract to Wreckers by Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—The underwriters have asked the lake wreckers for bids for floating the steamer Eastland, which capsized at Chicago Saturday. The bids will be opened Monday or Tuesday and work will be started as soon as possible.

The wrecking steamer Favorite of the Great Lakes Towing Company was ordered to the wrecked steamer by the underwriters Saturday. She left her station at Saint Ignace, Mich., about 11 A. M., and Captain Alexander Cunning, wrecking master, will make an examination of the Eastland today. Work will be started at once if the Great Lakes Towing Company gets the contract. Some of the other wrecking firms will probably send in bids.

HERE TO DODGE KITCHENER.

One Hundred Young Irishmen Cheer at First Sight of America.

Out of 200 steerage passengers arriving last night on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool fully 100 were young Irishmen from Galway and Connaught. They made no secret on board of the fact that they had left Ireland to avoid the expected conscription. Purser Irving said that when the American coast was sighted the Irishmen stood on deck and cheered and said "Kitchener can't get us here. America is a free country."

The fare from Liverpool to New York on the American Line is $40, which is a lot of money for poor people in the West of Ireland to have, the Purser said. Each of the young Irishmen was well supplied with English sovereigns, which they brought to him to exchange into American money.

The officers said the Philadelphia was a few hours late on account of having to burn Yorkshire coal, as the Welsh steam coal had all been reserved for the use of the British Navy. No submarines or war vessels were sighted on the voyage.

Captain Arthur R. Mills said the English people did not realize the possibility of a German invasion, and took the war in a very matter-of-fact way.

PASTOR CRITICISES WILSON.

Lutheran Says President's Note Threatened Germany.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Moldenke, pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, in his sermon yesterday morning criticised President Wilson for employing what he termed threatening language in the last note to Germany.

"The note just sent by our President to the German Imperial Government will have the hearty approval of German-Americans in all respects save one," he said. "That is in the threatening language employed. Everybody recognizes that it is impossible for Germany to give up submarine warfare. Germany has said it is. President Wilson seems to have come to the conclusion that it is. Every German and German-American sees that it is. Such being the case, President Wilson hurts America's cause by using the language he does. It will irritate Germany, and do no good. It is unnecessary, and unfair. More could have been accomplished without it than with it. I believe I correctly interpret the position taken by all Germans in America."

H. A. TOMKINSON NOW MAJOR

Was Member of British Polo Team That Won the Cup Last Year.

LONDON, July 25.—A world-renowned polo player, Captain H. A. Tomkinson of the Royal Dragoons, has just been promoted to the rank of Major.

He played No. 1 on the team which brought back the international honors to England from the United States last year.

SAYS STEEL TRUST IS TO HAVE RIVAL

New Combination Planned, Says Cleveland, With Schwab at the Head.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 25. — The Leader tomorrow will say:

"There's a new steel trust in the hatchery. Charles M. Schwab is slated for the Presidency and Henry Clay Frick is reported to be pulling the wires that will give the country a second great steel combine. This second steel trust will not be as large as the United States Steel Corporation, but it will approximate it closely in the magnitude of its operations.

"The companies named as definitely lined up for the new merger include the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, of which Charles M. Schwab is President and directing genius; the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, owned by the Rockefellers; the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company of Pittsburgh, known as the greatest of all the independents; the Crucible Steel Company of America, once owned in Pittsburgh, but whose control in the last few months has drifted to Wall Street; the Lackawanna Steel Company of Buffalo, controlled by the Vanderbilts, Horace E. Andrews, and interests identified with Pickands, Mather & Co. of this city; the Pennsylvania and the Cambria Steel Companies, control of which rests with the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose holdings have been optioned to William H. Donner, President of the company and close personal friend of Henry Clay Frick, capitalist, banker, promoter, coke king, and Nestor of the new idea of a second steel trust.

"Beyond these companies actually named as scheduled for entry into the new steel trust, conjecture runs riot. It is reported that the Republic Iron and Steel Company may be included; that the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, a corporation closely affiliated with the Pickands, Mather & Co. interests, may also join the merger.

"Should it go as far as this, it can be taken for granted that it will also take in upward of $100,000,000 worth of lake steamship and Lake Superior iron ore enterprises controlled by the leading capitalistic interests of this city. And it may even reach down the line and take in such smaller concerns as the Inland Steel Company of Chicago, the Brier Hill Steel Company of Youngstown, the Labelle Iron Works of Wheeling, and a number of others in the same class operating throughout the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys.

"The independents named go a little further in the matter of diversity than does the Steel Trust. The naval, armament and ordnance features already mentioned do not cover all the ground, hence if this great proposed merger gets past without accident, it will be directly competitive with the Steel Trust.

"The writer has no knowledge as to how many of the independents have signified their willingness to enter the new steel merger, but below is given a list of the possibilities, including those who can come in if they will, together with the capital investment of each, as represented in the combined par value of their stocks and bonds outstanding:

Bethlehem Steel Corporation......	$73,600,000
Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.....	81,400,000
Lackawanna Steel Company.........	81,000,000
Republic Iron & Steel Company....	70,500,000
Jones & Laughlin Steel Company...	52,500,000
Crucible Steel Company of America	60,000,000
Pennsylvania Steel Company.......	50,000,000
Cambria Steel Company............	45,000,000
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company	26,500,000
Total....................	$540,500,000

"If the iron ore and steamship lines affiliated with or owned by interests represented in these companies is included in the list, it would be an easy matter to swell the total to around $750,000,000."

George W. Perkins, a Director of the United States Steel Corporation, whose home is at Riverdale, New York, said last night that the report that a gigantic combine of the independent steel companies was to be formed was news to him.

"I had not heard anything of it," Mr. Perkins said. "I hardly think there can be any truth in the report. Of course, however, it might be true without my knowing anything about it."

Others here interested in and familiar with the steel industry were inclined to discredit the report last night, and it was thought probable that it was the outgrowth of a recent announcement that some of the independents were planning a joint enterprise through which they could market their goods abroad and thereby place themselves on an equal footing with the Steel Trust in the foreign trade.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA REACH AN AGREEMENT

Convention Ceding the Dedeaghatch Railroad Signed in Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Sofia, dated Friday, says:

"A convention, ceding to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedagatch Railway, was signed in Constantinople yesterday."

The correspondent in a later dispatch says:

"I understand the agreement implies no engagement of a political character on the part of either country. Bulgaria neither binds herself to remain neutral nor to permit the passage of contraband to Turkey.

"Under the new arrangement Bulgaria obtains the whole extent of the line traversing Turkish territory, together with the stations of Karagacn, Demotika, and Kuleli Burgas. The Bulgarian frontier will coincide with the course of the Maritza River, all the territory west of it becoming Bulgarian. Round Karagach, the station of Adrianople, Bulgaria claims a zone of one mile and 1,522 yards. If this is conceded a new line will be constructed, affording Turkey independent access to Adrianople."

The Times, in commenting on this dispatch, says its significance is unmistakable, and that it clearly indicates the existence of a tacit understanding between the Turkish and Bulgarian Governments.

"Despite the assurance that the cession of territory implies no political engagement," says The Times, "it is improbable that Turkey would make concessions so large without some certainty of a political quid pro quo."

Conflicting accounts as to the nature and scope of the negotiations which for many months have been in progress between Bulgaria and Turkey have been published from various sources.

Announcement of the arrangement of a modus vivendi between the two countries in the dispute over Bulgaria's protest against interference with traffic on the Dedeagach Railway reached the Bulgarian Legation in Washington on July 17 in mail reports.

The Bulgarian Minister, Mr. Panaretoff, asserted at that time that the negotiations had nothing to do with any proposals from either the Quadruple Entente or the Germanic allies concerning Bulgaria's entrance into the war. The arrangement reached between Turkey and Bulgaria, he said, permitted direct railway service between Sofia and the Bulgarian port of Dedeagach on trains that did not stop at any point in the Turkish territory.

Frequent interferences with passengers and freight over the road by Turkish authorities, the Minister explained, brought a sharp protest from Bulgaria, which included a demand that the strip of Turkish territory which the railway was forced to cross be ceded to Bulgaria. Turkey refused to do that, but agreed to yield the right of way, including the railway station in Adrianople. Bulgaria answered that she could not accept a proposition that left strongly fortified points within her own border.

On the following day, July 18, however, the subjoined dispatch came from Berlin by way of London:

"The negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria have not yet been concluded. Turkey is willing to make certain territorial concessions in the Adrianople district to give Bulgaria the desired railroad route to the sea, but a point escaping general attention is the fact that Turkey demands in return not merely passive neutrality, as heretofore, but participation in the war, or at least some form of pressure against Turkey's enemies."

FRENCH CAPTURE STRONG DEFENSES

Two Battalions Carry Positions in Ban-de-Sapt Region and Take 825 Prisoners.

OCCUPY PART OF LAUNOIS

British Gain Some Ground by Mine Operations—Repulse Heavy Bomb Attacks.

LONDON, July 25.—The French War Office announces today the capture last night of "some very powerful German defensive organizations" in the Ban-de-Sapt region of the Vosges Mountains. More than 800 prisoners were taken, and six machine guns have been recovered from the captured trenches. Two battalions of one regiment of the regular French infantry were engaged, but the prisoners taken are said to belong to four different battalions. Berlin admits the loss of some advanced trenches in the official report on this operation.

Dunkirk has been bombarded again by the Germans and elsewhere along the long western line there have been artillery duels.

The report given out this afternoon in Paris follows:

> The night was without incident, except some artillery actions in Artois, in the neighborhood of Souchez, between the Aisne and the Oise on the plateau of Quennevières and in the Forest of Le Prêtre, where the cannonade was accompanied by a lively fusillade of rifle fire.
>
> In the Vosges at Ban-de-Sapt we attained a new success. We seized last night some very powerful German defensive organizations which extended between the heights of La Fontelle (on the side of Hill 627) and the village of Launois, and we occupied a group of houses which formed the southern part of the village. We made more than 700 unwounded prisoners belonging to four different battalions and a machine gun company. The amount of war material captured has not yet been determined.

The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

> In Artois and between the Oise and the Aisne there have been continual artillery actions.
>
> On the north banks of the Aisne, in the region of Troyon, as well as in Champagne, on the Perthes-Beauséjour front, the mining operations have continued to our advantage.
>
> In southern Woevre the cannonading has been intermittent.
>
> In the Vosges our troops, notwithstanding the bombardment, have organized the positions conquered yesterday at Ban-de-Sapt. The number of German prisoners has increased to eleven officers and 825 men, of whom only seventy were wounded. A number of bodies were found in the trenches.
>
> On our side only two battalions of one regiment of the regular infantry were engaged. Six machine guns have already been recovered from the conquered trenches.

The text of the German statement follows:

> On the eastern border of the Argonne we blew up an enemy blockhouse.
>
> Near Launois, south of the Ban-de-Sapt, the French established themselves in a small portion of our advanced trenches.
>
> The fortress of Dunkirk was bombarded by us with several shells.

An official report from Field Marshal French was issued tonight by the Press Bureau, reading as follows:

> On July 21 we repulsed a bomb attack on the crater caused by the explosion of our mine west of Hooge, which was reported in my communication of July 20. Our heavy artillery succeeded in silencing a heavy trench mortar which was assisting in the attack.
>
> On the evening of the 23d we successfully exploded a mine under a salient in the German line southeast of Zillebeke and destroyed the enemy's trenches there. Shortly afterward the enemy exploded a mine a little further to the south, which, however, did little damage.
>
> Since then we have made some ground by occupying the crater of a German mine and linking it to our trenches. Yesterday we repulsed another heavy bomb attack on our trenches around the crater near Hooge.

BORDEN GREETED IN FRANCE.

Premier of Canada Visits Hospital and Dines with President.

PARIS, July 25.—Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, arrived here yesterday for a stay of forty-eight hours. He was warmly received. Accompanied by Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner General to France, the Premier visited the Canadian hospital.

Last evening he dined with President and Mme. Poincaré. Among the guests were Minister of War Millerand, Foreign Minister Delcassé, and Gabriel Hanotaux.

LESSON AMERICA LEARNED.

It Is That Our Citizenship Is Sacred, Says the Rev. Dr. Broughton.

The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton, who preached at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon, was pastor of Christ Church, London, during the first six months of the war. Mr. Broughton had a warm argument in Asheville, N. C., recently with ex-Secretary Bryan over a sermon he had preached. Yesterday he repeated the sermon before a large congregation, some of them German-American.

Dr. Broughton said in part:

"Might no longer makes right. When this great war ends we are going to come nearer living under the Golden Rule than ever since the Master gave it. Many lines of industry are growing rich out of this war and they should see to it that as far as is right, they divide their fortunes with those who help to make them for them—the working men. This is nothing but right. It costs them more to live than before the war and they are entitled to some of the spoils.

"The greatest lesson America has learned is the discovery of the sacredness of American citizenship. With the slaughter of our people on the high seas, while enjoying their privileges under international law, there went up from the capital of the nation a shriek of the American Eagle that shook the world.

"No longer will any nation look upon us as merely a nation of 'dollar chasers' while our rights are being disregarded and our people are being put to death. The final word of protest that went from our able, just, and judicious President last Thursday with regard to such disregard for our rights has done more for us than any one word that the nation has ever spoken. It has stamped American citizenship in letters of unfailing glory. It has shown the world that around every American citizen, great and small, there is the Stars and Stripes to guard and protect him. It has made it mean more to us, and to the world, to be an American citizen, than any word of any other man since the birth of the nation."

Sails with 1,000 Horses for Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—The Leyland Line steamship Canadian sailed for Liverpool at noon today carrying, beside a large cargo of grain, steel, provisions, &c., 1,000 horses for the British Army.

AMERICAN AVIATOR WINS BRITISH HONOR

Oliver D. Filley of St. Louis Decorated for Daring Exploit in the Air.

LONDON, July 25.—Lieutenant Oliver Dwight Filley of the Royal Flying Corps, has been awarded the military cross for conspicuous gallantry on July 6 while taking observations for the British artillery. The Lieutenant is a member of the well-known American family of that name of St. Louis, and was stroke of a boat crew ten years ago at Harvard University, where he was graduated.

According to the official report, Lieutenant Filley and an observer, although not in a special fighting machine, attacked and drove off German aeroplanes on two occasions and continued the work of observation until two enemy machines came up. Lieutenant Filley attacked both aeroplanes with his remaining five rounds of ammunition and only retired after his observer had been killed and the engine had been damaged. He landed safely within the British lines.

Lieutenant Filley, who was a mining engineer in Rhodesia at the outbreak of the war, came to England and received his commission. His exploit is featured in the "Roll of Fame List" in the English newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Oliver D. Filley is a son of the late Oliver B. Filley, an iron manufacturer. His relatives in St. Louis were much pleased to learn tonight of the honor that had been bestowed upon him. He is a grandson of Oliver D. Filley, a former Mayor of St. Louis, and a nephew of John D. Filley, director of the St. Louis Union Bank. He is also related to Frank B. Filley, President of the Mound City Oil and Supply Company; Chauncey Ives Filley of 4109 Westminster Place, civil war Mayor of St. Louis and one time Republican leader of Missouri, and former Park Commissioner Dwight Davis.

Lieutenant Filley is 35 years old. He spent his boyhood in England, where he went to Rugby School. He came to the United States and was graduated from Harvard University. He aided greatly the cause of rowing at Harvard University, and was captain of a crew there. Harvard's success on the water dates from the time of Filley's coaching.

Lieutenant Filley once resided in St. Louis, but left here fifteen years ago. He worked in Mexico as a mining engineer before going to South Africa. He is unmarried. His mother, Mrs. Mary Filley, now resides in England, and Filley has a sister there who married a British surgeon.

RUSSIANS MENACE MACKENSEN'S FLANK

Continued from Page 1.

strategic scheme is much more vast in conception than hitherto supposed.

The only puzzling point in this interpretation is the impossibility of conjecturing whence the Germans are drawing the astounding numbers which now undoubtedly are in action on the Russian fronts.

Germans Nearing the Bug River.

BERLIN, July 25, (via London.)—The Germans have crossed the Narew River on a front from a point south of Ostrolenka to Pultusk. Southeast of the Pultusk fortress the Teutonic forces are approaching the Bug River.

These two advances of the German troops in Russian Poland are announced in today's official statement issued by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The movement indicates that the Germans are making for the Warsaw-Petrograd Railway, which runs parallel with the Bug River, twelve miles to the southeast.

The army of General Bülow is engaged in rear guard actions during his forward movements on the Jesia River, south of Kovno, and in the region of Dembowo, six miles northeast of Suwalki, several Russian trenches were captured. The official bulletin says:

> The Narew River has been crossed on the whole front from the south of Ostrolenka to Pultusk.
>
> Southeast of Pultusk our troops are approaching the Bug River.
>
> Southwest of the stronghold of Pultusk, despite the enemy's firm resistance, the line of Nasielsk-Gzowo has been reached.
>
> Southwest of Blonie several enemy positions have been captured, while south of Warsaw the villages of Stanowghiska and Jazgarzew have been taken by storm. (Jazgarzew is on the Jeziorna River, ten and a half miles directly south of Warsaw.)
>
> The situation of the German troops on the southeastern front is unchanged.

VIENNA, July 25, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

> In the Russian war theatre yesterday was relatively calm. Near Ivangorod our troops repulsed some feeble attacks of the enemy.
>
> South of Krylow an attempt of the enemy to cross the Bug River failed. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

Petrograd Admits Narew Crossing.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The following official communication was issued from General Headquarters today:

> In the region of Mitau there has been no important change on the Shavli-Rossieny roads. The enemy continues to advance in the direction of Poneviej, in which region, as well as on the River Lavenna, there were engagements on the 24th.
>
> On the Narew front the enemy in the course of the night and the morning of the 24th made a series of fierce attacks along the east bank of the Pissa, in the region of Seroatka, but realized no success, while sustaining great losses.
>
> In the sector between Ostrolenka and Rozan we repulsed determined attempts of the enemy to cross the Narew at certain points. In the sector of Rozan-Pultusk the enemy on the 23d succeeded in throwing a portion of his forces on to the left bank of the Narew, and is trying to consolidate his positions.
>
> On the left bank of the Vistula the enemy on July 24 made fruitless attacks in the direction of Piassetchno.
>
> Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy's advance was arrested by our counter-attacks. He has undertaken no further offensive except in the Qrubechow region, where on the night of the 24th and the following day we repulsed attacks on the Voislavitze-Gorodlo front.
>
> On the Bug, the Zlota Lipa and the Dniester no fighting has occurred except on the line of the Village of Dobrodwor, where there was a sanguinary local action. The attempt of the enemy to consolidate himself on the right bank of the Bug failed.

POWER FOR DUMA RADICALS.

Labor and Socialists to be Represented on Military Committees.

PETROGRAD, July 25.—The Russian Government has decided to give Socialist and Labor members of the Duma representation on the Military and Naval Committees in proportion to their numbers.

Heretofore Socialist and Labor Deputies have not been admitted, and in consequence the Constitutional Democrats have refused to participate in the work of these committees. This important concession to the Radicals is granted by the Government to show that all political parties are harmonious in this time of war.

Surgeon Makes 8,000 Operations.

GENEVA, July 25.—The Swiss doctor Rustca of Locarno, who was attached to the Russian military hospital at Jaegerdorf, near Cracow, reports that he operated on over 8,000 serious cases between November and June.

CORONEL SEA FIGHT AS VON SPEE SAW IT

Admiral's Report of Victory in the Pacific Reaches Berlin After Eight Months.

BATTLE FOUGHT IN STORM

Sea Rolled So Heavily That Gunners Lost Aim and British Warships Tried to Use Torpedoes.

BERLIN, July 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Full eight months' late, as an echo of the days when portions of the German fleet were still abroad on the high seas and naval battles were not the rare occurrence they are today, the report of Vice Admiral Count von Spee, commander of the cruiser squadron of which the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were a part, concerning the battle between the Germans and the English off the Bay of Arauco, Chile, near Coronel, has reached the Admiralty.

The naval engagement, in which three English cruisers and an auxiliary cruiser and two German cruisers and three smaller vessels took part, occurred on Nov. 1, 1914. Vice Admiral von Spee's account was written on Nov. 3. How it has taken eight months for it to reach Germany and where it has been in the long intervening months may never be made known.

One by one the German ships, the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau, the Nürnberg, the Leipzig, and the Dresden, have met their fate. The report follows:

"The squadrons under my command, consisting of the large cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the small cruisers Dresden, Nürnberg, and Leipzig, steamed on the 1st of November about twenty miles from the Chile coast, at a twelve-mile rate, toward the south in order to catch an English cruiser which, according to reliable information, had anchored off Coronel the night before. On the way several smaller cruisers were detached from the squadron to look for approaching steamers and sailing vessels.

"At 4:15 in the afternoon, bent on such a mission, the Nürnberg was out of sight to the northeast, and the Dresden was approximately twelve miles to the rear. With the rest of the squadron I stood about forty miles to the northeast of the Bay of Arauco.

Sight British Squadron.

"At 4:17 there were sighted in the west and to the south, two vessels, and at 4:25 a third, about fifteen miles distant from us. Two were finally recognized as warships, probably the Monmouth and the Glasgow, while the third probably was the auxiliary cruiser Otranto. They seemed to be taking a southerly course. My squadron pursued them with all possible speed, keeping them about four points to starboard. The wind was blowing a full gale from the south. A correspondingly high sea was running so that I strongly preferred to guard against being forced into the lee position.

"The course chosen served also to cut off the enemy from the neutral coast. At 4:35 it was noticed that the British ships were bearing more westward, and I followed eventually in a west-southwest course, the Scharnhorst gradually overtaking them at a speed of twenty-two miles, while the Gneisenau and the Leipzig lagged behind. The lively wireless exchange of the enemy was disturbed as much as possible.

"At 5:20 the arrival of another warship was made known. This vessel took the lead at 5:30, and was recognized as the Good Hope, the flagship of Rear Admiral Cradock. The enemy's line at once straightened out, ran up its flags, and attempted slowly to close on a southerly course. From 5:35 on I held to a southwesterly course, later to a southerly course, under diminished speed to allow my other ships to catch up.

"At 6:07 the two lines stood nearly parallel to one another on a southerly course, a little over 14,600 yards apart. The Dresden was about one mile behind, and the Nürnberg was far to the rear. At 6:20, at a distance of 13,400 yards, I turned one point toward the enemy, and at 6:34, at a range of 11,260 yards, I opened fire.

The Good Hope Hit.

"Wind and swell were head on, and the vessels had heavy going, especially the small cruisers on both sides. Observation and distance estimation were under a heavy handicap, because of the seas which washed over the bridges. The swell was so great that it obscured the aim of the gunners at the 10.5-centimeter guns on the middle deck, who could not see the sterns of the enemy's ships at all, and the bows but seldom.

"The guns of both our armored cruisers, on the other hand, were effective, and by 6:39 already we could note the first hit on the Good Hope. I at once resumed a parallel course, instead of bearing, as before, slightly toward the enemy. The English opened their fire at this time. I assume that the heavy sea made more trouble for them than it did for us. While we ran parallel, and later, as it grew dark, when we increased the distance between us, their two armored cruisers remained covered by our fire, while they, so far as could be determined, hit the Scharnhorst only twice and the Gneisenau only four times.

"At 6:53, when only 6,500 yards apart, I ordered a course one point away from the opponent. They were firing more slowly at this time, while we were able to count numerous hits. We could see, among other things, that the top of the forward turret of the Monmouth had been shot away and that a violent fire was burning in the turret. The Scharnhorst, it is thought, hit the Good Hope about thirty-five times.

Sought Torpedo Attack.

"In spite of our altered course, the English changed theirs sufficiently so that the distance between us shrunk to 5,300 yards. There was reason to suspect that the enemy despaired of using his artillery effectively, and was manoeuvring for a torpedo attack. The position of the moon, which had risen at 6 o'clock, was favorable to this move. Accordingly I gradually opened up further distances between the squadrons by another deflection of the leading ship at 7:45.

"In the meantime it had grown dark. The range finders on the Scharnhorst used the fire on the Monmouth as a guide for a time, though eventually all range finding, aiming, and observations became so inexact that firing was stopped at 7:26. At 7:23 a column of fire from an explosion was noticed between the stacks of the Good Hope. From that time, as it seemed to me, that vessel fired no more. The Monmouth apparently stopped firing at 7:20.

"The small cruisers, including the Nürnberg, received by wireless at 7:30 the order to follow the enemy and to attack their ships with torpedoes. Vision was somewhat influenced at this hour by a rain squall. The light cruisers were not able to find the Good Hope, but the Nürnberg encountered the Monmouth, which steamed at first ahead and then parallel with her. At 8:58 the Nürnberg was able, by shots at closest range, to capsize the Monmouth, without a shot being fired in return. Rescue work in the heavy sea was not to be thought of, especially as the Nürnberg immediately afterward believed she had sighted the smoke of another enemy ship and had to prepare for a new attack.

"The Otranto turned about as soon as the first shot struck her and later apparently ran away at full speed. The Glasgow was able to keep up longest its fire, even though it was ineffective, and succeeded in escaping in the darkness. Both the Leipzig and the Dresden thought they saw several salvos of hits strike her.

"The small cruisers had neither losses nor damages in the battle. On the Gneisenau there were two men slightly wounded. The crews of the ships went into the fight with enthusiasm; every one did his duty and played his part in the victory."

NAMES THE KAISER A FIELD MARSHAL

Appointment Accepted From Bavarian King Causes a Great Stir in Germany.

LONDON, Monday, July 26.—The King of Bavaria has appointed the German Emperor a Field Marshal of the Bavarian Army, and the Emperor has accepted the appointment, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The incident, the dispatch adds, has caused a tremendous stir in Germany, as it has frequently been asserted that the Emperor alone had the power to appoint Field Marshals.

The rights of the Bavarian King have never before been asserted, but there has been a strong feeling recently in Bavaria in favor of the King asserting his position in the face of the powerful Prussian army, because of the prominent part the Bavarian troops have taken in the war.

MISS EDITH DEACON HOME.

Boston Society Woman Has Been Nursing Wounded in France.

Miss Edith Deacon of Boston, well known in society, who had been in France nursing the wounded in the American hospital at Neuilly since the war began, returned yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia for a three months' rest. Then she will go back to her post, she said. Miss Deacon is going to Boston today.

"Dr. Drake has inaugurated a new treatment for wounds," Miss Deacon said, "which appears to be very successful. Instead of bandaging the wounded limbs in the hospital, they are first treated with antiseptic dressing and then left uncovered and placed under powerful electric rays, which cause the wounds to heal more quickly than the old method of surgical bandages."

Another passenger on the Philadelphia was Mrs. Michael Foster of Harrowgate, England, whose husband, Captain Foster, is in charge of the base hospital in Cambridge. She said that the wounded and the Belgian relief kept every woman busy in England and left no time for play or social functions.

HANGING FOR PUBLISHERS.

Quiller-Couch Says Some Are More Dangerous Than Spies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, July 26. — The Daily Chronicle, under the heading, "The Poison Press," prints the following report of a speech by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who has a commission in the Cornwall Pioneers:

Speaking at a recruiting meeting at St. Austell on Saturday, he said he had not read the newspapers for six weeks. He was a believer in the liberty of the press, but if some proprietors of English newspapers had had what they deserved during the month of May and the early days of June they would have been hanged.

They did much worse work, he said, in heartening the enemy and disheartening England, and it did deliberately, than any man who had yet been shot as a spy.

1,500,000 RUSSIANS TAKEN.

Berlin Says Austria and Germany Have Made That Number Prisoners.

BERLIN, July 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The total number of Russian prisoners of war in the hands of Germany and Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war, including the figures reported by the General Staff yesterday, exceeds 1,500,000 officers and men.

Three Bluechers Killed in Action.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.—German newspapers mention in the latest lists of casualties the deaths of three direct descendants of General Blücher, who commanded the Prussians in the battle of Waterloo. They are Lieut. Col. Heinrich von Blücher, First Lieutenant Max von Blücher, and Lieut. Col. Lebrecht von Blücher.

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RED CROSS UNITS TO BE RECALLED

American Fund of $1,560,000 for This Work Will Be Exhausted on Oct. 1.

BELGIUM MAY BE EXCEPTED

Serbian Sanitary Commission and Other Efforts Supported by Special Funds Can Go On.

WASHINGTON, July 25. — American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn from the European battlefield on Oct. 1, because of lack of funds to maintain them longer at their stations.

It is possible that the two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, will be continued, but the other fourteen detachments will return to the United States. The Serbian Sanitary Commission and other work supported by special contribution will go on as long as those contributions are available, but the general fund collected in the United States, amounting to $1,560,000, will be exhausted on Oct. 1.

"The American Red Cross by Oct. 1 will have maintained its personnel in each country a year with the exception of the Belgian units and the Sanitary Commission," says the statement made public today by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the Red Cross Relief Commission.

"The tour of duty required of each surgeon and nurse does not exceed six months, so that a number have already returned and substitutes been sent. By October a large number of those now in Europe will return, the cost of the transportation of these surgeons and nurses, going and coming, makes a constant and considerable financial demand upon the Red Cross treasury.

"The monthly pay roll is also a large item of expense. In view of these facts, and because its funds are rapidly becoming exhausted, the American Red Cross has decided by Oct. 1 of the present year to withdraw the personnel now in Europe, possibly with the exception of the units in Belgium. Much as it regrets this necessity, it realizes that no Red Cross of a neutral country ever before rendered so long and extensive service in the way of personnel to nations engaged in war.

"The work of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission under Dr. Richard P. Strong, for which the Rockefeller Foundation has made generous contributions, has been most successful. Dr. Strong was appointed Director of the International Health Board composed of Serbian Health officers and the heads of the English, French, and Russian missions. The American Minister at Bucharest reports to the State Department that the epidemic of typhus has been suppressed.

"A large number of persons also have been vaccinated against cholera, and so far no epidemic of that disease, which was very serious during the Balkan wars, has been reported.

"The American Red Cross is now arranging for physicians, nurses, and equipment for a baby hospital in Serbia, for which special contributions have been received through Mme. Grouitch."

The Red Cross, the report shows, sent to the warring countries 367 persons engaged in humanitarian enterprises. Of that number 71 were surgeons and 253 nurses, while 43 were members of the Serbian Sanitary Commission. England, France, Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Serbia, and Belgium each received one or more units, which means one or more complete hospitals, with doctors, nurses, and other attendants and with all necessary supplies and equipment.

Thousands of wounded and sick have been cared for. Financial aid was sent also to hospitals and other institutions in many countries, and supplies of bandages and drugs have been rushed to the war zones by every steamer. The administrative expenses of the huge undertaking have already amounted to $11,291, and this has been paid by the Red Cross itself, and not taken from the fund contributed for relief.

Following is a summary of services rendered each belligerent Government:

Austria, 11 shipments, value $97,683; Belgium, 12 shipments, $96,708; England, 13 shipments, $87,845; France, 24 shipments, $216,155; Germany, 8 shipments, $182,795; Italy, 2 shipments, $14,451; Montenegro, 3 shipments, $15,526; Poland, 1 shipment, $7,200; Russia, 9 shipments, $89,613; Serbia, 8 shipments, $130,867, and Turkey, 2 shipments, $12,536.

In the work of cleaning up Serbia the Red Cross has used 358,783 pounds of sulphur, 700,000 bichloride tablets, 7,000 gallons of kerosene oil, 5,600 pounds of formaldehyde, 12,200 doses of cholera vaccine, 500 whitewash brushes, 70 bathtubs, 50 stepladders, and 11 automobile trucks.

The financial statement shows expenditures of $1,450,306, leaving a balance of $174,818 on hand, for which the demands already are heavy.

RUSSIA RULES BLACK SEA.

New Dreadnought Establishes Her Superiority Over Turks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Now that Russia's first dreadnought in the Black Sea is in commission, the command of that sea, which has been practically hers many months past, is so now absolutely, even if Turkey had the undamaged Goeben available.

This consideration is of importance at the present moment, when the expectation of the reopening of the Dardanelles is believed to be approaching realization.

OBVIOUSLY

The milk which the cow kicks over may be the best milk in the world, but that is no remedy for the disaster.

The building which delay and extravagance have ruined may have been the best proposition ever set afoot, but that does not help matters now.

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HISTORY OF THE PRESENT DAY.

The New York Times Current History presents in neat and compact form the story of current events. The European War brought up to date. Beautifully illustrated. 25 cents a month. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

War As It Is Fought

New phases of war, more terrible, more startling than mankind had ever before known, have become history in the last eleven months. The ingenuity and invention, the achievements of skill and heroism, as well as the touching and dramatic human experiences involved in this new warfare, have found a worthy record in

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LONDON COMMENDS PRESIDENT'S NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

Navy within the so-called war zone in substantial accord with the accepted practice of regulated warfare.'"

The Standard says editorially:

"President Wilson apparently finds evidence during the last two months that Germany has found it practicable to conduct submarine activities in substantial accord with the accepted principles of regulated warfare. This is news to English observers, and it would be interesting to know a little more about these indications.

"Further, it piques British curiosity to hear that there is a conviction in America that what is called 'freedom of the seas' can be attained with German co-operation during the present war. Does this point to a renewal of bargaining on terms with Germany to stop the torpedoing of ships at sight, and England to allow neutral ships to reach German ports without let or hindrance? If so, it must again be said that this country cannot be blackmailed by any acts of frightfulness into signing away any of the legitimate advantages of sea power.

"There is a good deal in this part of the note which has not been adequately pondered by those who are merely anxious to read into the document resentment and defiance of Germany. In point of fact, the President has managed, in reproving Germany for her violations of international law, to include a short lecture on the supposed sins of other belligerents.

"He is determined to contend for the freedom of the seas, as Germany and Norman Angell are doing, 'from whatever quarter it is violated, without compromise and at any cost.' Is this thrown in in order to emphasize to Germany the impartiality of the United States, or is it meant to satisfy that large section of American opinion which is calling for severe measures against Great Britain? Only President Wilson himself knows, but the note does suggest that if Berlin will only treat Washington decently and cease to worry the Government by sinking American ships and drowning American citizens, Washington will not be found wanting in applying pressure to Germany's enemies.

"It remains to be seen how the German Government will view the matter, now that it has apparently reached the point of taking or leaving. Even at this stage it is quite clear that nothing short of incredible folly, sheer blundering and bullhead stupidity will have the result of adding the great republic to the already imposing list of Germany's foes, for the United States Government ostentatiously puts on record that it is willing to forgive and forget past injuries and accept apologies and money for the dead of the Lusitania, if Germany will not insist on flouting the national dignity and compelling the President to eat his own words.

"It is not for us to complain of this magnanimous and lenient policy or even to comment on it.

"The dignity of the United States is safe in the keeping of the United States, and it is no foreigner's business to suggest how it shall be vindicated. President Wilson occupies a most difficult position, and his country is with him in his anxiety to secure two highly desirable objects: avoidance of war and vindication of the rights and prestige of the American people. Possibly the two objects may in the long run prove incompatible."

The Express comments:

"The American Government has been extraordinarily patient in its protests against a cold-blooded crime. The criminal attempted to justify himself with the plea that he must murder to win. Now President Wilson categorically declares that the criminal must mend his ways or count the American Republic among his enemies."

Its Meaning "Unmistakable."

The Morning Post says:

"The language employed by Lansing is unmistakable. Any repetition of German invasions of neutral rights will be regarded by the United States Government as 'deliberately unfriendly.' What the United States Government proposes to do should Germany again disregard the plain warning it is not the business of this country to inquire. Behind that question lies the much wider question of the conduct of Germany in wantonly provoking the greatest war known to history in the pursuance of ideals which are as profoundly detested by the great majority of Americans as they are by the Allies."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The stage of discussion has been cut short. Washington has drawn the line and if an act, such as the attempt to torpedo the Orduna, were to occur this week there must, we take it, be an immediate end of friendly relations between the United States and the German Empire."

The Times comments:

"The President, while expressing once more his readiness to mediate between the belligerents with a view to changing the present character of war at sea, sharply warns Germany that any repetition of her crime will be regarded by the United States as 'deliberately unfriendly.' That is not an ultimatum, but it is an exceedingly strong and definite warning.

"President Wilson cannot regret a single one of his missionary endeavors. If he has now behind him a virtually united people it is because his fellow-countrymen recognize that he has done and said nothing to bring on and everything to avert a crisis, and that no word or act of his can be pointed to as tainted with provocation or lacking in essentials of a humane, charitable, and pacific spirit.

"The responsibilities of an American President in such an emergency as this are very great. We do not know when they have been discharged with more skill or dignity or self-restraint than by Mr. Wilson. Americans will await the upshot with a clear conscience and a united front."

There have been several instances in the submarine war of late where the German commanders have shown that they could take time to visit and search suspected vessels. It is to these that the President referred in his latest note to Germany, and the fact that the London press do not understand his remarks suggest, at least, that all the details of these cases may not have been published in England.

One of these cases was that of the Norwegian bark Fiery Cross, which was sunk early this month off the Scilly Isles. Mail correspondence received in this city nearly three weeks ago stated that the Captain of the bark asked and obtain a receipt from the German submarine Captain as he left his craft before its destruction. In another case, the German submarine overhauling a neutral steamer carrying butter and eggs to England, compelled her to throw her cargo overboard and then permitted her to proceed.

A later case was that of the American bark Normandy, which was halted by a submarine off the Irish Coast on July 9. The Normandy's papers were looked over and the vessel was allowed to proceed, although she carried lumber, which is on the German contraband list.

MUST FIND REVENUE FOR DEFENSE PLANS

Next Congress Will Face at Once the Problem of Raising More Money.

NEW TAXES SUGGESTED

Growing Deficit and Loss of Sugar Duty to be Met—Size of Appropriations Questioned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Wilson Administration, it was learned tonight, at the outset of its consideration of plans for increasing the national defense through development of the Army and Navy, will have to face the serious problem of raising revenue for the purpose. From a high source tonight it was ascertained that, regardless of plans for the development of national defense, the problem of national revenue would rapidly come to the front in the next session of Congress.

The deficit in the fiscal operations of the Government during the fiscal year which ended July 1 was about $35,000,000. The deficit in the operations of the Treasury thus far during the new fiscal year is about $16,000,000. With the prospect of a larger deficit at the end of the fiscal year 1916 than last year, and an even larger deficit during the fiscal year 1917, the outlook is not bright for heavy increases in expenditures for national defense unless other Federal expenditures are curtailed, or unless new means for raising revenue are devised or a bond issue provided.

One large source of loss of revenue during the current fiscal year will be in the sugar schedule unless the coming session of Congress repeals the provision in the Underwood Tariff law to place sugar on the free list on May 1, 1916. During the fiscal year, 1914, the revenue collected from the sugar schedule was about $61,000,000. During the fiscal years which has just ended the collections, under the Underwood law, from the sugar schedule were about $49,000,000, though final figures have not yet been revised. With the provision in the Underwood law that sugar shall go on the free list on May 1, 1916, the revenue from sugar will be reduced to $20,000,000 or $25,000,000. This would mean a loss of about $13,000,000, as compared with last year in the sugar schedule alone, and a loss of about $36,000,000 as compared with the sugar revenue in 1914.

War Revenue Expires.

But the loss of revenue from the transfer of sugar to the free list is not the only problem in revenue that would have to be faced by the Administration, and it will have to be confronted regardless of plans for national defense. The war revenue law expires by limitation on Dec. 31, 1915, and this will mean another heavy loss in Government receipts unless Congress by joint resolution extends the war revenue taxes another year. It is plain that even with no plan for heavier appropriations for national defense there must be important revenue legislation enacted during the coming long session of Congress.

Already there are suggestions that the Democratic leaders may consider new sources of raising revenue. One suggestion is that a tax of 3 cents a pound be levied on coffee, that a tax of 5 cents a pound be levied on tea, that a tax of 10 per cent. be levied on bananas, and that taxes be placed on certain other articles now admitted free of duty. It is estimated that a tax of 3 cents a pound on coffee would bring an annual revenue of about $27,000,000, that a tax of 5 cents a pound on tea would bring $5,000,000, and that several million dollars may be obtained from a tax on bananas. Experts who have been looking into the Underwood tariff estimate that there are about fifteen articles which can be taxed so as to yield an additional $100,000,000 of revenue.

The plans of the Administration for development of national defense to be submitted to the coming session of Congress will call for expenditures that would have to be met out of the revenues to be collected during the fiscal year, 1917—the first year that sugar goes on the free list. There will be a strong movement in the Congress to prevent the consummation of the plans laid in the Underwood tariff law for placing sugar on the free list. The Louisiana delegation will, of course, lead in this fight, supported by the Republicans and, perhaps, by some Democrats from the beet sugar States. In the House the Democratic majority will be greatly reduced.

The appropriations for the navy for the current fiscal year aggregated $149,675,864. The appropriations for the army proper during the current fiscal year call for an expenditure of $101,974,195, besides $6,060,216 separately appropriated for fortifications and $1,069,813 for the Military Academy.

The Next Navy Bill.

The total amount appropriated for national defense for the current fiscal year was $259,000,000. It is being suggested that in the coming consideration of plans for national defense the navy appropriations might be increased to $250,000,000 and the army to $200,000,000 for the fiscal year 1917. The Administration has not worked out its plans for a better army and navy, and there is nothing tangible upon which to base the increase that would be asked in national defense appropriations, but it is very evident that the status of the treasury during the next fiscal year is such that the appropriations for the military and naval establishments cannot be greatly increased without radical changes in plans for raising revenue.

From a source close to the Administration it was learned tonight that the recommendations for national defense, when submitted to Congress, will not call for anything like an increase of $200,000,000, or almost double the present expenditure. There are men closely identified with the naval administration in Washington who, while they would like to see not less than $200,000,000 appropriated for the navy next year, do not believe the Naval bill will carry more than $175,000,000. This amount, if granted, would represent an increase of about $25,000,000 over the amount granted for the present year. A bill providing for two dreadnoughts, eighteen submarines, and the usual number of destroyers would aggregate $150,000,000. Each additional dreadnought would add $15,000,000 to the total.

The navy is now going in for the larger fleet-keeping, sea-going submarines similar in general characteristics to the projected submarine Schley, which the navy is building, and these submarines cannot be produced for less than $1,000,000 each. The recommendation for submarines to be submitted by Secretary Daniels this Winter will be strong. It is probable that the Navy Department may recommend not less than thirty submarines, and if the coast defense type of submarine is abandoned and large submarines of the Schley type are authorized the cost of thirty such vessels would be $30,000,000 in the aggregate.

Secretary Daniels will, it is believed, make an appeal for an increase in the appropriations for aviation. Congress, at its last session, gave $1,000,000 for that purpose. It is probable that Mr. Daniels will this year ask for an appropriation of $5,000,000 for aircraft.

The program outlined with the usual two first-line battleships, whether they be two dreadnoughts or two battle cruisers, or a dreadnought and a battle cruiser, would bring the total appropriations for the navy to the neighborhood of $175,000,000.

The navy is in need of more officers and men. Additional men were needed last year, but provision for them was not urged by the Administration. It is probable that this year Secretary Daniels will ask for an appropriation for not less than 5,000 additional enlisted men. This would add about $2,500,000 to the present appropriation for navy pay.

For an Army of 500,000.

Army plans look to the building up an army of 500,000 men, regulars and militia, within territorial United States. This has long been the figure at which army officers placed the needs of the country for defense. This force is designed to be quickly available and to bear the brunt of the fighting while a great volunteer army is being trained.

To make the plan efficient it is believed some scheme to federalize the militia will be advanced, and also that methods of building up reserves for both the regulars and militia will be proposed. The strength of this first line army must be maintained while the volunteers are being trained, and the reserves would be trained men ready to fill gaps caused by losses and keep the units at full strength.

Another feature to receive attention probably will be plans for training officers for the volunteer forces. Enlargement of West Point may be proposed.

This general plan contemplates, it is understood, only the mobile forces. The Coast Artillery, garrisons for the canal zone, Hawaii, the Philippines, Alaska, and Porto Rico will be considered separately. From figures arrived at in these studies and from the ratio of regulars to militia in the first line army will be derived the recommendations to be urged for any increase in the standing army.

Great attention will be given to fully presenting to the President the material problem. Army officers hold that ample equipment of field guns, rifles, machine guns, and heavy field ordnance must be prepared in advance. It takes time to make these, and also to manufacture ammunition for large guns like those of the harbor defenses. Field gun ammunition and small arms cartridges can be turned out in a hurry.

It is said private plants to make these have increased many fold under the stimulus of European contracts. A year ago the Government owned 50 per cent. of the total American capacity for this work. It is now estimated that private plants could make in a month as much as Government shops could turn out in four months.

VARDAMAN BACKS WILSON

But the Senator Strongly Condemns Great Britain's Embargo on Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WOODBINE, Iowa, July 25.—Every patriotic white man in Mississippi will defend the American flag and uphold the hands of the President in a war with Germany or any other country, as I did in the war with Spain.

If my services shall be needed I shall offer them to the President in event of war, but if the United States is to maintain an attitude of perfect neutrality to the belligerent countries of Europe I think the facts in the case do not altogether justify the President's note to Germany. Certainly not until Great Britain shall be forced to respect in the slightest degree the business rights of the American people.

It is a well-known fact that Great Britain has, in contemptuous violation of international law and the business customs among nations, well nigh destroyed the business interests of the Southern States of America. By her present unwarranted interference with commerce between neutral countries the European cotton market has about been destroyed and in consequence disaster confronts the cotton growers of the South, and the worst feature about it is she continues to do it, treating the protest which the Administration has made with an indifference which almost amounts to contempt.

To my mind the conduct of Germany is not half so reprehensive and offensive to the American people as that of Great Britain. If the United States is to be neutral, no favoritism should be shown. After the sinking of the Lusitania I gave an interview in which I said that I did not think it was a just cause for war, and I have not changed my opinion.

There will be no division in the ranks of the white people of Mississippi in standing by the flag in the event of hostilities with any foreign country. I do not want war, and I do not think the American people want it, but I can hardly see how Germany can afford to accede to the President's demands. As to that, however, I probably should have no opinion, but whatever may happen, if it comes to the worst Mississippians to a man will stand by the flag.

J. K. VARDAMAN,
Senator from Mississippi.

KITCHIN SEES NO WAR CLOUD.

But Asks if Mr. Bryan Hasn't Done Enough Talking.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 24.—"I have no idea we shall have trouble with Germany," said Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, floor leader of the House of Representatives, tonight. "I have every reason to feel that President Wilson will adjust the situation, and that, even if matters become even more strained, it will not be necessary to call Congress together. Our navy is plenty large enough at present to cope with Germany as far as battleships are concerned, but we need more submarines immediately. We do not need any great increase in our standing army.

"As for the attitude of W. J. Bryan I predict that he is too good a Democrat to make any trouble, no matter what happens during the next Presidential campaign. But," added Mr. Kitchin, "hasn't Mr. Bryan done about enough talking?"

"How about the national revenues?" he was asked.

"We have about $90,000,000 surplus and the internal revenue, especially from beer and whisky is rapidly increasing. On every hand I see in Connecticut evidences of returning prosperity."

Mr. Kitchin denied that he came North to investigate the Bridgeport arms strike for the Government. He was the guest of the Governor's Foot Guards and Thomas H. Sullivan, a local Democratic leader, today. He has been touring New England with Congressman Reilly of Meriden.

LANSING RETURNS TO CAPITAL.

Ends Visit with Colonel House to Keep Engagements.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 25.—Secretary of State Lansing, who was the week-end guest of Colonel E. M. House, left for Washington late today to keep official engagements tomorrow.

Before the Secretary's departure the Marquis Cusani Confalieri, the Italian Ambassador, who is spending the Summer here, paid him a social call.

COASTS OF AMERICA AT MERCY OF ENEMY

Plenty of Landing Places for Raid, Says Army Committee of Security League.

TROOPS LACK TEAM WORK

Invaders' Opportunity in Time They Require to Gather Illustrated in Dardanelles.

The report of the Army Committee of the National Security League, of which ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson is the Chairman, was made public yesterday. It went deeply into the problem of the land defense of the United States, and its conclusion was that at present an alien enemy would not have much difficulty in finding plenty of safe landing places along the undefended coast of the United States.

The United States, the committee reported, could not place entire reliance for national security on a navy alone. The navy was held to be not an adequate first line, and the land forces not an adequate support for the navy.

"Twenty-five thousand regulars and 60,000 militia," the report stated, "constitute our total defensive mobile force for the protection of many thousands of miles of coast and land frontier. This force in small detachments is so scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land that it would be next to impossible to concentrate it on one coast in less than a month. We have but to recall the events of the opening period of the present conflict in Europe to form a very accurate judgment of the decisive steps an invader might take during the month required to assemble our small army.

"Quite aside from its weakness in numbers, this force would be poorly trained, hastily and ineffectually organized, ill-balanced, incompletely equipped, and lacking in such essentials as light and heavy artillery and the ammunition to serve it. Brigades and divisions would be brought together for the first time, the majority of them under commanders who had never commanded complete units of that size even in peace manoeuvres, and with newly appointed staff officers more or less unfamiliar with their duties.

Team Work Lacking.

"From commander to the lowest private, the unhomogeneous command would be lacking in that ability for team work which is acquired only with training and is essential to military success. This is the force with which we have to meet an invading army that would be vastly superior in numbers and training, perfectly organized, completely equipped, and led by skilled commanders. With ordinary fortunes of war, the probable outcome is so apparent that it need not be stated.

"The great armed nations of the world have sufficient merchant shipping to transport to our shores, in a single expedition, a much larger force than we can possibly concentrate against it. This statement is well within the truth and takes account of only such shipping as could be collected in home ports in the brief period of high diplomatic tension just preceding the first warlike act. Once the high seas are open to such a nation, the number of men who can be landed on our shores in successive expeditions, unless we are strong enough on land to prevent it, is so vast as to be almost unbelievable.

"The sea is no longer a barrier against invasion. It may have been in the days of slow-going sailing craft, few in numbers and of small tonnage, when a voyage across the seas required weeks instead of days, and a single ship could carry but hundreds instead of thousands of men. But in this day of vast merchant marines made up of large and swift steamships, the ocean furnishes the best of all highways for the transportation of armies.

"The landing of an invading force on our open coasts is not a trying or dangerous operation, as difficulties and hazards are measured in war. From the recent landing of the Allies in the face of powerful opposition on the restricted area of the Gallipoli Peninsula, an idea may be formed of the ease with which an invader could land at some point on our long stretches of undefended coast. Our coast defenses are powerless to prevent this, and to do so forms no part of their task. They are for the protection of our great sea-coast cities against attack from the sea, but are powerless beyond the range of their guns.

Vulnerable to Hostile Ships.

"A hostile ship that would not dare come within range of the defenses of New York City could land troops with perfect safety a few miles away on the coast of Long Island or New Jersey. The guns of these defenses would be no more powerless to oppose a landing beyond their range if they were located on the most remote island of Alaska. These guns can be fired only toward the sea. They cannot fire an effective shot in their own defense against a force attacking them from the land. Without a mobile land force to protect the defenses of our coast cities against attack by land, they are completely at the mercy of a raiding force that might land on the nearby coast. In other words, the front doors would be barred and guarded, but the back doors would be wide open and undefended, today."

The bulwark of the national defense, said the committee, should be the millions of American men who are capable of bearing arms, but who were in their untrained state "as powerless to stop an invasion as an undeveloped gold mine in Alaska would be to stop a panic in Wall Street."

The report indorsed the Swiss system of military training, which has been alluded to repeatedly in recent months in the newspapers of the country. The committee expressed the belief that the American people were not aware of the fact that the defensive arrangements of the country were so much out of proportion to the vast sums expended upon them and that "they need but know the facts to be aroused to the importance of introducing the reforms in our military system repeatedly recommended by the War Department, to secure the maximum return for the money expended."

The great need of a reserve of efficient officers was emphasized, and the committee also indorsed the repeated recommendations made to Congress for an adequate reserve of arms, ammunition, armament, and all other war materials.

"If an order were placed," said the committee, "for field guns at the outbreak of a war, four to six months would elapse before the delivery of the first battery could be made. In that time the war might easily be fought to its conclusion, and the lack of field guns alone would be sufficient cause for disaster to our forces."

Militia Short of Guns.

The militia was 316 field guns short in its equipment, the committee asserted, and the number of such guns needed to equip the total available forces was 650. At the rate of last year's appropriations it would take nine or ten years to complete these guns. The shortage in howitzers and heavy field mortars was even more alarming, the militia being entirely without guns of those types. As for ammunition, we had not enough to last through a single prolonged battle. In conclusion, the report reads:

"So long as the Secretary of War—the man primarily responsible for the efficiency and economical administration of the service—has no hand in the preparation of a budget and no voice to defend such a budget on the floor of the Houses of Congress, while the men who find advantage in spending the appropriations in extravagant ways have such a voice as well as a vote, just so long will our national defensive arrangements be woefully out of proportion to the money expended. As a first step toward making our military system highly and permanently efficient a budget system should be adopted in our national administration similar to that which exists in substantially all other civilized countries."

ITALIAN PRESS PLEASED.

Think German-American Relations Have Reached Decisive Stage.

ROME, July 25.—President Wilson's note to Germany is highly commended by the Italian press. The Tribuna says:

"The situation has reached a decisive stage, and all further discussion seems impossible, or, at least, useless. It only remains to be seen what attitude Germany will adopt in the face of this courteous but firm statement of the American position."

INSIST NORMANDY WAS USED AS SHIELD

American Sailors Here from the Torpedoed Russian Steamer Leo.

SUBMARINE SANK 5 SHIPS

American Bark Compelled to Shelter German All Day Under Threat to Captain to Sink Her.

Three American survivors of the crew of the Russian steamer Leo, which was torpedoed without warning on July 9 off the south coast of Ireland, arrived last night on the American liner Philadelphia. They made the positive statement that the American bark Normandy had been used as a shield all day by the German submarine, while five vessels, including the Leo, were sunk. The survivors are Henry Whitney of Camden, N. J., steward; Harry N. Clark of Seattle, fireman, and Walter Emery of Swan Quarter, N. C., able seaman. All were born in the United States.

Whitney, who acted as spokesman for the trio, said:

"The Leo was a Russian steamer which sailed from Philadelphia on June 25 for Leith, with 4,000 tons of war munitions, under the command of Captain J. G. Jenstrom, a Swede. She carried a crew of twenty-five all told. At 5:30 P. M. on July 9 we were twenty miles southwest of the Tuskar Light and two miles east of the American bark Normandy, which looked as if she was hove to, although there was a ten-knot westerly breeze blowing at the time. This did not arouse the suspicion of our Captain because she might have been waiting for a tug to tow her into Queenstown.

Were Three Days on Normandy.

"Suddenly there was a terrific explosion on the starboard side, abaft the engine room, and the Leo broke in two and sank immediately. There was no time to get boats, lifebelts, or even our shoes, before we were in the water struggling for our lives. Eleven of the crew of twenty-five, including the stewardess, were drowned, and the remainder managed to right a lifeboat, which had broken from its lastings on the after deck as the stern went down, and got into it. Two hours later we were picked up by the Normandy, and remained on her until she arrived in Liverpool on July 12.

"Captain de Buhr of the Normandy told us all that his ship had been boarded at 7 o'clock that morning by the commander of the German submarine, who remained on board half an hour, and ordered the Captain to heave the bark to and remain in that position until he was given permission to sail away. Captain de Buhr was warned that if he made any signals to vessels belonging to the Allies he would be torpedoed immediately. The submarine was sheltered alongside the bark all day until she sank the Leo.

"According to Captain de Buhr the submarine was awash until a vessel was sighted, and then she would submerge and go out to get the range through the periscope, fire a torpedo and return alongside the Normandy. Four vessels were sunk that day before the Leo. One was the steamer Ellesmere, two others were British steamers whose names we did not learn, and the fourth was a Russian bark which was afterward towed into Queenstown."

Positive Consul Was Wrong.

When a TIMES reporter told Whitney that the United States Consul at Liverpool stated that he had investigated the cabled report of the Normandy being used as a shield by the submarine, and that there was nothing in it, Whitney replied that he was positive the officers and crew of the bark had told him the facts as he had just related them to the reporters.

Walter Emery, the sailor, added his confirmation and said:

"Not only the Captain but all hands on the bark told us the same story, and we had plenty of time to listen to the yarn, as we were on board her three days until she got to Liverpool. They could not see the number of the submarine, but described her as being 300 feet long and carrying a three-inch quick-firing gun in the bow, mounted on a disappearing platform."

Clark added his testimony to that of his two shipmates.

The men, who are about 30 years old, had lost all their kit in the Leo, and had nothing but what they landed in at the pier last night. They were sent to one of the seamen's mission societies until they can make arrangements to go to their homes.

PRESS OF BERLIN ASSAILS OUR NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

sion on the German people, for it contains none of the friendly, openheartedness of the German note, and breathes an almost hateful disregard of the standpoint of the German Government. This Germany does not need to swallow and does not intend to. The opinion is held here that not only neutrals have rights, but so also has a great people engaged in a fight for existence. Every understanding which will permit an effective conduct of the submarine war we shall of course embrace with pleasure, and we shall continue to value our friendly relations with the United States in the future as in the past—but not at any price."

The Morgen Post concludes its editorial thus:

"There is a boundary to the concessions we can make. This boundary is Germany's self-respect and self-preservation."

The Kruez Zeitung concludes:

"We are trying hard to resist the thought that the United States, with its standpoint as expressed in the note, aims at supporting England. But we confess the contents of the note are hardly understandable from any other viewpoint."

Won't Sacrifice Dignity.

Georg Bernhard winds up his comment in the Vossische Zeitung by saying that to yield to the argument of President Wilson means "the weakening of Germany to the enemy's advantage.

"Any one who has this is mind," he goes on, "is not neutral, but takes sides against Germany and for her enemies. We have confidence in the Government and friendship for the American people. The dictates of humanity, which it always has been ready to respect, will not induce the Government to sacrifice Germany's dignity. We have offered the utmost concessions possible. One iota more would be felt as a humiliation by the German people, which stands victorious on all the battle fields, both on the East and West fronts."

Says German View Is Misunderstood.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, July 25.—The American note was published in the Sunday morning newspapers, and has been received most unfavorably by the press.

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"The refusal to accept Germany's practical proposal to protect American passengers shows an absolute lack of readiness to understand the German standpoint. The principle that belligerent States must protect neutrals is untenable if applied in the fullest sense, as it would mean abdication to neutral States. It is true that belligerents must respect neutral rights, but only provided neutrals do everything to prevent their citizens getting into situations where protection is impossible.

"Victory over the enemy is the supreme law for every belligerent. Those who render more difficult this task than does international law support the enemy. The war on land has shown clearly that restrictions are necessary. A person who remains within a beleaguered fortress or walks into a gunfire zone risks his life without the right of protection from his home Government.

"The same also is true of naval warfare, in spite of the mistaken phrase 'freedom of the seas.' It is granted that the ocean is free for peaceful travel, but naval battles also take place on it. Neutral ships sailing between fighting battleships run the risk of being hit by shells, and also of being struck by mines. The submarine's only instruments are the firing of torpedoes.

Partisanship, Not Neutrality.

"Those who demand that Germany should conduct the war according to rules laid down by some academic professor expect Germany either to endanger her submarines or to give up this warfare, which means the weakening of Germany in the interest of her enemy. This is not neutrality, but partisanship against Germany.

"We know today that the passengers [of the Lusitania] could have been saved, but that they were neglected. Germany regrets their death, but she has a clean conscience and has no reason to disapprove of the conduct of her submarine commanders.

"President Wilson considers that the further torpedoing of British warships carrying American passengers will be a deliberately unfriendly act. While Germany always is glad to respect American friendship, she has conceded everything that can be conceded. One bit more would be considered humiliating by the German nation, whose armies have been victorious upon all the battlefields in the east and in the west."

The newspaper defends the sinking of the Lusitania, which it terms a warship, and says that a different course cannot be followed toward a warship simply because Americans are on board.

The Vossische Zeitung adds that the note further shows "that not only is President Wilson's policy in the matter of the German submarine policy influenced by an especial relation to England, but also by the internal political situation in the United States."

"The only answer to the concluding paragraph of the note," says the newspaper, "is that American citizens have it in their own power to avoid danger."

The Boersen Zeitung says it regrets that it is compelled to say the note is a very unsatisfactory one and that "one cannot escape feeling that the shadow of England stands behind it." The truly friendly feelings of Germany for the United States are put to a hard test by the note, especially by the last paragraph, the newspaper adds.

The Tägliche Rundschau says:

"America stands on the letter of the law, but she will not apply it to England, which is violating its spirit. Germany gave Americans good advice when she warned them against coming into the danger zone. America's rejection of the proposals concerning passenger ships breathes any spirit except that of thankfulness. While there may be further negotiations, the Germans have decided on their course."

PARLEY ENDED, PARIS THINKS.

French Press Thinks Germany Must Now Answer Yes or No.

PARIS, July 25.—Comment in the Paris Sunday morning newspapers expresses undisguised satisfaction with the American note to Germany. The Petit Parisien says:

"The blow has fallen. Hereafter it is by deeds that the Washington Cabinet will judge the German naval policy." This paper, praising President Wilson's judicial turn of mind, compares the time it took Germany to reply to the second American note with the time required by President Wilson in preparing his latest communication.

"The Berlin Chancellery," this paper continues, "tried to complicate the problem. It misled discussion into side paths and raised every opportunity for a complementary question. President Wilson restates the naked proposition: Does the German Admiralty, responsible for the Lusitania crime, intend to renounce the destruction of neutral vessels with human being aboard? Yes or no. If yes, it should say so; if no, any future transgression will precipitate a rupture of German-American relations."

"The monotony of a long dialogue which has lasted for months between Germany and the United States," says the Gaulois, "has been lighted up for the first time by a grave and firm note, in which is affirmed without bluster, but with a conscious power, the determination of a great nation no longer to let itself be scoffed at by diplomacy based on expedients."

The Echo de Paris comments ironically on the continuation of an exchange of polite phrases between Germany and the United States, saying that by this means America admits the principle of submarine warfare, and adds:

"Not only will German submarines continue to operate despite the American note, but the latest note makes its possible that under certain conditions their activity may become legal in the eyes of the United States."

The Matin says: "Undoubtedly the new American note again opens to the Germans a way out, which they assuredly will try to make larger."

Several morning newspapers see in the directness and simplicity of the latest note a difference between the policies of Secretary Lansing and his predecessor, W. J. Bryan.

SCORES GERMAN PRESS HERE.

St. Louis Republic Calls Attacks Upon Government Traitorous.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The St. Louis Republic will say tomorrow editorially, under the caption of "Misrepresenting German-Americans."

"How long will loyal and patriotic American citizens of German-American birth and lineage sit silent under the misrepresentation of a certain portion of the German-American press?

"The traitorous and slanderous attacks upon the Government of the United States contained in two German-American papers of importance should be severely rebuked, and rebuked by Germans in the communities of their origin. One is The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, the other is The Westliche Post.

"The Staats-Zeitung's utterance is traitorous. It not only charges bad faith and double dealing against the Government at a time when that Government is putting forth all its strength in peaceful negotiations to secure reparation for the killing by a German naval commander of more than 100 American citizens who were peaceably exercising their covenanted rights, it counsels Germany to resist the American demand: 'Germany can never submit to the tone of it, and will, as much as we are sorry for it, find no other answer than the breaking off of diplomatic relations.' We beg to remind all interested parties that this smacks of treason.

"The Westliche Post is merely slanderous. It charges that the Administration at Washington has been hypocritical, hiding enmity to Germany under a specious mask of impartiality.

"We must not allow our natural indignation to blind us to the real importance of these utterances.

"As expressions of disloyal feeling calculated to fan into flame disloyalty latent in Americans of German stock, they have no importance whatever, for the reason they are wholly misrepresentative of German-American feeling. But they have a grave importance, nevertheless. Translated and scattered broadcast, they do the American of German lineage a weighty injustice. They tend to make the American of Anglo-Saxon blood look with suspicion and misgiving at him, as an outlander, and distrust the fundamental Americanism of a section of our citizenship whose blood has wet our battlefields for more than 100 years, whose contributions to our national life, industrial, commercial, intellectual, spiritual, have been most precious.

"The Republic, in a city which owes perhaps to German-American vision, courage, and character more than any other American municipality, calls on the leaders among Americans of German stock to correct the false impressions made by sheets which are not representative of their attitude toward their country."

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BOOKS SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

England and the War

Read the article by Frederick W. Whitridge on the English attitude toward the war—in the August Scribner
Fiction Number

The Best Short Stories of the year are in this number: A pretty Love Story, by Kate Douglas Wiggin.—A Story of the Sea and Shore, by J. B. Connolly.—A Story of Pirate Gold, by Jennette Lee.—A Story of the Woods, by George T. Marsh.—A Prose Play about a great artist, by Stephen Phillips.—A funny Darky Story, by Una Hunt.—A Story of Comedy and Pathos, by Gordon A. Smith.

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SHERIFF ARRESTS 30 STRIKE GUARDS

Seizes Superintendent and a Labor Adjuster Also at Bayonne Oil Plant.

SNIPING WARNING IGNORED

Kinkead Asserts Men Fire and, by Appearing with Arms, Provoke Strikers.

SALOON MEN ARRESTED, TOO

Jersey City Refuses to Give Police to Bayonne—Fielder and Oil Men at Loggerheads.

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County, New Jersey, yesterday made thirty-two arrests in the plant of the Tidewater Oil Company at Bayonne, which has been closed on account of disorders in the strike at the neighboring plant of the Standard Oil Company. The men arrested on the charge of inciting to riot were Samuel H. Edwards, Superintendent; P. L. Bergoff, the labor adjuster who provided the armed guards for the Standard and Tidewater Oil Companies, and thirty of the guards.

The arrests were due to the constant sniping from the walls of the oil plants, in violation of the Sheriff's orders. By his action, together with the arrest of seven saloon keepers who had kept their places open in defiance of his orders, and the prevention of disorder at the funerals of two of the three men killed in last week's rioting, the Sheriff made yesterday the most peaceful day since the strike began.

Sheriff Kinkead announced on Saturday that he would allow guards to fire in defense of life only, not of property, and previously he forbade armed men to parade along the walls of the plants, on account of the incendiary effort of their conduct on the strikers. Despite this order, there was desultory sniping from the walls most of last night, the guards apparently firing, as they had fired earlier in the week, with no particular object.

House Hit by Bullets.

The plant of the Tidewater Company, which is nearer than that of the Standard to the dead line established by the police beyond which no crowds are allowed, was the centre of most of this shooting. Yesterday morning the Sheriff, accompanied by two deputies, went to the home of John Sudinak, at 211 East Twenty-second Street, just across the street from the Tidewater plant. The house had been hit by several bullets in a fusillade shortly before 3 o'clock. While he was making his inspection he saw several guards displaying themselves and their rifles on the wall, so he crossed the street and entered the plant with the two deputies.

As the Sheriff went into the gate and started across the courtyard, a guard, standing on the rampart, raised his rifle and leveled it at him.

"Fire if he doesn't drop that gun," said Sheriff Kinkead to the deputies. He strode forward and told the guard to drop it. The rifle was dropped. This guard and seven others who were parading along the wall were arrested on the charge of inciting to riot.

Thereupon the Sheriff went back to Sudinak's house and completed his examination, which confirmed the story that the bullets had been fired from the Tidewater plant. While he was doing so he saw three more men strolling along the wall with rifles displayed, so he went back and arrested them also and took into custody the Superintendent of the plant, Samuel H. Edwards of 76 West Thirty-fifth Street, Bayonne.

Held in $500 Bail Each.

Fearing that if he appeared on the streets the strikers would mob him, despite the protection of the deputies, Edwards asked the Sheriff not to take him up East Twenty-second Street in an automobile. So he and the guards embarked on a tug and were taken to a pier at Broadway, outside the strike zone, and thence in automobiles to the offices of Recorder William J. Cain, where they were all held in $500 bail each on a charge of inciting to riot.

Edwards gave bail and went back to the plant as he had come, but the guards were unable to give security and were locked up in the Hudson County Jail at Jersey City. The eleven arrested at this time were John Stone, 107 East Nineteenth Street; L. C. Lundon, 95 Fourth Avenue; James McQuade, 301 West Forty-seventh Street; Arthur Brown, 5 East Eighth Street; George Green of a Mills Hotel; Tony Savage of 19 Bowery, all of Manhattan; Oscar Lowe, 506 Marcy Avenue; Harry Kert, 392 South Fourth Street; Charles Rutter, 494 Chauncey Street, and John A. Johnson, 907 Clinton Street, all of Brooklyn, and George Snider, 141 Steinway Avenue, Long Island City.

The Sheriff later decided to arrest all the men in the Tidewater plant who might have been concerned in the shooting, and went back with his deputies to find all those who were on duty at the time the firing occurred. The first man arrested was P. Leo Bergoff of 138 Boulevard, Bayonne, head of Bergoff Brothers, Inc., labor adjusters of 120 Liberty Street, Manhattan, the firm which has furnished all the guards to both the Standard and Tidewater companies.

Sheriff Kinkead also arrested nineteen of the guards—Frank Ryan, Paul Selzer, Charles Johnson, Lejo Hagerty, Ostern Conicka, Walter Wild, Joseph R. Pellis, John Hanes, John Brown, William Gordon, Harry Ellison, Albert Johnson, Fred Murray, Charles Howard, Theodore Kerner, James Doring, Charles Reindat, Charles McKenner, and Harry Heymas. They were taken to the fire house of Engine Company 4, in the strike zone, surrounded by a heavy guard of deputies to protect them, and later were conveyed to the Hudson County Jail in a patrol wagon. They were all held on the charge of inciting to riot. Bergoff was released in $1,000 bail.

Six Saloon Men Arrested.

In the intervals between these arrests the Sheriff had been busy. Six saloon keepers who were running a side-door business in violation of his order issued last week, which closed the saloons until the danger was over, were arrested by Sheriff Kinkead himself and their places were closed.

Large and possibly belligerent funerals were talked of for the two men who were killed on Thursday, but in these cases, as in that of the funeral of the boy killed on Wednesday and buried on Saturday, the Sheriff took personal charge, and there was no disorder. At 1 P. M. services over the body of Nicola Iwaszkiu, 19 years old, of 415 Broadway, were held at his home by the Polish Young Men's Club, and the body was conveyed quietly to the Hudson County Cemetery in Jersey City. Basil Nezsko of 52 East Twenty-fourth Street belonged to the Russian Church at Twenty-fourth Street and the Boulevard, which is outside of the strike zone, so his funeral was held in the church at 2 o'clock, after which the body was taken to the Hudson County Cemetery.

The Sheriff's first activity of the day was in connection with an attack on the Rev. Father Sigismund Swider of the Mount Carmel Polish Roman Catholic Church, at Avenue E and Twenty-second Street. Father Swider was one of the priests who had tried to dissuade the strikers from further violence last week, and some of his phrases were understood by some of them as advice to go back to work. This aroused much hostility, and early yesterday a rifle was fired at the rectory, the bullet lodging in the wall a foot or so beneath his study window. He was not in the study and there was no further disorder, but it was reported that there would be a demonstration at his church at early mass.

The Sheriff went to mass himself, with two deputies, and there was no demonstration. After that he asked the priests in charge of the parishes in the strike zone to limit their advice to the strikers to recommendations to keep order and go home directly after the services.

Defends Governor Fielder.

"In some strikes hatred and malice has been engendered by hired thugs on the side of money, and considerable trouble has resulted," the Sheriff said later. "When I came here my first care was the preservation of life, and next that of property. I have not criticised any State, county, or city official. In justice to Governor Fielder, of whom there has been considerable editorial criticism, I must say that he has been at all times ready to give me assistance when the situation has required it.

"I think conditions here are gradually getting better; in the last three days there has been no bloodshed resulting from strike conditions and no damage of the property of the affected companies. I am convinced from the orderly manner in which the strikers called for, received, and departed with their pay at the Standard Oil plant on Saturday evening that there is no reason to fear further outbreaks. Hudson County owes a debt of gratitude to the police officers who responded to its call for their assistance, and the Hudson County Boulevard police are deserving of especial praise."

There is, however, feeling against the Standard Oil Company for its refusal to consider arbitration after the strikers modified their original demands. The fact that from time to time yesterday shots were fired somewhere in the strike zone—exactly where it was impossible for the police to find out—indicated a situation which might lead to further trouble. The Valley Gang, a group of thugs in the Constable Hook district, where the plants of the affected companies are situated, has been making trouble, covering its activities by professing sympathy with the strikers. No more police have arrived from other cities, and it became apparent yesterday that no more were likely to be sent.

The City Commissioners of Jersey City met in the morning and definitely decided that they would send none of their police to Bayonne. Hoboken already had refused to send men, and the Sheriff will have to get along with the Bayonne force of seventy-five, his deputies, and about fifty policemen from the minor municipalities of the neighborhood.

Mayor Mark H. Fagan of Jersey City did not attend yesterday's meeting, and Commissioner George Brensinger, in the chair, was strongly in favor of sending assistance to Bayonne.

"It would be an everlasting disgrace to Jersey City," he declared, "if we did not send men to help a sister city in distress. We have perhaps the only real police force in Hudson County, and since the Governor has asked neighboring cities to help Bayonne I think we should do so."

No Aid from Jersey City.

Director of Public Safety Frank Hague opposed the proposal, saying that the Commissioners were responsible primarily for Jersey City and that the Standard Oil Company had warned him it would expect him to protect its Eagle Oil Works, at Caven Point, Jersey City, which employes 2,500 men, who, the Standard feared, might go out in sympathetic strike or might be attacked in retaliation if Jersey City sent men to Bayonne. The other Commissioners sided with Mr. Hague.

Thereupon the officers of the Fourth Regiment, in Jersey City, again were ordered to hold their men in readiness to mobilize if they should be needed. Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, with Colonel Edward Steele and Lieut. Col. Vickers of the Fourth Regiment and Captain Appleton of Company A went to Bayonne and looked over the ground to get their bearings in case of action. Company I of the Fourth Regiment, which is in Bayonne, will not be called out if the regiment is ordered into the field, but it is being kept ready in case a sudden emergency should arise requiring the presence of troops on too short notice to get the men in from Jersey City.

General Sadler pointed out that there had been no bloodshed and no property loss since the Sheriff's deputies had arrived, and said that Sheriff Kinkead, Mayor Garven, and the Federal Commissioners of Conciliation had agreed with the Governor that there was no need of militia yet. The Governor praised the work of the Federal Commissioners, who, he said, had done excellent work.

There were persistent rumors that the 400 employes of the Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Company, at First Street and Shore Front, Bayonne, would strike this morning. The plant manufactures considerable wire for field telephones in France and Flanders, and also has large orders from the United States Government. The men, who are practically all Poles, say that the increased pressure of work resulting from the war orders has caused a speeding up by the foremen similar to that of which the Standard's employes complained.

The assertion was made yesterday both by Starr J. Murphy, personal counsel for John D. Rockefeller, and by Alfred C. Bedford, Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, that neither Mr. Rockefeller nor his son, John D., Jr., had anything to do with the trouble in Bayonne.

"Neither of the Rockefellers is connected with the Standard Oil Company except as a stockholder," Mr. Murphy declared. "Neither of them has anything to do with the dealings between the Standard Oil Company and the strikers at Bayonne. The officials of the company have absolute control of this matter."

Standard's Men Unyielding.

Although Governor Fielder, angered at the refusal of the Standard Oil people to agree to arbitration of the strike, had notified officers of the company they need not look to him for assistance in the way of armed troops, the attitude of the Standard Oil officials remained unchanged.

"We take the same stand that we did the other day, when we said that if violence would cease and the strikers would return to work we would take up their differences with them," said Alfred C. Bedford, Vice President of the company. "This does not mean that we will mediate with the strikers. Our stand has not altered."

Mr. Bedford said that the company probably would have a statement to make public today. Asked about the statement issued to the strikers on Saturday by the Superintendent of the Bayonne refinery, George B. Henessy, to the effect that if the strikers would return to work he, Mr. Henessy, would "personally recommend that something be done," Mr. Bedford said "that was just the Superintendent's statement."

FIELDER EXPLAINS ATTITUDE.

Says Sheriff and Others Opposed Ordering the Militia Out.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 25.—Governor James F. Fielder will not be influenced by the editorial criticisms and other attacks in the Bayonne oil strike. This was made known today by Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, who declared that the published criticisms were written by men who certainly had no intimate knowledge of the strike.

In an authorized statement the General announced that the Governor's failure to send militia to Bayonne was strictly in accordance with the wishes of Sheriff Kinkead, Mayor Garven, and the Federal arbitrators.

Governor Fielder was today in touch with Sheriff Kinkead in Jersey City and learned that the situation was quiet. He was informed of the arrest of the Superintendent of the Tidewater Company and thirty strike guards. The Executive spoke in admiration of the work of the United States arbitrators sent to Bayonne to effect a settlement of the strike.

Sheriff Kinkead made a statement in which he recounted his activities and declared that in strikes "life is first and property second."

"I received word that a large quantity of rifles were stored in a building at Twenty-fourth Street and Avenue C," the Sheriff said. "On arriving at the scene a man was standing in front of the place, and when he saw me he ran inside and locked the door. We had to break down the door. But on making a search through the building we were unable to find any trace of the firearms. I placed the four men in the place under arrest on the charge of violating the excise law."

After a brief conference between Mayor Garven and the militia officers, the Mayor denied he was talking with them about preparations for the militia to take charge of the strike situation.

KAISER'S THREAT UNHEEDED

The 600 Germans Making Munitions at Bridgeport Remain at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 25. — Although it is asserted that there have been more than a score of German spies in Bridgeport since the beginning of the strike, labor leaders said today they had not tried to interfere in the plans of the unions. The recent threat by the Kaiser that all German subjects who worked in American munition plants would be subject to a charge of treason has not driven out of Bridgeport a single one of the more than 600 German-born workers who are making ammunition for the Allies six days a week.

Heads of locals of the Machinists' Union from New England, Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania held a lengthy conference today at the Atlantic Hotel with J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, who will direct the nation-wide fight for an eight-hour day for American mechanics. After the conference Mr. Keppler denied the report published this morning in several New York newspapers that tomorrow 600,000 machinists would present formal demands to munition manufacturers in all parts of the United States.

"Representatives of the 600,000 machinists will unquestionably make demands," explained Mr. Keppler, "but not tomorrow. It is idle to suppose all men in scattered parts of the country would strike at once. We shall take section by section, where our organizers and officials can centre their activities."

Labor leaders here pointed out that, while there were but few firms making munitions in New York City, their demands would be made just the same. It will be insisted that the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedoes, which has promised an eight-hour day, give assurance that the schedule will be permanent.

Mr. Keppler said tonight that the fight for eight hours, which is to be made first on munition plants, with the idea of others swinging into line, would hit many places which would surprise the public. He said the public had little idea of the great variety of things being made for the warring powers of Europe, or where they were being made. Thousands of American mechanics are working in secret on jobs for the Allies, among the jobs being the development of several new tools of war. The workmen have been pledged to secrecy, and will keep their secrets, Keppler says, if the machinists' demands are granted. But, he says, he will insist on the eight-hour day in these plants as well as in others.

The thousand or more workers who are out of the Bridgeport plants have been ordered by the union leaders to be back at work tomorrow morning. This will include not only the striking millwrights, iron workers, and machinists, but several hundred bricklayers and hod carriers who were laid off when there was no more work for them to do on the construction of the new Remington arms plant because of the strike of the iron workers.

ALIENS IN NIXON PLANT

Kept Under a Close Watch—Austrian Reservist Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

METUCHEN, N. J., July 25.—Joseph Cahootak, a general utility man at the gun cotton manufacturing plant of Lewis Nixon, was dismissed yesterday when it was learned that he was an Austrian reservist, and had been trying ever since the war began to get back to the old country to join the colors. He was released recently from the Middlesex County Jail after having been charged with setting two fires in Metuchen and one in Bridgeport, Conn.

The Nixon plant is in a dense wood. It is not fenced and can be approached so easily at night that extra guards are on duty night and day. A large number of Austrians and Hungarians and a few Germans have been employed there, but several of them have been discharged recently and the rest are under constant surveillance.

GOV. HARRIS FEARS FRANK CANNOT LIVE

Thinks the Prisoner's Days Are Numbered After Visit to Georgia Prison Farm.

WILL SET CONVICTS FREE

Weeps as He Tells of Shocking Conditions He Saw and Promises Many Pardons.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 25.—Leo M. Frank's days are numbered, according to the opinion expressed today by Governor Harris, who, with members of the Prison Commission, on Saturday went to the State farm at Milledgeville to make an investigation of the attack on Frank by William Creen.

The Governor and other members of his party were in the room in which Frank is a patient when the physicians dressed the wound in Frank's neck.

"I don't see how the man can get well," said the Governor today. "The doctors, however, I understand, think differently. Frank was coughing considerably, and this appeared to me to be a great strain on him. Several members of my party thought as I did about his wound."

It is understood that a physician, one of the members of the legislative investigating commission, which recently visited the farm, saw Frank's wound and was very dubious over Frank's chances for recovery.

Governor Harris went to Frank's room with Warden Smith. The Warden told Frank the Governor had come to see him and introduced them. The Governor spoke and Frank slowly nodded his head in recognition.

Shocked by conditions at the prison farm, Governor Harris announced today that he not only intended to pardon a large number of the convicts confined there, but also would send to the Legislature this week a special message urging radical reforms in the treatment of the prisoners.

Governor Harris said that while Governor he would try to alleviate the suffering at the farm and right wrongs there. The Governor was so deeply affected by the sights he witnessed that tears rolled down his cheeks as he talked about them.

Governor Harris was impressed by the fact that many of the prisoners are old men, feeble and emaciated, yet held behind the bars.

"Poor fellows," he said. "Some of them have been at the farm twenty-five or thirty years. Their former friends and associates have forgotten them. It is worse than being dead. I asked some of them why they wanted their liberty, when they could remain at the farm and be supported by the State.

"That word liberty has a stronger meaning to those men than it does to outsiders, and in reply to my uery they would say, 'Oh, Governor, we just want to be free again. We promise not to be a charge on the State if released.'

In describing the wards for victims of tuberculosis, Governor Harris said: "My heart bled for those poor creatures, doomed beyond the aid of man. Their piteous appeals for freedom still ring in my ears. I asked some of the poor creatures why they wanted to leave when they were getting the best attention possible. With tears in their eyes they all said they wanted to go home to die. The fear of dying in the penitentiary, it appeared, was almost as painful as the disease.

"Can I turn down those poor unfortunate people? No, I shall lend my efforts to saving many of them, and so long as I am within the law and not defeating the ends of justice, I shall seek to alleviate their suffering and restore them to their families. No matter how long I may live, nor what may occur in the future I shall go to my grave hearing the walls of those unfortunates."

The Governor, discussing the appeal of the little daughter of Edgar Stripling, a life-termer, who climbed on his knee and obtained his promise to pardon her father, said it was one of the most pathetic incidents of the day.

"When that pretty little child climbed up on my knee," he said, "and begged me to give her papa back to her, I could not resist. I told her to run immediately to her father and tell him I would send him back to his family. I will free that man and many others, who have already had sufficient punishment metted out to them.

"As the man, Stripling, his little daughter, and an elder daughter gathered about and wept for joy, I had to turn my face to keep the members of my party from seeing my own tears, but I found that every man in the crowd likewise had tears in his eyes."

HURT IN RIOT AT BALL GAME.

Pitcher with Fractured Skull Has the Umpire Arrested.

The St. Francis Club and the Chip In Club, amateur baseball organizations, had played through four innings on a field at 215th Street and Tenth Avenue yesterday afternoon when affairs reached a crisis. St. Francis was ahead by 8 to 6, and Louis Pisacano of 333 Seventh Avenue, pitcher and Captain of the Chip Ins, had just been forced by public opinion to leave the box.

Both sides were protesting vigorously against the decisions of the umpire, Morris Dourquin, the Chip Ins naturally being more vociferous on account of having the small end of the score. The 2,000 spectators were violently partisan, and the members of the two teams closed in on the umpire and a fight ensued.

Somebody hit Pisacano on the head with a bat, fracturing his skull. He was taken to Washington Heights Hospital, where it was said he probably would die.

Meanwhile the game had been played out to a finish. St. Francis won, 9 to 8, and everybody went home. Pisacano, in the hospital, had told Detectives Maher and Hawkins of the Fourth Branch that the umpire, Dourquin, had hit him. Dourquin was arrested. Pisacano identified him at the hospital, and he was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

PREACHER DEFENDS THAW.

Richmond Calls Him Less Blameworthy Than Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The Rev. George Chalmers Richmond, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, who for several months has been at odds with Bishop Rhinelander, today devoted his sermon to a defense of Harry K. Thaw. The announcement that Dr. Richmond would preach on the topic, "Harry Thaw; Is He a Menace or a Missionary?" attracted a congregation that filled the church to the doors.

Although the rector did not condone the slaying of White, which caused Thaw's imprisonment for nine years, he said that he considered Thaw less blameworthy for social corruption than "Carnegie and Rockefeller, whose ideas of 'getting on' in life have been given a fair trial at Pittsburgh and today at Bayonne." He called Thaw a "good specimen of the moral results of Pittsburgh's fast life," and suggested that Thaw should devote the rest of his life to social service in Pittsburgh.

"Thaw had the courage to free this world of a moral hypocrite," said Dr. Richmond. "Some men have no pity for him; only condemnation and wrath. I do not belong to that crowd, because I am familiar with the Book of Life. Thaw played the rôle of a saviour to society. I do not uphold Thaw's course in killing White. But Thaw has suffered and regretted his method with White in years of dark confinement in a mediaeval lunatic asylum which is a disgrace to New York.

"Why pursue him? Why stamp on him now? Why curse the jury system. Why declare it all a miscarriage of justice? Are we to become as hateful toward Thaw as Georgia is toward Leo Frank?"

DIVORCES DR. G. T. BRAGAW.

Minister's Wife Obtains Decree on Ground of Mental Cruelty.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., July 25.—Mrs. Louise Minor Bragaw, daughter of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in New England, obtained a divorce yesterday from Dr. Griswold Townsend Bragaw, Denver Episcopal minister, who held his first charge as a lay reader in Arvada, a Denver suburb. He is a son of E. T. Bragaw, a retired member of the New York Board of Trade.

Dr. Bragaw did not defend the suit and made no effort to disprove Mrs. Bragaw's charges that he had been arrested for borrowing money on property not his own and that he frequented Denver restaurants and wine rooms in the company of other women while she was ill in a hospital.

On Nov. 14, 1906, New London and New York society attended the wedding of Louise Minor, a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music and descendant of the first white child born in Connecticut, and Dr. Bragaw, who was a widower.

Dr. Bragaw was graduated from the medical school of the New York University. His first wife was a Miss Johnson of New York and Long Island. About four years ago he determined to give up medicine and go into the ministry. After he had served a proper time at Arvada he asked to be ordained. Bishop Olmsted, however, refused his request. The Bragaws thereupon removed to Dickinson, N. D., where Dr. Bragaw was later ordained by Bishop Mann.

Last Summer, says the complaint, Dr. Bragaw failed to pay their board and room rent, and he permitted his wife's wearing apparel to be attached for the bill. He never redeemed the clothes. Mental cruelty was the charge on which Mrs. Bragaw obtained the divorce.

TO COURT-MARTIAL HAZERS.

Board of Investigation Finds Midshipmen Have Resumed Old Tricks.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 25.—It has become definitely known that a number of midshipmen will be tried by court-martial on charges of hazing as soon as the Board of Investigation appointed by Superintendent Fullam to inquire into the practice at the Naval Academy has completed its work.

Some incidents have developed which are well within the more severe classes of cases of former years and the officials of the Academy and Secretary Daniels are committed to the policy of dismissal in such cases. This can only be accomplished by conviction before a court-martial, though a lesser punishment may be imposed by the Superintendent of the Academy, approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

The board is holding almost daily sessions and will examine more than thirty witnesses before it completes its work. It is known that hazing of almost every kind known to exist in previous years has been shown to have been practiced at the Naval Academy since the opening of the new scholastic year, June 1.

It has been shown that new midshipmen have been required to do exhausting stunts, to sing songs and answer foolish questions and to govern themselves by the absurd code of "rates" that used to exist. In one case a midshipman was required to do physical exercises until he fainted. The investigations of the board do not go back of the present scholastic year.

POPE'S NAMEDAY OBSERVED.

Members of the Sacred College Extend Their Congratulations.

ROME, July 25.—Today is the nameday of Pope Benedict. His Holiness yesterday received the members of the Sacred College when the usual good wishes of the prelates were extended. Cardinal Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, pronounced a short discourse which was replied to by the Pontiff.

The Pope spoke of the war, but in view of the privacy of the meeting the text of his remarks was not made public.

FIVE MEET DEATH AT CITY BEACHES

Girls Who Upset Boat in Bronx River Saved; Their Escort Drowns.

EXPERT SWIMMER LOST

Thrilling Rescues at Atlantic City, Where Undertow Drags Bathers Beyond Life Lines.

The warm sunshine yesterday brought out thousands to enjoy the beaches and the boating afforded by the waters in the vicinity of New York. Many persons had narrow escapes from death and five were drowned.

Two girls who were each handling an oar in one of the scores of small pleasure craft on the Bronx River, near 182d Street, near Bronx Park, yesterday afternoon rose to change positions when one stumbled. To keep her balance she grasped the other. As they struggled to keep their footing the boat rocked, and the young man with them struggled to keep an even keel.

A scream from the two girls drew the eyes of all in hearing to the boat. Along the shores within sight of the boat were 10,000 persons watching the flotilla of innumerable small boats on the Bronx River. A second later the scream was taken up along the shore and in a hundred other boats as the two girls hanging on to each other bent too far to one side in an effort to right the boat. The boat capsized and all three were thrown out.

The two girls, still clinging together, fell on their sides and one, who appeared to be a good swimmer, freed her arms, caught hold of her sister with one hand and, swimming with one arm, reached the overturned boat.

Man Lost His Life.

In the meantime the man rose to the surface near the boat, beat the water with both hands in a fashion that showed he knew nothing of swimming, and then sank and did not appear again.

The electric launch Albatross, which is kept ready for life saving purposes, arrived from the boathouse, about 300 feet distant. Captain Arthur Purdy and members of the crew handed life rings to the two girls, who were nearly exhausted, and helped them over the side.

The girls were Annie Russell, 19 years old, a teacher in the Manhattan Trade School, and Della Russell, 16 years old, a dressmaker, both of 952 Rogers Place, the Bronx. The young man was Arthur Starr, 22 years old, a blacksmith, living near 187th Street and Webster Avenue. He was engaged to marry Annie Russell. His body was recovered.

John Brimska, 15, of 213 Suydam Avenue, Jersey City, was drowned in New York Bay yesterday afternoon while in bathing off Communipaw Avenue. He had gone in bathing with Andrew Marken, 17; Frank Marken, 15, of 149 Pine Street, and George Bucoski, 16, of 138 Pine Street. He called for help when he was some distance out, and before his companion could reach him he had gone down. The body was not recovered.

Undertow Gets Strong Swimmer.

Irwin Gillette, 22 years old, of 129 West 125th Street, was drowned yesterday while diving from the diving pier at Newpoint Comfort Beach in Keansburg, N. J. Gillette was considered a good swimmer, and was on the beach alone at 6 o'clock this morning. He had dived several times, and then was carried out by the strong undertow, which his strength could not combat. Peter Peterson of Newpoint Comfort Beach heard his cries for help and made a desperate effort to save him. But Gillette grappled with his would-be rescuer so fiercely that Peterson was compelled to let go to keep from being pulled under.

Harry Lewis, 17 years old, of 1,011 Broadway, was drowned in Newark Bay off Fifty-first Street. He was in swimming and was taken with cramps and sank before a number of boating parties could reach him.

Albert Schwartz of New York City narrowly escaped drowning in Atlantic City yesterday afternoon when he disobeyed the command of life guards. Schwartz, with his companions, attempted a long distance swim to sea, and ignoring warnings went out far beyond his depth. On attempting to return, Schwartz found himself too weary to combat the heavy rollers and was swept out a long distance. He was dragged in by Guards Weber and Driscoll unconscious, but was quickly resuscitated.

Rescues at Coney Island.

There were three rescues at Coney Island yesterday. Miss Mary Metcoci, 16 years old, of 1 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, swam out beyond her depth from Manhattan Beach Point and was going down when her screams attracted the attention of Frank Scully, a life guard. Scully brought her to shore, and she was taken to the Coney Island Hospital suffering from submersion. Miss Elizabeth Egan of Seventeenth Avenue and Sixty-first Street was saved by Frederick Kopff, a lawyer living at 649 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. George Thompson, 17 years old, was rescued by a life guard off the foot of Sheridan's wharf.

The wash from a passing motor boat upset a canoe in which three young men were paddling near Trenton yesterday afternoon. One of them was drowned and another narrowly escaped the same fate. The drowned man was Louis Orlieso, 19, of 622 South Warren Street, Trenton. Harry Spector, 17, of 210 Mercer Street, was nearly drowned. The third man in the canoe was Samuel Goodman of 232 East State Street.

The canoe was passing through Sanhican Creek, about two miles above here, when it was upset and all three thrown into the creek. Orlieso was a poor swimmer and went down while Goodman was assisting Spector. The body was recovered some time later.

6 SUBMARINES IN 1 DRYDOCK

Visitors to Navy Yard Have Chance to View Them Closely.

Six submarines, four of them of the largest and newest type now in commission in the United States Navy, were on view from keel to the tops of their periscopes yesterday. They were in a single dry dock in the navy yard, perched high on the blocks three abreast, and visitors had an opportunity seldom offered of seeing everything about a submarine except parts of the interior mechanism.

The submarines so splendidly exposed to view were K-1, K-2, K-5, and K-6, which are the newest type now commissioned, and G-2 and G-4, all of them units of the Atlantic Submarine Flotilla. The vessels are being completely overhauled, in the general effort now underway to bring the underwater units of the fleet up to date. The submarines have been scraped free of paint, and every part of them is being overhauled by the navy yard machinists.

Visitors to the yard yesterday crowded around the edges of the big dry dock, while bluejackets stood at the tops of the brick stairways leading into the dock to see to it that nobody ventured any nearer than the edge of the big cradle to the vessels. On the deck of each submarine one or two bluejackets were stationed, as a further precaution. All four of the stern tubes of one of the K boats were open, and that vessel, as a result, attracted the most attention of any of the boats. In one of the other K boats a part of the conning tower had been ripped away to make way for newer and stronger plates, and through the opening visitors could see the intricate mass of machinery in the little hull.

When the repairs now underway are completed, at the end of two weeks, it was said yesterday that the submarines now in the navy yard would be as efficient as any of their type in the world.

PEARY'S GIFT TO ESKIMO.

Sends Phonograph to Ootah, Who Accompanied Him to the Pole.

Admiral Robert E. Peary, in fulfillment of the wish of Ootah, one of the four Eskimos who accompanied him to the pole in 1909, has shiped to Ootah, and other members of the tribe of Cape York Eskimos, the northernmost of all the inhabitants of the globe, a phonograph and records. They are packed in the hold of the MacMillan relief ship George B. Cluett, which has just cleared from Sydney, Nova Scotia, for the Arctic.

Admiral Peary recently learned through a newspaper clipping that, when the Whitney-Rainey hunting party was at Etah, North Greenland, Ootah, who heard their phonograph on the sealer Boethic, commanded by Captain Robert A. Bartlett of Peary's North Pole expedition, was profoundly impressed by it and requested Bartlett to ask Peary to send him a "talking machine."

Among the records the Admiral sent are "America," the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," "The National Emblem" by the Marine Band, "Rock of Ages," "Lead Kindly Light," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," Peary's own record describing the discovery of the North Pole, and a number of ragtime compositions.

MADE ARRESTS IN AUTO.

Policeman Saw Men Fleeing After a Holdup in the Bronx.

Joseph J. King, an ironworker of 631 Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, was held up, beaten and robbed by two men early yesterday morning at 149th Street and Third Avenue, the busiest corner in the Bronx. At Lincoln Hospital he was treated for a broken nose and lacerations of the head.

Policeman Yost of the Alexander Avenue station saw King lying on the sidewalk, and Henry Sherer, a clerk, 20 years old, of 510 East 135th Street, and Andrew Murphy, 19, of 355 East 142d Street, running through Brook Avenue. Yost commandeered an automobile, placed Kink in it, and started in pursuit of the men. He caught Scherer, who made a struggle, but was subdued, and, turning his prisoner over to two civilians, started after Murphy. He caught him in the basement of a house in East 146th Street near Bergen Avenue.

When Yost returned to where he had left the other prisoner he found Scherer had got away. He placed Murphy in the automobile and started again in pursuit of Scherer, whom he caught some distance away. When King was revived he said some money and a gold watch had been taken from him. When Yost went to King's home Mrs. King said the watch had been returned.

In the Morrisania Court Magistrate Simms held Scherer and Murphy in $2,500 bail for examination tomorrow on charges of assault and robbery.

FATAL FIGHT ON SHIP.

Fireman Arrested When Comanche Arrives—His Roommate Killed.

Acting upon instructions received by wireless from the Clyde Line steamer Comanche yesterday, Detectives Leeson, Kennedy, Donoghue, and Quinn were at the pier when the ship arrived from Charleston and arrested Leonard Birklein, a fireman, 20 years old, of 235 Park Avenue, Hoboken. He was charged with killing Heinrich Hoeschle, 30 years old, his friend and roommate, after a desperate fight in the stoke hole at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

According to the police Birklein admitted having a fight with Hoeschle, but denied stabbing him to the heart with a knife.

"I went to work late this morning," Birklein said, "and Hoeschle was annoyed and called me down because he had to stay on until I relieved him. Just for fun I whistled, and he grabbed a firebar and then we clinched and had a rough and tumble, in which I got the best of it. I did not stab him, and don't know who did."

When the chief engineer reached the stoke hole the fireman was dead, but no knife could be found.

The detectives arrested two Spanish firemen and two German oilers who were in the stoke hole at the time and locked them up in the Tombs as witnesses. Birklein will be arraigned today in the United States District Court.

BROOKLYN MILITIA IN CAMP.

3,000 Start Week's War Training on Fishkill Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL PLAINS, N. Y., July 25.—More than 3,000 National Guard troops from Brooklyn, under command of Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, arrived here this afternoon for a week's war training. They are the Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments of Infantry, which comprise the Second Brigade of the New York State Division of mobile troops, Squadron C of the First Cavalry, quartermaster and hospital corps. A battalion of signalmen and a company from the Twenty-second Battalion of Engineers, both of Manhattan, also arrived for the week in camp.

The brigade of infantrymen, which arrived ahead of the mounted troops, left Brooklyn early this morning and entrained at the foot of Ninety-sixth Street, Manhattan, and shortly after noon the first of the specials, bringing a battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, rolled into Hopewell Junction. The other trains followed at short intervals and by 1 o'clock the entire brigade had arrived, detrained, and was on the way to the Plains. The march of three miles was accomplished in a little more than an hour, and by 3 o'clock all three regiments had pitched their camps and the men had settled down for a week's hard work. The cavalrymen, engineers, and other troops arrived shortly after the infantrymen. Colonel John H. Foote commands the Fourteenth, Colonel Frank H. Norton, the Twenty-third, and Colonel E. E. Jannicky, the Forty-seventh Regiments, while Charles I. Debevoise commands Squadron C.

Major. Gen. O'Ryan, commanding the camp, made an inspection of the camps this afternoon and expressed himself as highly pleased with the soldierly bearing of the men. A crowd of about 5,000 persons visited the camp this afternoon. They came in automobiles, buggies, and on foot. About 1,000 came in automobiles.

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A big, luxurious, powerful car that hasn't been skimped a particle.

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List of colors—Pink, Light Blue, Tan, Gun Metal, Helio, Green, Red, Copenhagen, Brown, Gold and Black.

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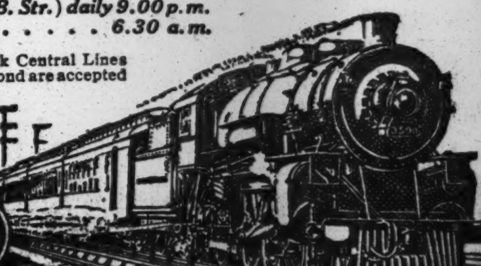

TO CENTRALIZE WORK OF STATE BOARDS

Plan Before Constitutional Convention for Reform in Prison and Charitable Management.

SINGLE HEAD OVER ALL

And He Responsible to Governor Instead of Legislature — Research Bureau Urges Plan's Adoption.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—Much cumbersome machinery in the administration of the State's charitable, curative, and corrective institutions could be dispensed with, according to the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, if the new Constitution includes a proposal presented to the Constitutional Convention by Dr. John Parmenter of Geneva, a Republican delegate representing the Forty-second Senate District. This proposal provides for the creation of a new department under constitutional safeguards, with a Secretary of Charities and Correction at its head, which would have the management of all the State institutions.

"This proposal embodies the application of a simple, direct, and practical principle of business organization to a division of the State's business that now requires for its transaction an appropriation, approximately one-third of the State's revenues," says Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, Secretary of the Bureau of Municipal Research, in a brief which will be submitted to the convention when it reconvenes tomorrow night.

Describing the existing situation, Dr. Lindsay asserts that there exists at present "an amazing array of officers, commissions, boards with conflicting and overlapping powers and duties, unnecessary duplication of service, and lack of power to perform necessary service which must convince any fair-minded observer that a radical change is needed in the organization of this department of the State's business."

Dr. Lindsay asserts that the present system discourages citizens who might be disposed to co-operate with the State in the performance of humane service. He urges that volunteer service of that order is essential to the successful development of any system of public institutions, and pleads for the adoption of a plan that will not deter the volunteers or dampen their enthusiasm through a sense of futility.

Under the plan proposed by Dr. Parmenter the head of the Department of Charities and Correction would have powers closely defined in the Constitution, and his authority would not be final in regard to any matter of vital purport. He would be responsible to the Governor, and not, as the present heads of the departments having supervision over the various State institutions, to the Legislature. The Legislature would receive its reports of the department through the Governor.

There would be four divisions in the new department, each with its director, and a council of experts to develop policies, establish rules, and exercise general supervision, very much after the fashion of a Board of Trustees. Here are the divisions:

Division of State Hospitals for the Insane now under the control of the State Hospital Commission.

Division of State Prisons and Reformatories, the former now under the Prison Department, the latter under a separate Board of Managers of Reformatories.

Division of State Charitable Institutions, now under the State Board of Charities, which would be continued under the new plan as the consulting board of this division.

Division of State Institutions for the Mentally Deficient and Epileptics. This is a new division.

Under the proposed plan the office of Fiscal Supervisor, created to carry out the Odell policy of centralization in the purchase of supplies, would be abolished and the auditing power would be transferred to the State Controller. The local Boards of Managers of the various hospitals and institutions who serve without pay would be retained, and this feature would be duplicated in the management of the prisons.

The Bureau of Municipal Research urges that the Controller's participation in the accounting and bookkeeping of the prisons through clerks in the prisons who are responsible directly to him instead of to the prison management be abolished. The bureau says that the present system leaves the Controller a less free hand when it comes to auditing the bills of the prisons than he otherwise would have.

The Board of Charities, it is urged, should have the power of inspection of private as well as public charitable institutions, societies and associations.

"The present supposed Constitutional inhibition," the brief says, "which has been assumed to follow from the decision of the Court of Appeals in the so-called Gerry case should be removed without question, and the Legislature at least be given power to decide this question, unless the Constitution decides it."

MAYOR MITCHEL FINED AS AN AUTO SPEEDER

Held Up on Trip to Atlantic City and May Lose His New Jersey License.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 25.—Mayor Mitchel's trip to Atlantic City today cost him $5 more than he had calculated on, plus the embarrassment of being arrested for breaking the automobile speed law and having his name entered on the police docket.

A further result of his trip will be the necessity of going to Trenton on Wednesday to appear before William B. Dill, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, to show cause why his permit to drive an automobile in this State should not be revoked.

On paying his fine today the Mayor diplomatically complimented the Jersey officials on being "wide awake" in their enforcement of the law.

The Mayor took the wheel himself shortly before he reached Atlantic City on his trip from New York, and became ambitious to outstrip a United States Representative, A. S. Kreider of Annville, Penn., who also was motoring to the resort. The two cars hit up a lively clip until State Inspector John A. Grant and several of his marshals put an untimely end to the race by arresting the drivers of both cars.

OPPOSE BOARD OF CONTROL.

State Charities Aid Association Files a Brief at Albany.

The Special Committee on Constitutional Revision of the State Charities Aid Association, of which Joseph H. Choate is Chairman, made public yesterday a brief it has filed with the Constitutional Convention, opposing a Board of Control for State institutions.

"Simmered down," the brief says, "there are actually four officials or commissions that have any actual powers of control of State charitable institutions. This is undoubtedly three too many. The four bodies which have actual powers of control over such institutions are the Fiscal Supervisor, the Sites, Buildings and Grounds Commission, the Building Improvement Commission, and the Salary Classification Commission."

The association opposes a State Board of Control, the brief says, because all proposals to establish such a board are based upon the assumption that there must be confusion, mismanagement, and extravagance in administering institutions, and that economy of construction and operation would be obtained by combining institutions into one group under one management. It is said in the brief that these assumptions are not supported by facts. The Legislature created the unnecessary boards and commissions, the brief says, and the Legislature may and should abolish them, and concentrate such authority as should be exercised by a central board in one official, having to do only with State charitable institutions. The brief says:

"Those who propose putting all State institutions under one central board, the Board of Control, seems to have overlooked entirely the fact that different types of institutions differ very materially in purpose, and therefore should differ in methods.

"The Board of Control would jeopardize the present high standards of care of the insane by placing the State hospitals under control of a board, which, in the nature of the case, could not be expert in knowledge as to the needs of the insane, the needs of the feeble-minded, and the other charitable institutions, and the needs of the State's prisons. With such a diversity of problems to deal with the Board of Control could not give sufficient attention to any one to become expert in it. As a result the work in one or more, and possibly all, would suffer. With so many institutions of so many different kinds the actual work of the Board of Control would fall to subordinates, resulting in chaos and diffusion of responsibility."

SMALL BOY INTOXICATED.

Drank a Quart of Red Wine at a Party, He Told Police.

Louis Iaenzilo, 9 years old, of 2368 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, was seen by Policeman Flanagan of the Bronx Park Station to fall to the sidewalk at 183d Street and Third Avenue yesterday. The child was removed by Dr. La Rochelle to Fordham Hospital, where more than a quart of Italian red wine was pumped from his stomach.

The boy was kept a few hours at the hospital until he became sober and then was permitted to go home. He said he had been at a party he couldn't remember where, and had drunk a whole bottle of wine.

FLAWS IN SUBWAY FOUND BY FIREMEN

Board of Inquiry Recommends Independent Wiring Systems and Steel Cars.

WOULD PARTITION TRACKS

Permanent Iron Escape Stairways and Fire Alarms Running to City Department.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has submitted to Mayor Mitchel the report of the special board of inquiry into fire protection in the subway. The board was appointed by Commissioner Adamson, at the request of the Mayor, after the fire of Jan. 6 in the subway at Fifty-third Street and Broadway, when two persons lost their lives and more than 200 others were injured.

The board is composed of John Kenlon, Chief of the Fire Department; Putnam A. Bates, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph, and J. O. Hammit, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Prevention.

The most important recommendations are the immediate substitution of steel cars for wooden cars now in use; two-foot iron escape stairways at each ventilating chamber between Atlantic Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street and additional emergency exits; metal should be substituted for wood wherever possible, such as in doors and newsstands; segregation of wires, so that the light and telephone wires in the subway will not be intermingled with the high-power cables; non-combustible insulation for wires and cables; training of employes and train crews for fire emergency; a fire-alarm system directly in connection with Fire Headquarters, and reducing amount of inflammable material stored in the subway.

Fires Increasing in Number.

The report says there have been since the opening of the subway, 102 fires and accidents that resulted in fire apparatus calls, forty-eight of them due to short circuits. A tabulation shows that fires and accidents are becoming more frequent.

"The origin of the Jan. 6 fire, due, as it apparently was," says Fire Commissioner Adamson, "to the short circuiting of power cables, which at many points are strung across the subway, exposed, instead of confined in iron conduits, as is required of all electrical wiring in buildings above ground, suggested a constant source of future fires."

The report reads, in regard to the cables that carry the power in the underground system:

"The insulation of these cables consisted of several layers of varnished cambric and of heavy double cotton braid, filled with moisture-proof compound of combustible character."

Commissioner Adamson in his summary describes the fire of Jan. 6, much as it was described at that time in the newspapers, and comments on the good fortune that no train was stalled opposite the splicing chambers, and that the street ventilator happened to be near the stalled train to offer means of exit.

The report then tells of the board's examination of the entire subway, and says:

Storage of inflammable oils and combustible materials found at the various storerooms, workshops, compressor rooms, and other places along the line are as follows:

Gasoline, gallons	30
Kerosene, gallons	1,500
Lubricating oil, gallons	70
Alcohol, gallons	4
Turpentine, gallons	7
Black insulating paint, gallons	30
Lard oil, gallons	5
Asphalt tar, barrels	5
Minwax, gallons	115
Paints, gallons	10
Oakum, bales	1
Tarred paper, dozen rolls	2
Carbic, pounds	800
Carbide, pounds	75

At the 137th Street station, southbound side, the committee found a buried kerosene tank of about 600 gallons capacity. Upon investigation it was learned that wooden oil barrels are carried down the exit stairway on skids to the station platform and the contents there poured into the tank through a fill pipe. This method of filling the tank is awkward and dangerous, but could be considerably improved by extending the fill pipe to the street level, thus avoiding the admission of oil barrels into the subway.

Reports Recommendations.

The report makes the following recommendations:

A source of current supply for the lighting, power ventilating, signaling, fire alarm, and telephone systems, independent from the source of power current for the transit operations; installation of a system of emergency or pilot lights; duplication of the source of current supply of the general lighting system, so that if one source fails another will be available; the installation of a complete telephone system separate from that now installed in the ticket offices at each platform, and the reconstruction of the splicing chambers in such a way as to prevent the escape of gases or smoke into the subway.

The report has this additional suggestion:

The subway should be divided into two or (preferably) four separate tubes by longitudinal walls wherever the space between tracks admits of such construction without seriously increasing the danger to gangs of trackmen and others whose duties require them to work in the subway while trains are running. Protected openings should be provided for exits through such dividing walls at 500-foot intervals. An exit to the street from each tube thus formed should be provided at each local station.

The report finds the fire alarm system of the subway inadequate and liable to be made wholly useless because of the wires being strung in proximity to the power cables.

CADDIES GET STRIKE FEVER.

100 at Hackensack Golf Club Seek Higher Fees and Quit.

The strike situation in New Jersey spread yesterday when the hundred boys who are accustomed to caddy for the Hackensack Golf Club members joined the striking element in that State. The strikers asserted that the club's new system of numbering the caddies was unfair to the older and more efficient boys.

"We are gone all morning," they declared. "And fifty cents a day is the most any of us can make. Our ultimatum is twenty cents an hour."

Judge Frank M. Taylor of the New Jersey Court of Errors, who was playing on the course yesterday, attempted to arbitrate with them, but the fact that the Judge was served by "scab" caddies caused the strikers to pay little heed to his argument.

Policeman Frank Kirk of Hackensack and Constable Fred Goeble of Maywood shooed the strikers away from the golf club yesterday. The club officials are going to advertise for new caddies today, and trouble is expected.

Michigan Bishops Preach Here.

Two Protestant Episcopalian Bishops from Michigan delivered sermons in New York pulpits yesterday. Bishop McCormick of Western Michigan, preaching in St. Bartholomew's Church, prayed for the friends of persons lost in the Chicago River disaster, and read a prayer for peace in Europe. In an interview he praised President Wilson, his administration, and his latest message to Germany.

Bishop Charles D. Williams, in Grace Church, talked of the "rags and pomp" of church services, and declared the real Christ was often never presented to people at all.

WILL REAPPRAISE THE DOELGER ESTATE

Controller Says Brewery Was Made to Appear Bankrupt When Highly Profitable.

DOUBTS BORDEN FIGURES

Travis Says Appraisers Under Predecessor Undervalued Large Estates for Transfer Tax.

Surrogate Conalan has ordered a reappraisal of the estate of Peter Doelger, the brewer, who died in December, 1914. The appraisal was made by John V. Coggey, who went out of office on Jan. 1. When Controller Travis came in he investigated many large appraisals made in the term of his predecessor for transfer tax purposes. In addition to the appraisal of the Doelger estate, the Controller was dissatisfied with the figures for the estate of Matthew C. D. Borden.

He appealed from the decision of the appraiser in each instance. In his complaint against the appraisal of the Doelger estate he said:

"The incorrect accountant's report, together with the undervaluation of the property and assets of the brewing business, showed a state of bankruptcy existing in the business, while a correct reading of the facts and the exercise of good judgment, which the appraiser failed in, would have shown a very solvent and prosperous business."

Mr. Travis said that the appraiser had improperly and illegally failed, to place a value on the good-will of the business, while the clear market value of the business was a very substantial sum of money. Mr. Doelger left about $1,000,000, the bulk of the estate going to his widow.

In his decision sending the appraisal back for a revaluation of the property, the Surrogate said:

"The appeal is upon nine separate and distinct grounds by the State Controller from the report of the transfer tax appraiser. As a result of a careful examination of the said report, I am convinced that there were serious errors made in the appraisal of the real estate owned by the decedent, and also in the appraisal of the value of the brewing interests which formed the major portion of his estate.

"A rectification of these errors would carry with it a complete readjustment of the entire report and necessarily change the value of the entire estate as shown by said report. The appeal is therefore sustained, and I direct that an order be made vacating the said order assessing transfer tax and remitting the report to an appraiser for further consideration and report on all the grounds set forth."

The estate is now in the same position as if it had never been appraised and the new appraisal will cover every item of the estate.

Father Flynn's Anniversary.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Edward J. Flynn, at the Church of the Sacred Heart at Mount Vernon, the largest Roman Catholic Church in that city, was celebrated yesterday. Father Flynn was assisted by the Rev. John Dooley, pastor of the Church of Corpus Christi of New York, and the Rev. John Carr, pastor of St. Mary's at Williamsbridge. The sermon was preached by Mgr. Henry Brann, of St. Agnes Church. Mount Vernon has grown from a city of 9,000 to one of 40,000 since Father Flynn's advent. On Wednesday evening at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, a purse of $2,500 will be given to Father Flynn.

Of special interest to the legal profession

As already announced, the new home of the Library of the New York Law Institute will be in the Equitable Building, thus bringing this great granary of legal lore into the very heart of Downtown New York.

Those lawyers particularly, who are located in the Equitable Building, will thus have (subject to the Library Rules and Regulations) one of the greatest law libraries in existence literally at their right hand, almost as handy and accessible as a desk calendar or a diary.

Thus, in addition to the many advantages which the Equitable offers as a building, it now possesses a further attraction for the legal fraternity, in that it is the home of one of the richest storehouses of literature on law.

Obviously, the use of the Library is restricted to members and licensees.

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This trip includes stopover at Denver, Colorado Springs, Ogden (Ogden Canyon) and Salt Lake City, and for slight additional expense you may visit Rocky Mountain, Yellowstone, Mt. Rainier, Crater Lake and Yosemite National Parks.

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If your druggist cannot supply you send 75 cents for trial pint bottle. Write for "The Rational Treatment of Constipation." It will be mailed free at your request. Address Dept. E.

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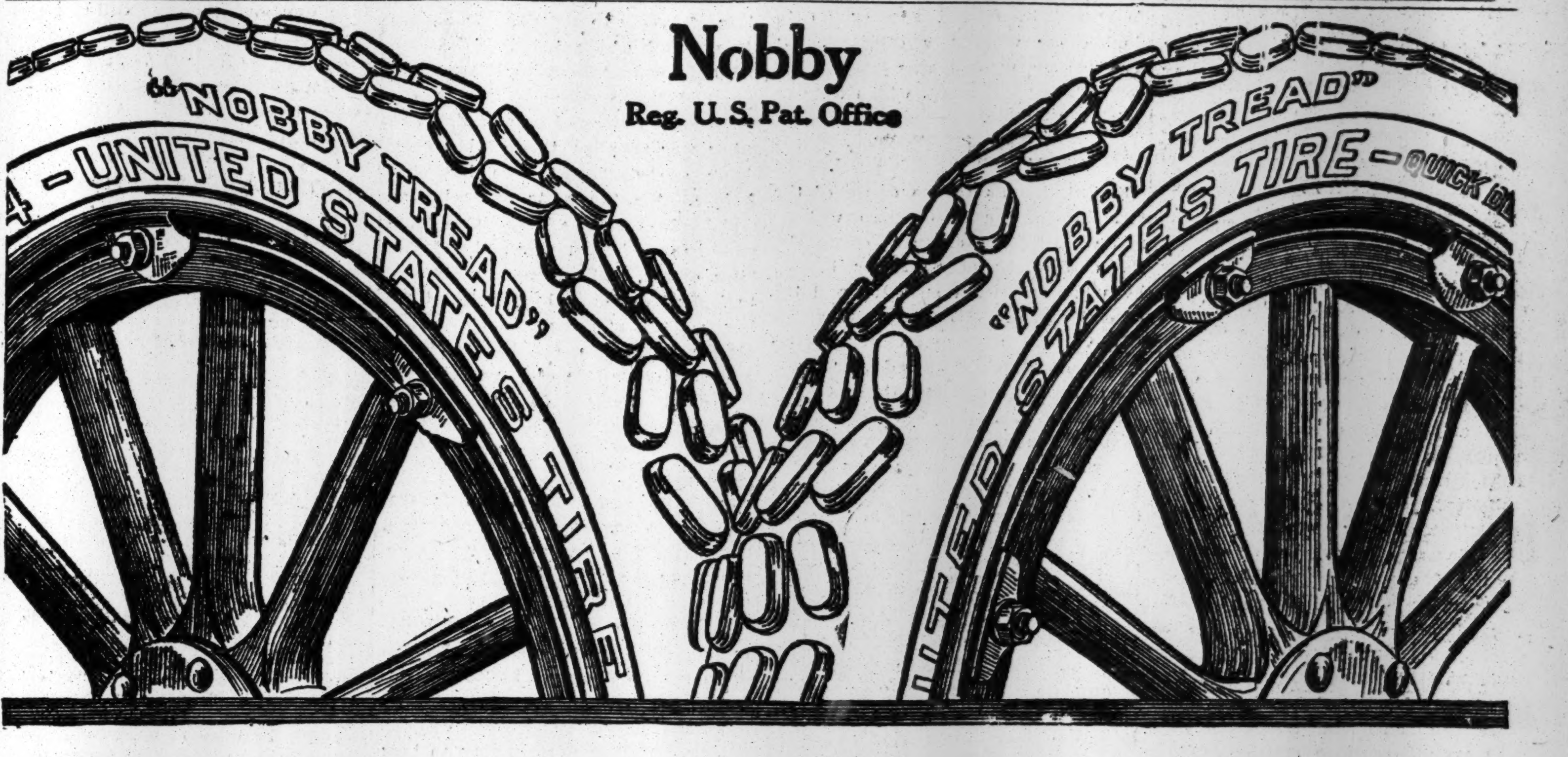

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 26, 1915.

SHOULD DIRECTORS SPECULATE?

That was an interesting collection of opinions in THE ANNALIST last week respecting the duties of Directors toward the market in the securities which they direct. The drift of opinion was that they might buy and sell the shares of their companies, with certain reservations. It was thought that buying might be unlimited, but that selling more than was owned, short selling, was not permissible. One test of the correctness of the dealings was thought to be whether or not the buying or selling was injurious to other owners. Throughout the interviews it was most apparent that there was no standard of conduct. Each authority interviewed expressed his personal views, and there was no reference to any controlling public opinion on the subject. That is unfortunate, for it is desirable that there should be such a public standard here as there is elsewhere. Apparently, none of the gentlemen spoken with was very proud or sure of his position. All spoke apologetically, as in justification of a doubtful point.

Contrast this with the outspoken views on the subject to which President SHAUGHNESSY of the Canadian Pacific Railway did not hesitate to lend his name. Speaking in Montreal and reviewing the history of the company, he said:

> It has been an understood thing from the beginning that no Director should either speculate in stock or should take advantage of any information secured by advantage of his membership on the board. In all my experience there has never been an occasion to find fault with any member of the board for speculating in stock or for utilizing to his own advantage inside information that he possessed, and I have never found it necessary to ask any officer of the company to tender his resignation because he was engaged in affairs that were not consistent with his duties to the company.

With due respect for the gentlemen who favored THE ANNALIST with their views, and with no personal implication, it may be said that the standards suggested by President SHAUGHNESSY are higher than those current here. There was no suggestion in any interviews reported that the acts discussed were matters of discipline by higher authority, by reference to an understood public opinion on the subject. In the United States it is sad to say that Directors are a law to themselves, and it is easy to recall conspicuous cases in which confidential information has been used to private advantage, with prejudice to the company concerned, and, still more serious, to the disturbance of confidence in corporate management. How many of the speculating Directors would be willing to have their acts published? How many of them would be willing to have it known that they profited while other owners lost? If any of them would shrink from such a test, it is an admission that their standards are of doubtful propriety. That so many are so near admission of conduct such that they would not care to connect their names with its defense is a sign of necessity for the formation of sounder opinions than those current.

To begin at the beginning, there is no agreement upon the manner in which corporations ought to be managed. To make money, no doubt. But how? By the maintenance of an established rate of dividends? Or by huge dividends at long intervals? Or by the running of shares to dizzy heights by plowing dividends back into the property? Then, again, there are many sorts of corporations. There are those which practically are partnerships, comprising but a few, and all known. There are still other corporations, whose shares are publicly quoted and whose operations are under public regulation. It is such corporations which are intended when it is suggested that there is need of a public standard for the conduct of their Directors, for the reason that they do not consider themselves controlled by such considerations as regulate the conduct of Directors in private corporations. They would act together, and fix a price available to all or to none. They would protect the minority shares as well as the majority, and would act under a sense of solidarity such as is not shown by Directors who speak defensively of selling shares upon which they have adverse intelligence before it is public property or comes to the knowledge of those associated with them in the management of the property. "Sell mine first" is an expression which has come down from those times as epitomizing the selfishness of such unfair conduct toward associates. By American standards there are Directors in high standing who do not hesitate to do what they would condemn if done to them. It strikes at the root of confidence, dries up capital at its source, and is condemnable for other reasons than those personal to the Directors.

And yet there is irony in the fact that Directors, with all their information, are often wrong. In at least two cases the animating intelligence of corporations conspicuous in the "war bride" market has misjudged events. Those who might have sold Powder stock because Mr. DU PONT did would have lost a fine profit. Those who acted on Mr. SCHWAB's candid and truthful advice that there would be no dividends on Bethlehem, and therefore sold it, missed soaring up to double par without a dividend. In Crucible the market was taken away from the management, which tried to prick the bubble.

CHICAGO'S AFFLICTION.

Speculation as to the cause of the terrible disaster in Chicago will be futile until the excitement caused by the destruction of so many human lives has somewhat subsided and the investigators have had time to weigh the various statements of eyewitnesses and survivors, all of which have been made under great emotional stress. Eventually we shall know where the blame rests. The responsibility must be placed where it belongs. The Illinois authorities have acted promptly. Men whose unfitness for the task of caring for the lives of so many holiday-makers or sheer carelessness may have made the disaster possible have been arrested. A special Federal Grand Jury has been summoned to look into the matter. Meanwhile, the conflicting statements of river men and lake navigators constitute a mass of evidence which must be sifted and clarified. The assertions, iterated in various dispatches Saturday night, that changes had lately been made in the equipment of the Eastland were founded on rumors which lack verification. The Seamen's act, under which these changes, supposed to have rendered the boat top-heavy, were rumored to have been made, does not take effect until next November, and as the Eastland has been used lately for Summer traffic only, they would not have been begun in her case until next June. Secretary REDFIELD of the Department of Commerce telegraphs to THE TIMES to this effect.

The burden of guilt and shame resting upon those who are found, after investigation, to be directly responsible for this calamity will be heavy enough. The listing and sinking at her pier of a steam vessel, which had been duly inspected, is not a common occurrence, not an incident that can be ascribed to chance. At the present moment, however, the thoughts of people, not only in grief-stricken Chicago, but throughout the country, are fixed not upon the cause of the disaster, but upon its awful results. In the appalling sacrifice of life it overshadows even the loss of the Titanic, and most of the victims were women and children light-heartedly looking forward to a day of enjoyment. That they were mostly of the hard-working class to whom such pleasure as the day promised is rare, and is looked forward to eagerly for weeks, increases the pathos of the calamity.

Words, however, fail to express the accumulated horror of the incident, and expressions of sympathy for the moment seem almost puerile. The mind is appalled by the awfulness of the needless sacrifice. Even the reports of the heroic achievements of many in the army of rescuers fail to arouse the accustomed enthusiasm. But they will not lack their due reward. For the time being the thought of so many helpless human beings sent to eternity without warning has a paralyzing effect that must render futile all attempts to view the calamity calmly enough to decide upon its immediate or antecedent causes.

RECORD OF THE ALDERMEN.

The published record of the work of the Board of Aldermen from Jan. 1, 1914, to July 6 of the present year concludes with this paragraph:

> No bad measure has passed and no good measure has been denied passage. The practices of the board that required alteration have been reorganized or abolished. The constructive lawmaking work of the board has disposed of the whole accumulation of things left undone in former years, with the exception only of a minor portion of the Building Code, and this latter should be law by Thanksgiving Day.

That sums up such a record as no other New York Aldermanic Board has achieved in many years. It is the history of a regenerated branch of the City Government. There are thirty-one articles in the new Building Code, and sixteen of them have already been passed upon by the board and approved by the Mayor. The Aldermen have discarded their ancient privilege of granting licenses, which never should have belonged to a legislative board, and have settled down to serve the city with dignity and efficiency. Their new rules are such as to keep cheap politics out of their meetings, and they have managed to keep up to date in their work. The average attendance at board meetings has been seventy-five out of a membership of seventy-nine. For the first time in its history the ordinances of the city have been properly codified, and the codes of the Sanitary, Park, and Dock Departments have been included in the general codification, as well as an Electric Code prepared by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity and an Explosives Code drawn up by the Fire Department. This new "Code of Ordinances" will be of great service to lawyers and many other citizens.

A TURKISH TEMPTATION.

The report that Turkey has moved for a separate peace with the Allies, although denied, is intrinsically probable. It is characteristic of Turkish diplomacy. One of the first things everybody said at the beginning of the war was: "This is the end of Turkey in Europe." But after a year of war the Turk is still in Europe, and is in a position to offer his enemies a handsome bargain. He holds the Dardanelles. That is to say, he controls a door of access to Russia. He divides the strength of the Allies.

Russia cannot send to France and England the goods she has to exchange for guns and ammunition and other war supplies, because her open doors are congested with incoming freight. Via the ports of Archangel and Vladivostok she is receiving locomotives and freight cars and automobiles, cotton, shells, cannon, rifles, and barbed wire, and so heavily taxed are her facilities at these points that it is almost impossible for her to bring from the other side of her empire the foodstuffs she has to sell and discharge them forth. She is in the position of a trading house whose receiving doors are jammed and whose principal discharging doors are barred. She can take, but she cannot give. The Baltic Sea egress is barred by the Germans; the Black Sea egress by the Turks at the Dardanelles.

In the meantime the Russian ruble is at a disastrous discount in London and elsewhere, because, as Russia cannot export goods in exchange for what she imports, she is expected to pay in money. Nobody owes money to her; she owes money to everybody. Ordinarily, 9½ rubles can be exchanged in London for one pound sterling. Now it takes 15½ rubles to equal a pound sterling. That is the measure of depreciation in the exchange value of Russian money. A few days ago a Russian oil company, having earned a dividend, was unable to pay it to its English shareholders, because of the loss of converting Russian into English money.

This situation would be greatly altered if Russia's Black Sea doorway were opened. That is why, for one reason, the Allies have been so impatient to force the Dardanelles. Once that were done, Russian goods would come pouring into Europe—wheat and oil and raw materials. Also, an exchange of troops between Russia and her allies would be physically feasible for the first time.

All of this the Turk knows. He knows, also, that in the event of his downfall as an ally of Germany he could hope for no more consideration from Europe than he historically deserves. So he is able to dangle before the Allies a great temptation, namely, a separate peace, which would open to them the Dardanelles. The price would be an agreement, perhaps, that he should be permitted to hold Constantinople and keep his tottering place in Europe. The other side of it is that Europe hates him and would wish, once for all and good, to put him back in Asia. Russia, in particular, devoutly desires that fate for him. Possibly, therefore, the degree of receptivity with which his reported overtures are received will be governed by the Allies' reappraisal of the cost of opening the Dardanelles by force. They greatly underestimated it at first.

CHOPPING DOWN THE FENCE.

Although the mistaken impression that the Constitutional Convention is a legislative body seems to have taken possession of some of its members, few of the proposals before it for relieving the State Legislature of its duties for twenty years to come are quite as obnoxious as the one aimed at the merit system. This is a proposal to give preference for civil service appointments to men who served in the Spanish-American war. It is not so much a proposal to let down the bars as a proposal to cut them up for firewood and make fences illegal in future. As the Civil Service Reform Association points out, if such a preference is made "persons who were not preferred "would scarcely find it worth while to "compete in the examinations."

The view of public office which underlies this plan is that a person entering the service is not entering a service at all, but accepting a gift. He is not hired to work for an employer, he is receiving a bonus for something he once did. The public service, unlike any private service, is not to be regarded as something to be done with the welfare of those who are served kept in view; it is to be regarded as something to be done with the welfare of those doing it the prime object. If a man served in a war, he should be rewarded, not alone with a pension, but with a place he may not be fit to fill and in which he is to serve, whether well or ill, employers who have nothing to say about his engagement or about the way in which he performs his duties. They cannot even appeal to the Legislature to remedy this condition of things if they should find the service they are getting slovenly and intolerable.

If there is any need for this, (and there is not,) or if any body of men should incur the odium of wrecking the merit system and degrading the character of the public service, the Legislature should take up the question and incur the odium. It is not the duty of the Constitutional Convention to foresee the legislative questions of two decades and forestall the action of the lawmaking body. This particular convention, decreed by a handful of votes, elected with little care for its personnel except in the cases of the delegates at large, has no such mandate from the people that it can assume a general confidence and approval that will accept its work without question. The people can vote down a Constitution which seems to them no better than the one they are living under now, and they will assuredly vote down a Constitution that is worse. A Constitution containing a reaffirmation of the doctrine that public office is a private snap will certainly seem to them to be worse. They have the power, and it will not take much of this kind of thing to make them exercise it, to throw the work of the Constitutional Convention into the waste basket, and make its labors ridiculous and futile.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Uncle Sam's Business Ways.

Those who settled their little income tax bill will remember that they were not sure of getting their receipts. The bill did not belong to the payer after it was paid. It was a Treasury voucher, and had to go back to Washington. The grievance is broader than that, for the Internal Revenue Collectors have refused to indorse "voucher checks," which in form are payments for specified objects. The trouble is that the Treasury is a law to itself, and the Treasury does not consider itself paid until the money is "covered in." A payment even to a Federal official is not payment to the Government, nor the settlement of any specific account, until the Washington officials say so.

Rather that has been so. There is to be a new deal, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued notice that Federal Collectors may sign "commercial receipts." Taxpayers therefore may be easier in their minds regarding the payment of their obligations, and can part with their money in manner resembling that customary in other business. There is a string to the concession, although a little one. The receipts must be stamped "unofficial." Nobody outside Washington can officially release our Uncle's claim to our affectionate tributes.

An Honest Day's Work.

The Dean of Columbia's Teachers College said a thing of deep significance in an address which he gave the other day to a class of Summer session students when he told them that the common school teachers must "teach the pupil the satisfactions that come from an honest day's work." For in the ability to feel that satisfaction lie the possibilities of most of man's happiness on earth and the chief means by which advance science, industry, art, letters, the whole stately progress of civilization. Hunger and love keep the human race alive, but pleasure in a good day's work done to the best of the worker's ability is the motive power that leads it on and up. It is a pleasure that is denied to no worker, however humble his task, for in the great democracy of honest labor all men are equal. The artist before his easel or his statue, the machinist putting away his tools, the saleswoman behind the counter, the housewife setting her home in order, the farmer looking across his well-tilled field, the Prime Minister signing his papers, who can look back over a busy day and say with pleasure, "I have done a full day's work and I have done it well," possesses a source of delight in life that time cannot wither nor custom stale.

The philosophies of former times have erred in not recognizing this intimate connection between work and pleasure, and have too often taught the theory, which all man's experience disproves, that work is an ill thing, a misfortune, a pain to be avoided if possible. Rejuvenation of the earth can come never through such universal prosperity as will make it necessary for nobody to work more than a few minutes a day, but only through the recognition by every one of that satisfaction which inheres in the use of one's faculties, both mental and physical, for the doing of some useful thing. When once that satisfaction is recognized for what it is, one of the most deeply rooted instincts of man's nature, acknowledged and indulged, work ceases to be the drudgery man has so long mistakenly believed it to be and becomes his chief pleasure.

The investigators and propounders of the new theories in education are doing nothing more important than their work along those lines, which shows how intimate and intricate are the interrelations between what heretofore has been called work and what has been called play. In effect they are proving that at bottom there is no difference between the instincts of which they are the expression, and that it is only man's perverted viewpoints and practices that have sundered them wide as the poles in his estimation.

Parcel Post Peculiarities.

The New Haven Railway has sued the Post Office for $1,472, the damages for being required to carry gold by postal parcel service in manner contrary to law. The packages were not sealed or stamped as required of first-class mail. The weight limit was exceeded, and the packages were not prepared for convenient inspection. The railway alleges that the gold packages were not mail matter of any sort, and were not shipped as freight or express. Besides the gold the company was required to transport seven men as guards, although it has no contract covering such service. Nevertheless the service had to be performed, and was performed, and the company demands pay for transportation of both gold and men according to fair value received.

The case is a mild one. The Pennsylvania Railroad carried $99,000,000 gold for nothing, 200 tons of it, and 100 clerks and guards. Gold is not the only thing which is put into the parcel post and carried by the railways for nothing. The only thing which the parcel post has refused to carry is a baby. The Postmaster at St. Paul ruled that babies were live stock, and not mailable. Seven hundred bushels of oats could not be declined, and five tons of ore in fifty-pound sacks were shipped to the Washoe smelter. It was a losing job for Uncle Sam, even worse than for the railways. The smelter was off the railway, and the Post Office had to hire wagons. A butcher reduced a steer to mailable weights and sent him at a profit, at the cost of the railways, although the Government got the thanks.

There are reports of postal contractors who have made business for themselves by means of the parcel post. A West Virginia Postmaster who also was a grocer received an order for four barrels of flour. So he sold himself stamps and delivered the flour in bags through parcel post. The Government was bound to supply him with the stamps canceled through his office, and also was bound to deliver his flour. Nobody paid for the transportation of the flour. The railway was bound to carry it under its four-year contract. The Government paid nothing for the additional service. The transaction was strictly regular in all respects, and yet there is something about it better worth consideration than the oddities of the case. There are six mail order houses shipping 100,000 packages apiece on which the freight and express charges are avoided. They know their rights, and it is an easy guess that they could tell strange tales of how they put it over the railways and Uncle Sam. The people value the postal parcel service, and do not want it crippled. Also they do not want it abused. The Government itself sets the worst example in this respect.

FROM A BAYONNE STRIKER.

Writer Complains of Conditions in Standard Oil Plant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it be asking too much of your paper to give a little space to a few of the grievances concerning the Bayonne strike? The "still cleaners," who were the first to strike, have to enter a still in a temperature anywhere from 135 to 200 degrees, with iron boots on to protect their feet and gas masks to keep from suffocating, and I have several times seen them carrying out one of their comrades overcome. At the time they struck they were paid $2.50 a day, where at one time they were paid between $4 and $6 for the same work. Still, they had no intention of going on strike until the Superintendent announced that they were to have their wages reduced 10 per cent.

The barrel factory department was the next to strike, and their grievances are of a like nature. I was in the barrel factory on Friday afternoon, the 16th of July, and also when the first batch of men walked out on Saturday. At 3 P. M. Saturday, July 17, the thermometer registered 116 degrees, and up to that time three men were overcome by the heat. The day laborer there receives from $1.37 to $1.65 a day, but about half of them are piece workers; still, for a piece worker to make about $2.25 a day he must work mighty hard. Even at that their main grievances were the conditions. They have a splendid new shop, a model from outward appearance—concrete walls and entirely glass roof—but the bosses either can't open the skylights or they won't. Before the strike the Superintendent was approached about it, but he told them it was good enough for them.

The men have to work with hot barrels, (so hot, in fact, that they wear leather hand pads so as not to burn their hands,) so you can get a slight idea of the heat that prevails there. They only get one serving of ice for their water barrels, and that is usually gone before 10 A. M. After that they have to drink warm water, unless they manage to supply their own ice in some way. Their demands are reasonable enough, as you can see by the papers, but the Standard Oil is only living up to its past policy of absolute terrorism, as you will notice by their declaration that they don't want the Federal authorities or any one else to butt into their affairs.

The people are mostly of foreign descent, but more than three-fourths are American citizens. As a rule, they are seldom inclined to strike until conditions get intolerable, for a day lost to them means a great deal. Space prevents me from going further, but I hope this little bit will give some an idea of their condition. Thanking you in advance,

A. S. MARTIN,
One of the Strikers.

New York, July 25, 1915.

Snobs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, like your correspondent Mr. Sykora, am a great admirer of Thackeray. I have read "Vanity Fair" and "The Book of Snobs" again and again. They are certainly the very cream of British satire. Yet I often ask myself, mournfully, whether they have done any good. Are not snobs as numerous today, if not more so, than they ever were? If Thackeray were to arise from his grave and take a walk through the modern world, how the poor man would groan! Alas, it would seem that snobs, like the poor, we shall have always with us.

F. M.

New York, July 21, 1915.

The Kaiser's Birthday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a dispatch in today's TIMES entitled "Many Drives at Warsaw," the statement appears that post cards have been found on German prisoners announcing that Warsaw would be taken on Oct. 15, the birthday of the Emperor William, as a fitting present on the Imperial anniversary. It is almost universally known that the birthday of the German Emperor is Jan. 27.

MAX OPP.

Brooklyn, July 21, 1915.

The Prussian That Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does it matter of what stock the Prussian is, as long as the Prussian, as such, is what we know him to be?

NEUTRAL.

New York, July 22, 1915.

COUNTRY WEEK.

Lady, I like them cakes you make!
These trees an' flowers, oh, say!
they're great!
An' havin' real cows' milk t' drink!
An' eatin' off'n a chiny plate.

Oo! an' a whole room, with a bed!
An' little rosies on th' wall,
An' a white piller fer me head,
An' no kids crowdin' me at all!

I love this dress you bought me, gee!
Nine million times, an' then some more!
It tain't no Bundle Day one, huh!
Or mission one; but from a store!

Honest! some nights I just crawl out
T' kiss me hat an' yaller shoes!
Me, in new stockin's, an' dolled up
Wid hair ribbins you let me choose!

I'm crazy 'bout your lambs an' hens,
An' pickin' huckleberries, too,
An' eatin' three times every day.
An'—I like gettin' washed! Yes!
True!

But wot's th' thing I likes th' best?
Lady, you'd never, never think,
'Cause your house ain't no tenement—
All th' cold water I kin drink!

ELLA A. FANNING.

THE GILDING OF PEACE.

Points at Which Selfish National Interests Seem Bound to Clash.

Rutgers College, July 20, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters from a correspondent or correspondents in Germany which THE TIMES has published at intervals since last October are the most valuable contributions that I have seen anywhere to a knowledge of conditions in any of the countries now at war. They have been clear, fair, free from sensationalism, and full of matter. One of the most interesting is that published in your issue of July 18 under the heading "Masses in Germany Talk of Peace."

A busy professional man in a South German city writing to me on Sept. 17, 1914, said: "No one here doubts that we shall be victorious, but we must have a permanent peace." That expresses, I think, a general feeling in the nation, which accepts war as a necessity, but prefers to cultivate the arts of peace. That the Government is inspired by the same sentiment is evident from the history of the last forty years. But on the question how "a good peace" can be secured there may easily be a divergence of opinion between Government and people.

For a long time no discussion arose; probably sensible men agreed with the Government that you must catch your hare before you can cook it. In France and England various unofficial writers have long since redivided the world, each according to his fancy, agreeing only in leaving to the Germans as little as possible of Germany and nothing outside Europe. Their wishes have already been in part realized; except East Africa and a part of Kamerun, no colonial territory is left to Germany. But in Europe Germany's advantage is so marked that she is in a good position to discuss terms of peace. Can an equal readiness be looked for on the other side? It is conceivable that Russia might be willing to cry quits, even to suffer some loss; her capacities for offense and defense are such that she can afford to take time for recuperation and await a better opportunity for realizing her ambitions. It is possible that France might find it advisable to barter the hope of Alsace and Lorraine for the recovery of her northeastern departments. Japan, being beyond Germany's reach, will retain what she has got; also the war does not touch her, and she is indifferent to its continuance.

But what will England do? Will she give up the conquered German colonies in order to set Belgium free? Can she, indeed, persuade South Africa and Australia to give up what they have conquered? Government by public opinion has the disadvantage of being able to raise the storm more easily than to lay it. It would be one of the ironies of history if the public opinion of the British Empire, aided by that increasing strength of public opinion in Germany which the friends of democracy contemplate with favor and hope, should force the German Government to retain Belgium in order that Germany might not emerge from the war wholly a loser. It may be said that England is able to prolong the war until Germany is bound to lose everything; that would mean a prolongation solely in order that England might achieve her desire of stripping Germany of her colonies and commercial facilities. In that case history would have to decide that the charge of militarism, of aggrandizement by violence, could fairly be brought only against England.

It is, by the way, curious to find Belgians outside of Belgium discussing whether Belgium should annex only Luxemburg or add to it some German territory. Why should a State whose neutrality has been violated compensate itself by annexing its fellow-sufferer? Perhaps the answer lies in the fact that English policy, as was made clear many years ago, does not require the neutrality or independence of Luxemburg, but only objects to its becoming a part either of France or of Germany.

W. H. KIRK.

Historic Relics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has done and is doing a wonderful work in the preservation of historical points and buildings associated with the birth and development of this nation, and for this activity its officers and members are to be commended and congratulated. There is, however, in Westchester County a spot, Washington's headquarters at White Plains, now fast going into decay, that should be fully restored and preserved. General Washington spent part of October and November, 1776, in this substantial residence, then known as the Miller House, and in 1778 returned here again to pass part of the Summer and Fall. The building was so situated as to afford unusual protection to the chief of the army, and here he was in conference with Count de Rochambeau, General Lafayette, Alexander Hamilton, James Monroe and others of the period, perfecting plans and deciding upon the successful Southern campaign and the final victory over Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. If the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society find themselves unable to care for the property in the form of purchase and maintenance, maybe some county or local historical body can make provision for its preservation. If it were not for its patriotic owner it would lack even so much as a pine marker to inform the public "This is Washington's Headquarters." It was built about 1734, and near by still stands the stone vault in which considerable war ammunition was stored prior to the Battle of White Plains.

ALVAH P. FRENCH.

White Plains, N. Y., July 22, 1915.

Military Calisthenics for Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to some reports, to turn a raw recruit into a drilled soldier takes at least six to nine months. In this city alone there are thousands of boys attending high schools. I believe they are compelled to take two periods of physical training per week, for four years of forty weeks each, these periods being forty-five minutes long.

The purpose of this letter is to suggest the application of military calisthenics for the gymnasium hours. Military formations could be taught and, instead of the gun, the weighted wand could be used. As the student progressed in age, strength and drill efficiency, and reached the higher classes, guns issued by the Government could be used instead of the wands. In this way familiarity with the rifle would be obtained, and one of the chief obstacles in the drilling of soldiers overcome. Say one period a week, or every other week, be devoted to shooting practice, either with cartridges or on the sub-target. The result of this military training would be manifold. Not only would the individual boy gain physically, but gradually he would learn obedience, self-control, self-reliance, orderliness, &c. The country as a whole would gain, and West Point and Annapolis would have new material to pick from.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 21, 1915.

A Dog's Love of Man and Woman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

New thoughts are difficult sometimes, but here is a daring idea that is both original and educational. The subject is dogs in their relation to women. We all know the many noble and beautiful tributes paid to dogs in their loyalty to their masters. Tell us of an instance of a dog sacrificing his life or dying of a broken heart for a mistress! Treat the subject courageously and tell us why. Not alone here in New York City, where a "dog's life" is indeed a "dog's life," more unnatural than that of a human's life, but search in the open of the outdoors and tell us why every instance of dog's devotion we hear of is for master—and not for mistress. And then if you wish—and your knowledge of life, from the viewpoint of physical and ideal fundamentals, is large enough—tell the world why.

DOG LOVER.

New York, July 21, 1915.

Without Consulting Etta.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My sympathy goes out to the victim of a parrot that squawks and calls for "Etta." As I have had many similar experiences, I will give the advice which will make for peace. Simply go to the Board of Health of New York. I have ridded a neighborhood of all sorts of obnoxious, unnecessary noises.

VIRGINIA BAKER.

New York, July 20, 1915.

THE AMERICANS' LABOR OF LOVE IN PARIS.

A Defense of Their Famous Hospital Work Against Recurring Charges of Extravagance, Inefficiency and Favoritism.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS,
Member of the American Colony in Paris.

Paris, July 7, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The newspapers of New York and other cities have contained from time to time, largely in the form of interviews with persons who have recently returned from the Continent, criticisms of the management of the American Ambulance in the Lycée Pasteur, at Neuilly-sur-Seine. These criticisms have been practically the same in every case—extravagance in expenditure of money, inefficiency in administration, favoritism in the choice of physicians and nurses, exclusiveness in the management.

So long as these criticisms came from irresponsible individuals who could be put down as passing judgment upon something that they knew nothing at all about, and as long as they were published in a casual way, they could afford to be overlooked. In fact, it was better policy to overlook them. For generally it is believed by the public that where one enters into print to defend an institution, there must of necessity be something that needs defense. But when a magazine that professes to deal seriously with the questions of the day, publishes an article by one who is supposedly qualified by past experience and reputation to form a competent judgment about the conduct of a hospital, a word in defense of the great institution founded and supported by Americans for the care of the French wounded is certainly in order. Such an article has appeared in The Survey of July 8, from the pen of an American nurse who has had executive experience in a prominent Baltimore hospital.

The American Ambulance in Paris was organized by a committee of American physicians and citizens resident in Paris in the last days of July before the war broke out, in order that the traditions established by Americans during the war of 1870-71 should be honorably maintained in 1914, when a similar situation confronted the American colony in Paris. This committee was composed of those who by their intimate knowledge of the conditions to be met and by their acknowledged skill as representatives of the best American professional ability in Paris, were eminently qualified to represent the United States, and to call for the support of the American nation. Co-operating with it was a committee of American women who represented all the elements in the American colony. From the very beginning, this committee has done its work faithfully and ably. It has expended every cent of the money intrusted to it with care. Almost superhuman obstacles were overcome in the trying days of August and September, 1914, and the hospital was ready to receive patients when the need arose. The first patient was received on Sept. 5, and from that moment to this the hospital has steadily grown, and there has never been a moment that the management has been unable to cope adequately with the need as it increased.

The figures speak eloquently. At first the authorities placed the maximum at 200 beds. The number of beds was increased as the demand for them was justified, until now the hospital is caring for more than 500. On the 1st of May, 1,725 patients had been admitted, 1,139 of whom have been discharged and only 84 died, in spite of the fact that the most serious cases were sent there, and 502 were under treatment. Excluding September and October, when, owing to extremely abnormal conditions, the cost of all supplies was very high, the average expense per patient was only $1.40. In March this average fell to $1.29, and in April, when supplies began to increase in cost everywhere in France, it amounted to only $1.38. The average cost of the first six months per patient was $1.99. These are the actual figures, and I know of no other hospital in France where adequate attention has been given to every single case that has rivaled the American Ambulance in economical management. In fact, those of us who know what foodstuffs and fuel and medical supplies have cost during this last Winter are filled with admiration at the ability that has been shown in getting such a splendid result as this. So much for the charge made in The Survey concerning the extravagance of the management of the American Ambulance. The nurse who made this charge quoted no figures.

Equally unfounded are the assertions in The Survey article about the efficiency of the surgical and nursing staff. The American Ambulance, from the very beginning of the war, has been a worthy example of American surgical skill and nursing methods. Hundreds of physicians, competent by hospital experience to speak on hospital administration, have visited the American Ambulance during the Winter, and their judgment has been unanimous in regard to the efficiency of the surgical and nursing staff of the hospital. But the most striking proof of the esteem in which our Ambulance is held in France is that the soldiers all want to go there for treatment. Its fame has spread throughout France, and I have heard from many of the leading physicians of the French Army that their esteem for American methods in surgery and nursing has been greatly increased by what they have seen of the results obtained in the Lycée Pasteur at Neuilly-sur-Seine.

When the writer in The Survey declares that the American Ambulance is overrun with inefficient helpers, and that the women working there are working for advertisement, she is guilty of deliberate misrepresentation, and is doing a grave injustice to skillful and self-sacrificing workers whose ability has been equaled only by the loving spirit of their ministrations.

In writing this letter I have no ax to grind. I have never had any connection with the American Ambulance, and I have no personal interest in defending its work. But I seize this opportunity, as a member of the American colony in Paris, to express my deep admiration for the work that my fellow countrymen have been privileged to do for France. I have watched the American Ambulance from its inception, and I have noticed that those who have criticised its work have invariably been men and women who have felt that they have not received themselves recognition in proportion to what they believed their particular talents demanded. Those who tried to exploit the American Ambulance for their own ends have naturally become dissatisfied when they have not found sympathy on the part of the administration and of the surgical staff. For, from the beginning of the war, the principle of unanimity was adopted by the administration of the Ambulance. Names of those active in its administration have been withheld. Every one has sunk himself into the good of the whole.

There has been only one idea in founding and in carrying on the work of the American Ambulance, and that has been to care for the wounded as they are brought in from the battle field and to do for these unfortunates as much as it was humanly possible to do. The American Ambulance is worthy of the respect and confidence and financial support of the American nation. It is sincerely hoped that this support will be continued in the same generous way as it has been given during the past year.

HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS.

IN THE NAME OF SERBIA.

Gratitude for the Aid of Americans Toward Relieving Distress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the eve of my departure for Serbia, will you allow me through your columns to express to the American public my heartfelt appreciation of the kindness and generosity with which it has responded to my appeal for aid for the destitute women and children of Serbia, stricken by war and the ravages of the deadly typhus? Throughout the organization of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, which now has its branches in very many of the large Eastern and Western cities, I have met with the utmost courtesy, without a tinge of resentment that one more claim should be imposed upon the already overtaxed flood of benevolence which this war has called forth.

The Serbian Agricultural Relief Committees, including the Serbian Distress Committee of Boston, have collected over $100,000 in money, besides quantities of gifts of agricultural implements, clothing for men, women, and children, and other supplies. My own "Hospitals Fund," including that for the Mabel Grouitch Baby Hospital, has gone to over $12,000, in addition to the gift of two motor cars for the use of the latter, one from Otto T. Bannard and the other from Mrs. Henry Ford; two fully equipped baby hospital tents from Rodman Wanamaker, besides hundreds of little garments—with promises of many more to come—which are literally flowing into the Red Cross receiving rooms at the Bush Terminal from all parts of the United States.

Nothing could exceed the interest and sympathy with which my appeal for the destitute little orphans of Serbia, made in your paper three weeks ago, has been received. Sewing classes were immediately started, and contributions have come in steadily in small amounts, with one or two larger donations. The result will be a fully equipped infants' hospital in Serbia, with facilities and supplies for doing a large amount of district work, distributing food, &c., through the devastated areas by means of the motor cars.

May I add that I shall be most grateful for still further gifts of infants' food, clothing, &c.? The Vacation War Relief Committee, 39 West Thirty-eighth Street, can provide these at reasonable cost if desired. All donations should be addressed to the Mabel Grouitch Baby Hospital, in care of the American Red Cross, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y., and will be forwarded to Serbia by monthly shipments as long as the need of the hospital continues.

My heartfelt thanks are due to the American Red Cross, which has not only contributed so largely by sending out the well-equipped units of doctors and nurses for the care of the military hospitals, and supplies for the splendid Sanitary Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, but has greatly aided me by its knowledge, and the facilities at its command, in securing the staff and equipment for the babies' hospital. Thanks are particularly due to Albert Staub for his generous assistance in repacking and forwarding the supplies via the Greek lines of steamers to Saloniki.

In my absence the Central Committee of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Committee of America, at 70 Fifth Avenue, will continue to receive contributions of money, farming implements, clothing, &c., all of which will be gratefully acknowledged, and the Red Cross will be grateful for aid in keeping up its hospital work so well established in Serbia. It would be a pity if through lack of funds these units should have to be withdrawn.

Thanking THE TIMES and its readers for all their many courtesies, I beg to remain,

MABEL S. GROUITCH.

New York, July 17, 1915.

STANDARDS AT ANNAPOLIS.

A Statement That in Comparison They Are High, as They Should Be.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of July 17, on the editorial page, is a brief note on low standards at the Naval Academy. It is true that once during the past four years, owing to the influence of Congressmen, the grade required for passing a mid-year examination was lowered in order that young men who had been appointed to the Academy by these Congressmen might not be plucked. It also is true that an investigation was made, a year or so ago, to see if the entrance examinations were too hard for the "average" boy. And, again, it is true that because some seven students out of the more than a thousand at the Academy were to be disciplined for cheating, there was interference from Congressmen and a rather sensational trial, the sort of thing a great portion of the public dearly loves.

Nevertheless, as compared with standards the country over, those at the Academy are high. They are indeed too high for the average student; and they ought to be, for the Academy is training the officers for the navy, and these should be picked men. Any one who will take the pains to get copies of the examination papers at the school will find them considerably above the papers set at our various engineering schools. It has been stated, and I have no reason to doubt the statement, though I have not verified it, that the course at either West Point or Annapolis is more difficult than at the English military or naval academies. If it is too much bother to look up the papers aforementioned, a half hour's talk with a half dozen graduates taken at random from those of the last two years will convince, I believe, even a fair enemy of the Academy.

That the discipline is on the same high plane with the scholarship is well known. But I beg, nevertheless, to remark that, in spite of the high standard in all sorts of athletics which is maintained at the Academy, not a single recitation is missed by any student on this account.

These remarks are based on personal knowledge and study extending over twenty-odd years and a study especially close during the last four years.

ELLERY W. DAVIS.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., July 19, 1915.

Handicaps of the Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your interesting editorial concerning the State camp causes one to call attention to the hard work necessary for company commanders to get their men out. It does seem that large corporations do about everything possible to discourage enlistments. Of course there are a few exceptions, but they are lost in the mass of downright opposition. The banks seem to be the worst offenders. There are today a number of men here with the threat of discharge hanging over them for answering the call of the State.

QUARTERMASTER.

Camp Whitman, July 18, 1915.

Movement to Pension Ministers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few days ago a short article appeared in THE TIMES in regard to the pensioning of retired ministers of the gospel.

As a national movement this is assuming quite large proportions. No class of public servants renders such high and faithful service for such small pay as the lowly minister of the gospel. All that is necessary to the complete success of the cause is that the people thoroughly understand the plan. And the mass of the Christian people seem eager to learn about it.

GEORGE C. WILDING.

East Orange, N. J., July 20, 1915.

ROOT REPUDIATES SUFFRAGE LETTER

He Says Communication Nugent Gave Out Was Made Up of Remarks He Uttered in 1894.

ARTISTS TO AID THE CAUSE

Will Give Half the Proceeds of Portrait Sale—Single Taxers Help in New Jersey.

The Empire State Campaign Committee yesterday declared that it had found out the real circumstances surrounding the declaration of Elihu Root that he was opposed to suffrage because it would be "a loss to woman, to all women, and to every woman," and that suffrage was not a natural right. This statement was contained in what was described as a letter made public on July 11 by James Nugent, one of the Democratic leaders of New Jersey, who is active in the fight against suffrage.

It was said at the time that the statement was not made directly to Mr. Nugent, but to his private secretary, Edward J. Hanley, who two months before had been asked by Mr. Nugent to get it. Mr. Nugent vouched for the accuracy of the letter, but the Empire State Campaign Committee now quotes Senator Root as authority for saying that the alleged letter was nothing more than a quotation from his speech against suffrage made in the New York Constitutional Convention in 1894—a speech which was largely responsible for the defeat of woman suffrage that year by a vote of 98 to 58.

"Some of us suffragists who read this letter for which Mr. Nugent vouched," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the committee, "caught at once the whiff of a lavender-scented sentimentalism distinctly late Victorian in essence. Sniffing on, sentence by sentence, we were able to place the date as 1894 and the so-called letter as Senator Root's speech made before the Constitutional Convention at Albany that selfsame year. It seemed so unlikely that for twenty-one years Senator Root had stood stock-still in thought and language on the subject of suffrage that our committee, basing its action on word that it had casually received, wrote to Senator Root July 17 as follows:

> We have been indirectly advised that you repudiate the letter which Jim Nugent of New Jersey has published as having been recently received from you, and which repeats the arguments you made in 1894 against woman suffrage. You will be good enough to set us right as to the authenticity of the letter?

"Under date of July 22 Senator Root wrote to the committee in reply:

> I have not written any letter or made any address expressing an opinion on the subject of woman suffrage during the present year, or, so far as I can recall, for many years past. The recent publication in New Jersey reported to come from me was a copy of remarks made by me in the course of a debate in the Constitutional Convention of New York, twenty-one years ago.

The Campaign Committee also intimated that it was not terrified by the news that a "still more eminent Democrat" would shortly take a stand on woman suffrage.

AFTER THE NEW VOTERS.

Women Single Tax Advocates Help Suffrage Campaign.

Single tax advocates belonging to the Women's Henry George League are assuming the success of the campaign for woman suffrage in New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania this Fall, and are starting out now to win over the 6,500,000 voters who will be added to the electorate if suffrage wins in all these States. The work is to be done by a recently formed Committee on New Voters, of which Mrs. Joseph Fels is Honorary Chairman and Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett Chairman.

"We don't intend, if we can help it," says the committee, "to have the women in the Eastern States waste their time in palliative legislation, as some of the women in Western suffrage States have done, but are going to at least give them the chance to understand what we believe to be the biggest work for the new woman voter."

Speakers will be furnished for women's organizations, and the committee is careful to announce that new male voters who have just reached their majority will also be welcomed. Miss Amy Mali Hicks is Secretary of the committee and Miss Mary Boies Ely Treasurer.

ARTISTS AID SUFFRAGISTS.

Half of Proceeds from Sales Will Go to the Cause.

The war auctions in Europe in which prominent painters have offered to do portraits at a certain sum and give the receipts to the Red Cross, are now to be paralleled in this country in the fight for equal suffrage. The Empire State Campaign Committee has enlisted a long list of artists who have each volunteered to do one work, half the proceeds of which are to be given to the committee's campaign fund. Most of the artists have offered to paint or model portraits, but some of them, feeling that art lovers who are also suffrage enthusiasts might want to make an investment without having their own portraits made, have offered decorations, statuettes, or even fountains as alternatives.

The following is the list of artists who will contribute:

Marie Apel, Blanca Will, Enid Yandell, Martha Walter, Ethel Wallace, Helen Fox Trowbridge, Juliet Thompson, Mary H. Tannehill, Lindsay Morris Sterling, Eugenia F. Shonnard, May Wilson Preston, Olga Popoff Müller, Marion Pooke, Anne Merriman Peck, Rhoda Holmes Nicholls, Kathleen McEnery, Jean McLean Johnson, Lucia Fairchild Fuller, Laura Gardin Fraser, Alice Preble Tucker de Haas, E. Varian Cocroft, Marion Bullard, Theresa F. Bernstein, Hilda Belcher, Maria Judson Strean, Anne Goldthwaite, Marjorie Collins, Mrs. Smith-Dayton, Helen Watson Phelps, Ida Proper, Alice Morgan Wright, Caroline Peddle Ball, and Janet Scudder.

LIMITS SUFFRAGE WATCHERS.

Only One Woman from Each Side Allowed, Rules Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—But two women watchers, one favoring and the other opposing the woman suffrage amendment, can be allowed in any one polling place at the general election next November, when the proposition will be voted upon, according to an opinion by Egbert E. Woodbury, Attorney General, in response to an inquiry by Benjamin Bulmer, Secretary of the New York County Republican Committee.

It is held that neither the Secretary of State, nor any political party can issue women watchers' certificates, the right of issue belonging purely to the suffrage and anti-suffrage organizations.

The Attorney General also holds that the statute giving the women the right to act as watchers during the casting and counting of the vote on the suffrage proposition contains nothing which permits the appointment of a male qualified voter to act for either suffragists or antis.

ITALIAN MOB STOPS SOCIALISTS' MEETING

Resent I. W. W. Efforts to Keep Reservists Here and Attacks Philadelphia Hall.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Angered by the report that I. W. W.'s and Socialists had been striving to persuade reservists here not to return to service in the Italian Army and asserting that these same persons were in the employ of German and Austrian agents, a mob of nearly 10,000 from the Italian district today stormed a hall at Eighth and Christian Streets, and with stones and clubs broke up a meeting and attacked several of the speakers.

Lieutenant Noon sent in a riot call, which brought 150 policemen, all the reserve force at six stations. By using their clubs vigorously the policemen quelled the riot.

Representative men of the Italian colony say the trouble has been brewing for weeks. It began with the arrival here, they say, of Carlo Tresca of the Industrial Workers of the World, who, with "Big Bill" Haywood, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and others, was active in the Paterson silk strike. The Italians say that Tresca and other I. W. W. leaders and socialists have been preaching that Italy did wrong to enter the European conflict and have advised Italians now here to stay here.

It was openly charged by some of the Italians of the colony that certain of the I. W. W. Workers had offered the 700 reservists who sailed on the steamship Ancona for Italy on Friday $20 bills to give up the journey and stay here. There are many more reservists awaiting a chance to go home now.

The mob started to gather about the hall just before noon, as it had been reported that a number of socialists were to hold a meeting there and protest against the war. The crowd grew steadily in size, and when the meeting was well under way the streets surrounding the hall were jammed. At a signal a man threw his hat in the air and the mob advanced on the hall. Through the doors the crowd rushed, smashing chairs and windows, hitting out right and left. Then the police came, and with clubs stopped the riot.

Four arrests were made. Matalia Cuneo of 451 Pearl Street, New York, was seized as he harangued the crowd. The others arrested were Joseph Canzanni, James Flora, and Luigi Saranno, all of this city. Cuneo, it is said, is one of Tresca's aids, and the others were arrested for interfering when the police tried to arrest him. All will have a hearing tomorrow morning.

Before joining in the riot, many of the Italians hung the Italian flag from the windows of their homes.

Searchers were unable to find any trace of Tresca after the riot.

MISS AUSTIN TO WED.

Daughter of the Late Dr. Austin to Marry Walter Miller.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Patty Austin, a daughter of the late Dr. Peter T. Austin, to Walter Miller will take place on Wednesday evening, Aug. 18, at 8:30 o'clock in Grace Church, Tenth Street and Broadway. The bride's great-grandfather, David Austin, was one of the founders of the church. There will be no reception. The bride's mother, Mrs. Austin, will give her in marriage, and her brother, Lewis T. Austin, will escort her. Miss Mathilda A. Boos of New York is to be the maid of honor, and before the ceremony will sing several selections, including the wedding march.

Dr. Frank Miller of Plainfield, N. J., is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are R. M. Miller and John Ockerhausen. Andrew Miller, another brother of the bridegroom, is to play the wedding march.

Harold S. Johnson to Wed.

Invitations have been sent out for the wedding on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at Wilkes-Barre, Penn., of Miss Amanda D. Renard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Renard of Wilkes-Barre, and Harold S. Johnson of New York. Miss Renard is a member of the Kappa Alpha Kappa Phi, and was a student at the Wyoming Seminary and the Indiana State Normal School. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Phi Alpha Sigma and attended the New York School of Commerce.

Miss Dorothy Thurston Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Thurston, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thurston of 88 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, and Stirling Martin, a son of Mrs. Thomas B. Martin of 204 Washington Park. Miss Thurston is a sister of Mrs. Harold Stanley and of W. Harris Thurston. Mr. Martin has three brothers, Henry C. Martin, Le Roy Martin, and Clyde Martin, and his sisters are the Misses Florence and Elizabeth Martin and Mrs. Leonard B. Cruden. No date has been set for the wedding.

"Medea" to be Seen Here.

Two performances of the Greek drama "Medea" will be given the afternoon and evening of Aug. 3 on Battery Hill of the campus of the University of New York by the Art Drama Players under the direction of Ada Dow Currier. Agathe Barsescu, a Rumanian actress and a protégée of Carmen Sylva, will act the title rôle, and others in the cast will be Louise Van Wagenan, Bonny Kyle, Georgia Wilson, Frank Peters, Thomas Mitchell, Alfred Shirley, Arvid Paulson and W. Perceval-Monger.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Agnes Thorn, an Australian singer, will make her American debut in the new Blossom-Herbert comic opera, "The Princess Pat," which John Cort will produce next month with Eleanor Painter in the title role. Miss Thorn has sung in the J. C. Williamson companies in Australia, and she was induced to come to this country by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Niblo, who spent three years playing there.

Max Dearly, who produced "Baby Mine" in Paris, has arranged with Selwyn & Co. to present "Twin Beds" in the French capital in September. The farce will be acted in the Vaudeville Theatre, and M. Dearly guarantees at least 300 performances. He and Pierre Veber will adapt the piece. "Twin Beds" is also to be played in Spain and Portugal.

A theatre party of 1,500 members of the Royal Arcanum will see the vaudeville performance in the New Brighton Theatre on Tuesday night.

The motion pictures of "Carmen," with Geraldine Farrar in the title role will be released in October through the Paramount program, it was announced yesterday. Photographs of some of the most striking scenes have been received from the Lasky studios at Hollywood.

Ocean Trevelers.

Among the passengers arriving from Liverpool yesterday on the Philadelphia were:

Miss Muriel Allison, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ardeny, H. L. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bartlett, E. J. Berwind, W. Butler, J. W. Campbell, Frank Cellier, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Cole, J. P. Cotton, Miss Edith Deacon, Miss Dulce Dodwell, F. J. Egan, Mrs. M. Foster, B. B. Grace, William Guthrie, R. W. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Irons, Norman C. Kimball, Percy M. Leyland, C. F. Morgan, Mrs. W. J. Otley, Mrs Caroline Payne, Miss R. Russell, N. W. Storer, Mrs. J. W. Thorne, Miss Betty Trent, W. E. Willard-Hall, Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Wilson, and Miss Constance Veitch.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

MANY NEW PLAYS FOR FROHMAN STARS

Plans of Late Head of Corporation Carried Out in the Schedule for 1915-16.

MAUDE ADAMS AT EMPIRE

"Roast Beef, Medium" Miss Barrymore's New Vehicle—Projects in Conjunction with Belasco.

The detailed plans of the Charles Frohman Corporation for the approaching theatrical season were announced yesterday. For the most part they are plans made by the manager before he started for Europe on the ill-fated Lusitania, to be carried out by his successors in fulfillment of their avowed intention of perpetuating the institution established by their chief through thirty-five years of ceaseless endeavor. One familiar with the Frohman organization in past years, ignorant of the tragic death of its creator, might readily imagine he was still its guiding genius upon reading the prospectus, so closely does it parallel in names those of former years.

Again the roster of stars includes the names of Maude Adams, Ethel Barrymore, John Drew, William Gillette, Otis Skinner, Elsie Ferguson, Blanche Bates, Marie Doro, Julia Sanderson, Marie Tempest, Ann Murdock, Francis Wilson, Donald Brian, and Joseph Cawthorn. Enrolled among the authors are Sir James M. Barrie, Sir Arthur Pinero, W. S. Maugham, Haddon Chambers, Henry Bernstein, Rudolf Besier, Michael Morton, Henry Arthur Jones, Alfred Sutro, Edward Sheldon, Augustus Thomas, Paul M. Potter, Catherine Chisholm Cushing, Eleanor Gates, Porter Emerson Browne, Harry B. Smith, and Edna Ferber.

Maude Adams in New Play.

Maude Adams is to appear in the long-promised Barrie cycle. This will include in addition to all the plays Sir James has written for her, an entirely new one. Miss Adams will begin her season on tour in October, and will come to the Empire Christmas week for her only New York engagement of the season. "The Little Minister," "Quality Street," "Peter Pan," "What Every Woman Knows," and the new Barrie play will make up the cycle.

Ethel Barrymore will create the character of Emma McChesney in a dramatization of Edna Ferber's book, "Roast Beef Medium," by the author and George V. Hobart. This comedy character will be in sharp contrast to Miss Barrymore's last rôle in "The Shadow."

A new play from the pen of Sir Arthur Pinero has been obtained for John Drew. It will be acted first by Sir George Alexander in St. James's Theatre, London, Sept. 1. This will be Mr. Drew's first Pinero play since his performance in "His House in Order."

William Gillette, following the universal custom of coming back after farewell engagements, will play several weeks in the Empire in his two best-known plays, "Sherlock Holmes" and "Secret Service." After that he will tour the larger cities before retiring again.

Otis Skinner will be seen in a new play by Henry Arthur Jones. It is a comedy in the vein of the earlier works of this author and was written on his recent visit to America with Mr. Skinner specifically in mind. It is as yet unnamed.

Elsie Ferguson will continue in her success of last season, "Outcast." Hubert Henry Davies, the author of this drama, is writing a new play for her, as is another English dramatist of prominence. The manuscript of a play by Michael Morton is now on its way to America for the use of Blanche Bates. Marie Doro will appear in a new piece by Rudolf Besier.

Stars in a Double Bill.

Marie Tempest, Francis Wilson, Ann Murdock, and Graham Browne are to appear in a double bill made up of a new play by J. M. Barrie and the Marshall comedy, "The Duke of Killicrankie." After the single season in this play the stars will head separate companies in plays written especially for them. Miss Tempest's play will be a new comedy by Harold Chapin, Mr. Wilson's play will be a comedy written by himself, Graham Browne will appear in a piece to be done by Henry Arthur Jones, and Ann Murdock will be seen in a new Porter Emerson Browne play.

The Julia Sanderson-Donald Brian-Joseph Cawthorn combination will continue in a freshened version of "The Girl from Utah." They will begin a brief second New York season Aug. 9 in the Knickerbocker Theatre. Because of other plans for that theatre and these stars "The Girl from Utah" will be on view but a few weeks in New York before visiting those cities which the organization was unable to reach last year. When through with "The Girl from Utah" Miss Sanderson, Mr. Brian, and Mr. Cawthorn will return to the Knickerbocker Theatre in a new musical comedy.

The Charles Frohman Corporation will carry out two projects in conjunction with David Belasco. The first of these will be a new play shortly to be seen in New York under the title of "The Girl," by George Scarborough. The other Frohman-Belasco production will be an all-star presentation of a well-known drama next Spring.

The schedule arranged for the theatres of the corporation contemplate the reopening of the Empire on Monday, Sept. 13, with Cyril Maude in "Grumpy." Mr. Maude will be followed, after a month at this theatre, by William Gillette, who in turn will be succeeded by John Drew, and that star later by Maude Adams. Miss Adams's season at the Empire will be followed by Otis Skinner.

Many New Plays.

The Lyceum Theatre season will open Monday, Sept. 6, with the all-star cast headed by Miss Tempest, Mr. Wilson, Miss Murdock, and Mr. Browne. This attraction will be succeeded by Ethel Barrymore in "Roast Beef Medium."

Among the other plays that have been delievered, for which players and theatres will be announced later, are "The Coup," by Haddon Chambers, who will sail for England on Aug. 28 to attend the rehearsals; "Our Betters," a new comedy by W. S. Maugham; a serious play by Henry Arthur Jones; "Kings and Queens," a comedy which had a long run last season in St. James's Theatre, London; a comedy by Michael Morton; a new three-act comedy by Alfred Sutro; "The Flying Dutchman," a modern comedy in four acts, by Paul M. Potter, and "Faithless Eckhart."

Rennold Wolf, Channing Pollock, H. B. Smith, Jerome Kern, Max Brady, Franz Martos, and Victor Jacobi have written musical plays for the Frohman company.

Parks-Judson Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Judson (Miss Frances E. Williams) of 777 Madison Avenue, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Y. Judson, to George Elton Parks of New York, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Winant Parks of Providence, R. I. Mr. Parks, who lives at 106 East Sixty-seventh Street, is a Yale graduate, class of 1904, and a member of the Huguenot Society, the Republican Club, Squadron A, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs. Miss Judson is with her parents at Oyster Bay for the Summer. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

JOHN H. SCOVILLE DEAD.

Member of Stock Exchange Firm Expired After a Short Illness.

John Hasbrouck Scoville, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since July 14, 1904, died on Saturday at his Summer home, Hill Crest, at North Andover, Mass., in his seventy-second year. His city home was at 32 West Fifty-third Street, and his death followed a short illness. Mr. Scoville was a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Maxwell & Scoville, of 15 Broad Street, and he was a Director of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company and of the Superior Coal Company.

He was a member of the Metropolitan and Riding Clubs and the Automobile Club of America. He is survived by his widow, who was a Miss Lila Sutton and by a daughter.

FRENCH ENVOY RETIRES.

Athens Post to be Filled by Jean Guillemin of Danube Commission.

PARIS, July 25.—By a decree dated July 22, Gabriel P. Deville, the French Minister to Greece, is placed on the retired list at his own request. Jean Guillemin, Minister Plenipotentiary and Delegate of France on the European Commission of the Danube, is appointed Minister at Athens. M. Guillemin was a member of the French Commission to the St. Louis Exposition in 1904.

Albert Legrand is appointed French Delegate on the Danube Commission in succession to M. Guillemin.

$9,000 from Mrs. Oelrichs's Fete.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—Mrs. Oelrichs has turned over to the Secours National of France, of which Mrs. Whitney Warren is Chairman, $9,000 which she obtained at the fête given on her estate here yesterday. Mrs. Oelrichs sold $6,905 and Mrs. Whitney Warren $2,106 worth of tickets. From a percentage taken in from dinner parties given at Hill Top Inn the committee received $354, and the New Cliffs sold $72 worth of tickets.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM H. W. WALKER, an advertising expert, with offices at 30 East Twenty-first Street, and a former editor of McClure's Magazine, died on Saturday in his fifty-first year. He was born in Ottawa, Canada, and was a graduate of Osgood Hall in Toronto. Mr. Walker came to this city fifteen years ago, and for some time was manager of the Tripler Lecture Bureau. He was also a lecturer and a frequent contributor to the magazines. Mr. Walker was taken ill at his Summer home in Manonet-by-the-Sea. His widow and two daughters survive him.

GEORGE H. LLOYD, an iron manufacturer and said to be the oldest graduate of Holy Cross College, died on Saturday at his home in Roxbury, Mass., in his eighty-fourth year. He was graduated from Holy Cross in 1850.

Mrs. MAMIE BRAUNIG, wife of Joseph Braunig, died on Friday at her home, 9,508 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, in her thirty-first year. She was born in this city and in addition to her husband is survived by a son and daughter.

RICHARD E. E. HERBHOLD, an insurance broker, died on Friday at the Memorial Hospital in New London, Conn. He was on his vacation and lived at 1,210 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. His widow survives him.

JAMES GANNON, a retired Captain of the New York Fire Department, died on Friday at his home, 373 Lexington Avenue, in his seventy-first year. He had been a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department and ran with Engine Company 12. Captain Gannon joined the paid department on its organization after the civil war. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him. He was a member of the Volunteer and the Exempt Firemens' Associations.

JOHN M. LEAVITT, a maker of theatrical properties, died on Saturday at his home, 415 West Forty-eighth Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in this city and had lived here all his life. Mr. Leavitt was an active member of Theatrical Protective Union No. 1.

JOSEPH OTIS AVERILL, a retired tea merchant and importer, died on Saturday after a long illness at the General Memorial Hospital in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Brooklyn and spent many years abroad in Japan and Ceylon. For the last eight years he has lived with his sister, Miss Mary Averill, at 83 Washington Place. Mr. Averill was a member of the Church of the Ascension.

LOUIS KOHLMANN, one of the best-known cotton mill men in the South, died on Saturday at his home in New Orleans, La., in his fifty-first year.

Mrs. CORDELIA E. BIBB of 512 Fifth Avenue, the widow of Wilson Cary Bibb, died on Saturday at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff, N. Y. One son survives her.

LEWIS W. BREWSTER, editor of The Portsmouth Journal for forty-seven years, died on Saturday in the Wentworth Home in Portsmouth, N. H., in his seventy-sixth year. He was known as a historian and for many years was in the printing business. Mr. Brewster was born in Portsmouth and lived there all his life.

Mrs. JOHANNA POWER, wife of Patrick Power, died on Saturday at her home, 137 West Seventy-third Street, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Ireland and had lived here for fifty-five years. In addition to her husband, she is survived by three daughters and three sons, two of whom are Dr. James F. Power and Dr. William P. Power of this city. She was the mother of twelve children.

JOHN J. E. CONROY, one of the oldest merchants of Brooklyn, died on Friday at his home, 908 St. Marks Avenue, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Brooklyn and for the last twenty-five years had owned a wholesale and retail grocery business at 31 Clinton Street. Mr. Conroy was a member of St. Gregory's Roman Catholic Church. His widow and four sons survive him.

ELIZABETH BOWCOCK died on Saturday at her home, 550 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eightieth year.

Mrs. MARY ADELAIDE ROCKWELL WHITE, wife of Henry Kirk White, a dealer in military goods at 3 Water Street, died on Friday at her Summer home on Orange Mountain in West Orange, N. J., in her sixty-ninth year. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Joel Edson Rockwell, D. D., who preceded the late Dr. Thomas De Witt Talmadge as pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. Her city home was at 29 West Ninety-fifth Street, and she was a member of the Central Presbyterian Church of this city for many years. In addition to her husband, Mrs. White is survived by four sons and a daughter.

FLAVELL WOODRUFF SULLIVAN, a veteran of the civil war and for years Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Newark, died on Saturday night at his home, 60 Ninth Avenue, that city, after a long illness. Mr. Sullivan was born at Madison, N. J., Nov. 9, 1840, and went to Newark to live in his early youth. During the civil war he served in the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry and in the Second New Jersey. On his return from the South in June, 1864, he married Miss Emilie Thomas, who died some years ago. Mr. Sullivan is survived by a son, Augustus Thomas Sullivan; a daughter, Mrs. Mary Florence Campbell, with whom he lived, and ten grandchildren.

Mrs. BETTIE J. HILL, wife of the Rev. Eugene Hill, pastor of the First Reformed Church of Garfield, N. J., died at her home on Saturday evening after a long illness. Mrs. Hill was in her sixty-fifth year.

ALFONSO A. MAXIN, a veteran of the civil war and Superintendent of the Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors in Washington, D. C., died suddenly from heart disease at a hotel in Atlantic City on Saturday, in his seventy-third year. He enlisted as a member of a Michigan regiment in the civil war, and was promoted to be Quartermaster and a Lieutenant of the Tenth Michigan Volunteers before the end of the conflict. After the war he went into the lumber business at Ludington, Mich., and Superior, Wis., becoming Superintendent of the home in 1898. He leaves his second wife, who was Miss Emma L. McAllister of New York, and a son and two daughters.

EUGENE J. BERKO, Vice President and Secretary of the American-Hungarian Publishing Company and an editor of The Amerika Magyar Nappsava, died yesterday at his home, 227 Audubon Avenue, in his fifty-fourth year. He was born in Hungary and came to this country thirty years ago. Mr. Berko was a member of the Erster Ungarischer Kranken und Unterstutzungs Verein and the Hungarian Republican Club. He is survived by his widow and several children.

Mrs. LOUISE KING WALSER, wife of Havelock Walser, a member of the firm of Edward B. Stott & Co., electrical engineers of 227 Fulton Street, died suddenly yesterday morning at her home, 11 Castleton Park, New Brighton, S. I. She was a daughter of George B. King.

SAMUEL WALKER, a lawyer, died at his home, Highland Pines, in Titusville, near Trenton, N. J., yesterday. He had been ill for five years. Mr. Walker, who was 60 years old, was an ex-member of the local school board; was Police Commissioner here and a member of the Democratic State Committee. He leaves a wife and daughter.

CHARLES W. GARNER, an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died on Saturday in Newport, R. I., where he had been spending the Summer. He was 59 years old. He was born in London, England, and came to this city thirty years ago. Mr. Garner was a prominent Mason and a member of Polar Star Lodge 245, and Republic Lodge, 690, of the F. and A. M. He lived at 267 West 139th Street, and is survived by his widow and one son.

GIRL KILLED, 18 HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

7-Year-Old Child Dies Under Motor in Crowded Long Branch Street.

WOMAN HIT BY JOY RIDERS

Intoxicated Chauffeur Drives Into Elevated Pillar—Jersey Policeman Injured.

A little girl was killed and eighteen other persons injured, four of them perhaps mortally, in automobile accidents in and near New York yesterday. Bessie Kramer, 7 years old, of Long Branch, was the child who lost her life. Of the injured two were hurt in Manhattan, one in the Bronx, three in Brooklyn, and three in near-by New Jersey towns. Of the four persons most seriously injured three suffered fractures of the skull and the fourth severe internal injuries.

The list of casualties follows:

The Dead.

KRAMER, BESSIE, 7 years, Long Branch, N. J.; died of fracture of skull on the way to Monmouth Memorial Hospital.

The Injured.

CONCIALDI, JAMES, 10 years, 118 Howard Street, Newark; broken leg; St. Barnabas's Hospital.

FELKART, JAY D., 229 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; injured when automobile plunged over an embankment.

FELKART, BERTRAND, 14 years old, son of J. D. Felkart.

HELLMER, ARTHUR, 6 years old, 25 Christopher Avenue, Brooklyn.

JACKMAN, PAUL, 29 Cambridge Avenue, Jersey City Heights; in Englewood Hospital; condition serious.

LOWENSTEIN, ROSA, 68 years old, 320 Manhattan Avenue; left forearm fractured.

KATZ, PAULINE, 19 years old, of Jersey City; in Fordham Hospital with a fractured skull.

NEVILLE, HARRY, moving picture actor; Polyclinic Hospital, suffering from fracture of skull.

SAUNDERS, ROBERT J., 26 years old, 237 East Forty-sixth Street; in Flower Hospital with fracture of skull.

SIMON, DAVID, 21 years old, 191 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.; sent home.

WEEDER, FREELAND, motor cycle policeman of Paterson, N. J.; arm broken while chasing speeding automobile.

Bessie Kramer was crossing the crowded street in front of her Long Branch home at noon when she became confused as a result of the blowing of several automobile horns, and ran directly in front of a machine driven by Ernest Bailey of Long Branch. The mudguard struck the child on the side of the head and hurled her to the curb, causing a compound fracture of the skull. An ambulance was called from the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, but she died on the way to the hospital. Eyewitnesses of the accident said it was unavoidable. Bailey was arrested and released in $2,500 bail.

Hits Woman and Runs.

Mrs. Rosa Lowenstein, 68 years old, who is the mother of Mrs. Josephine Gonzales, wife of Manuel Gonzales, former Consul General from Costa Rica, was seriously injured last night by an automobile which escaped from the police after a hot chase. Mrs. Lowenstein had been strolling in Morningside Park, and came out about 9 o'clock on her way back to her residence at 320 Manhattan Avenue. As she was crossing Manhattan Avenue at 113th Street a Packard touring car, containing three men and two women, came south at a high rate of speed. Mrs. Lowenstein became confused and wavered for a moment, and the car, which did not stop or turn aside, struck her a glancing blow and knocked her down.

Patrolmen Fitzgerald of the West 123d Street Station and Wynn of the West 125th Street Station came out of the Park at that moment, and, seeing that tthe occupants of the car showed no intention of stopping, the policemen commandeered an automobile and gave chase. The touring car turned west into 110th Street, and the chase continued as far as Broadway, where the fugitives were lost to sight.

Passers-by picked Mrs. Lowenstein up and took her to her apartment, where she was treated by Dr. H. K. Cudmore, who lives in the same house. He found that her left forearm and nose were broken, and that she had been badly shaken up and might have internal injuries.

Man's Skull Fractured.

Harry Neville, a moving picture actor, was injured while crossing Broadway at its intersection with Columbus Avenue at Sixty-fourth Street. He was walking with Murray Kinnell, a friend, when an automobile delivery wagon owned by E. Brown of 159 West 103d Street, which was going south, struck him. Neville was carried forty feet before the machine was stopped. Neville was carried unconscious into a nearby drug store and later removed to the Polyclinic Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the skull. His condition is serious. The chauffeur of the delivery wagon deserted the machine after the accident. The police had not found him at midnight.

Miss Pauline Katz, whose home is on Vroom Street, Jersey City, was run down by a machine, owned and driven by Walter J. Mohr, of Stratford, Conn., at 173d Street and Third Avenue, in the Bronx. Miss Katz and a woman friend were crossing Third Avenue and stepped from behind a trolley car directly in the path of the automobile. Mohr tried to stop the car, but the distance was too short, and Miss Katz was knocked down. She was taken to Fordham Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the skull and other injuries. She had not regained conciousness at a late hour last night, and her condition is critical.

Robert J. Saunders, a taxicab chauffeur, was driving north in Third Avenue yesterday morning when he lost control of the taxi and it crashed into an elevated pillar at Forty-fifth Street. With Saunders was his brother Samuel and George Willis, of 149 East Forty-seventh Street. Only the chauffeur was injured. He sustained a fractured skull and is in Flower Hospital. The police say that Saunders was intoxicated at the time of the accident and if he recovers he will have to answer to the charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated.

Motor Cycle Policeman Hurt.

Running at a high rate of speed in an endeavor to overtake a speeding automobile just ahead of him, Motor Cycle Officer Freeland Weeder of Paterson broke his left arm and suffered numerous contusions about the head and body when the front wheel of his machine collapsed and threw him headlong into the road. Weeder went on duty at noon and was riding along Liberty Street when a big touring car full of people shot by him. On account of the dust he was unable to note the number and he started in pursuit. He was thrown twenty feet when, as he struck a stone, the front wheel caved in. He was taken home. The autoists escaped.

James Concialdi, 10 years old, of Newark, was run down by an automobile owned and driven by A. W. Wenzel of 1,160 Grove Street, Irvington, N. J. Mr. Wenzel picked up the boy and hurried to St. Barnabas's Hospital. His left leg was fractured.

J. D. Felkart and his son were injured when the car in which they were riding plunged over an embankment on the Snake Hill Road in East New York. Neither was seriously hurt. David Simon was knocked down by an automobile driven by Samuel Kirsch of 631 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn. He was only slightly injured. Arthur Hellmer was run down while playing baseball in Christopher Avenue, Brooklyn. The car that hit him was driven by Isaac Bergen of Asbury Park.

Paul Jackman of 29 Cambridge Avenue, Jersey City Heights, while riding his motor cycle along Palisade Avenue near the Palisade Amusement Park during the afternoon, was hurled from his machine by a Hudson Boulevard trolley car. He was hurried to the Englewood Hospital in an ambulance. He is internally injured.

Bridal Party in Accident.

A bridal party, making the trip from New Brunswick to Trenton along the Georges Road in three automobiles had a scare yesterday when the car containing the bride and groom went over an embankment near Dayton and crashed into a telegraph pole. The driver, Daniel Carter of De Witt Street, Trenton, was cut about the head, and Ignatius Szenko of Blooming Street, Trenton, on the seat beside him had his right arm broken and his skull fractured. The bride and groom were not injured and proceeded on their way, refusing to give their names.

Mrs. Diedo, 58 years old, of 153 Fifth Street, and her daughter, Marie, 16 years old, were struck by an automobile as they alighted from an Elizabeth trolley car at Frelinghuysen Avenue in Newark yesterday. The machine was owned and driven by Michael Bicone of 617 Cameron Place. Both women were badly cut. Mrs. Diedo had her left arm broken and her daughter had her foot fractured. They were removed to the City Hospital.

Miss Florence Hall of 599 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, had her scalp badly torn in the afternoon when a motor in which she was riding was in collision with another car on the Rockaway Road and Walker Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens. With Miss Hall in the machine was C. R. Taylor, a salesman, of 254 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. Taylor was badly cut about the knees and bruised about the body. The machine that ran into them was driven by Arthur Whitney of 411 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. He was injured about the scalp.

The Rev. Dan Marvin.

The Rev. Dan Marvin, pastor emeritus of Carolina Church of Setauket, L. I., died yesterday at his home, 118 Willett Street, Jamaica, L. I., in his seventy-third year. He was born in this city and was graduated second in his class at Columbia University in 1863. After attending the General Theological Seminary, he became Professor of Greek at Racine College in Wisconsin. In 1876 he was ordained a Deacon, and two years later the late Bishop Potter made him a priest. For a time he was attached to St. Peter's Chapel in Brooklyn, and afterward became assistant pastor of the Church of the Messiah. In 1886 he became pastor of St. John's Church at Ravenswood and of St. Mary's Chapel at Laurel Hill, which he left in 1887 to became pastor of Carolina Church.

Austin Hays.

Austin Hays, an artist and sculptor, with studios at 139 West Fifty-fifth Street, died late Saturday night at his country home in the White Mountains, in his forty-sixth year. He was born in this city and was a son of the late William J. and Mrs. Helen D. Hays He began life as a clerk in the Chemical National Bank, but after a few years went to Paris and studied art for six years. While in that city much of his sculpture was exhibited in the Petit Salon. On his return to this city he specialized in nude and figure work. Much of his work has been exhibited in the National Academy. Mr. Hays lived at 223 West Seventy-first Street and was a member of the Players and Salmagundi Clubs. He was unmarried, and is survived by a brother, William J. Hays, widely known as a landscape artist.

The Rev. Dr. Braislin.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Braislin, pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn from 1886 until 1893, died recently at his home in Pasadena, Cal., according to word received in this city yesterday. He was a graduate of the Crozier Theological Seminary and was ordained in 1874. Before going to Brooklyn he held pastorates in Mount Holly, N. Y., and at Newton Centre, Mass. Dr. Braislin retired in 1912, after holding a pastorate in Colorado Springs, Col. He was one of the managers of the American Baptist Union and a Trustee of Colorado College. His widow, who was Miss Margaret Kenyon of Brooklyn, survives him.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HARRIS.—On July 25, to Mr. and Mrs. Ieuan Harris of Irvington-on-Hudson, a son.

EDELMAN.—July 19, 540 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Edelman, a daughter.

FREUNDLICH.—July 23, 553 77th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Freundlich, a daughter.

LEWIS.—July 18, 46 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis, a son.

Engaged

DAVIS—MACKLER.—Sadie B. Mackler to Phil J. Davis.

KASNOWITZ—ASHMAN.—Sarah Ashman to Michael H. Kasnowitz.

LEFKOFSKY—LIPSKY.—Leah Lipsky to Goodman Lefkofsky.

HEYMAN—LISBERGER.—Florence Lisberger to Louis Heyman.

MANSBACHE—KLEIN.—Belle Klein to Louis Mansbach.

PELTZ—SCOTT.—Beatrice D. Scott to L. Robert Peltz.

SCHANZER—JACOBY.—Harriet Jacoby to Benjamin Schanzer.

SCHWALBE — KLEIN. — Pauline Klein to Charles Schwalbe.

STERN — SAMILSON.—Belle Samilson to Samuel Stern.

STOLLERMAN — MEZERITZKY. — Sarah Mezeritzky to Maurice W. Stollerman.

WEINSTEIN—GITSKY.—Frances Gitsky to Jack Weinstein.

Married

CROSS—CROSS.—July 22, Berenice Cross to Thomas R. Cross.

HOFFMANN—KATZ.—July 21, Ida Katz to Samuel Hoffmann.

Died

AVERILL.—On July 23, in his 59th year, Joseph Otis Averill, son of the late Joseph Otis and Mary E. Averill. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., Monday, July 26, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

BERKO.—Erster Ungarischer Kranken and Unterstutsungs Zerein members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Eugene Berko, on Monday, July 26, 2 o'clock, from 227 Audubon Av.
J. B. ENGLE, President.
JACOB N. KLEINMANN, Secretary.

BERKO.—Members of the Hungarian Republican Club are hereby requested to pay the last sad token of respect to our late member, Mr. Eugene J. Berko. Funeral Monday at 2 P. M. from his home, 227 Audubon Av.
EMANUEL HERTZ, President.
ERNEST W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

BIBB.—Cordelia E., of New York, widow of Wilson Cary Bibb, on July 24, at Briar Cliff Lodge. Funeral services at All Saints Church, Briar Cliff Manor, on Monday, July 26, at 4:30 P. M. Train leaving Grand Central Station at 3:13 will be met at Scarborough-on-Hudson. Interment at Huntsville, Ala. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

BLOWS.—Suddenly, on Birch Island, on Friday, George Blows, (Barton,) for twenty-five years a faithful servant and friend in the household of the late Anson Phelps Stokes. Funeral services on Monday, July 26, at 2:30 P. M., in the Chapel of the Incarnation, 240 East 31st St.

BRAISLIN.—Rev. Edward Braislin, beloved husband of Margaret Kenyon, at his residence Pasadena, Cal., on Thursday, July 22.

BUTTRICK.—On July 25, 1915, at the residence of her brother, Flavel J. Buttrick, at Hampton, N. J., Sarah Read Buttrick, daughter of the late Charles and Lydia Buttrick, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral private. Interment at Monticello, N. Y.

BUEL.—At Williamstown, Mass., on Saturday, July 24, 1915, at the home of his son-in-law, P. D. Dwight, the Rev. Clarence Buel, in the 85th year of his age.

BURTIS.—Died suddenly at Flushing, N. Y., on Friday, July 23, 1915, Oldfield B. Burtis, in the 67th year of his age. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at the residence of his brother, William H. Burtis, 191 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y., Monday, July 26, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN

TONIGHT AT 7:30

AT THE

Edgemere Auction

Here's What Happened Saturday:

$300 Bought Lots on Cowdin Ave. Worth $800
$1,010 Bought Lots on Harriman Ave. Worth $1,500
$735 Bought Lots on Lincoln Ave. Worth $1,400
$400 Bought Lots on McKinley Ave. Worth $700

These Bargains Were Bought on These Terms:

$30.00 DOWN Bought the $300 LOTS
$101.00 DOWN Bought the $1,010 LOTS
$73.50 DOWN Bought the $735 LOTS
$40.00 DOWN Bought the $400 LOTS

ENTIRE BALANCE, 90%,

Payable 2½% Monthly.

And All Assessments Paid. Title Policies Free.

Take the Long Island Train (Penn. or Flatbush Station) to Edgemere Station.
Follow the Searchlight
to the

BIG SALE

MORGENTHAU JR. Co. & FITZJAMES E. BROWNE
ASSOCIATE AUCTIONEERS
111 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Died

CURTIS.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 25, 1915, Henry Remington Curtis, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, 132 Harrison St., on Tuesday, July 27, at 5 P. M. Interment at Suffield, Conn.

DOANE.—John F., died July 25 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. D. Patterson, 356 South First Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Services at the above address Tuesday, July 27, at 8 P. M.

DRINKER.—On July 25, 1915, Priscilla C., wife of the late James S. Drinker. Funeral services Calvary M. E. Church, corner 129th St. and 7th Av., Tuesday, July 27, at 11:30 A. M. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

GANS.—On Friday, July 23, 1915, John H. Gans, in his 49th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 58 Central Ave., Tompkinsville, S. I., on Monday, July 26, at 4 P. M. Interment private.

GARNER.—On Saturday, July 24, 1915, at Newport, R. I., Charles W. Garner. Masonic services will be held on Tuesday evening, July 27, 8 o'clock, at August Eickelberg's Funeral Parlors, 934 8th Av., near 55th St. Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, and Republic Lodge, No. 690, F. & A. M. are respectfully invited to attend. Religious services will be held at the Church of Transfiguration, 29th St., East of 5th Av., on Wednesday the 28th, at 10 o'clock.

HAYS.—In New York, Saturday, July 24, suddenly of pneumonia, Austin, son of the late William J. and Helen D. Hays, in his forty-seventh year. Funeral private.

HOWARD.—On Sunday, July 25, at her late residence, 304 West 83d St., Charlotte M., beloved wife of Ora Howard. Notice of funeral hereafter.

IVINS. — Suddenly, at his residence, 145 West 58th St., on the morning of July 23, William Mills Ivins, in the 65th year of his age.

JULIAN.—At her residence, 235 West 75th St., on Saturday, July 24, Sallie Julian, widow of Henry G. Julian and mother of R. Lewis Julian, and Margaret G. Hinkley. Funeral private.

LEIPZIG.—Maimonides Benevolent Society.—You are hereby notified of the death of Brother Isidor Leipzig and requested to attend the funeral Monday, July 26, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, 35 West 110th St. Louis L. Kahn, President; Samuel Scheuer, Secretary.

MacCAMMON.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 25, 1915, David O. MacCammon, in his 58th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 3, Orchard Terrace, Piermont, N. Y., Wednesday the 28 inst., at 3:30 P. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MARDEN.—At Springfield Centre, Otsego Co., N. Y., Friday, July 23, Francis Skiddy Marden, Jr., son of Francis Skiddy and Fanny C. Marden. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, at 10:30 Tuesday, July 27. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

MARVIN.—On July 25, 1915, at his residence, 118 Willett St., Jamaica, N. Y., Rev. Dan Marvin, Pastor Emeritus of Carolina Church, at Setauket, L. I., aged 72 years, 4 months. Funeral Tuesday, July 27, at 2 P. M., Grace Church, Jamaica. Interment private.

NEVINS.—At Houston, Texas, July 22, 1915, Patrick J., husband of Lena Nevins, (nee Kling.) Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his nephew, Thomas A. Nevins, 109 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J., Tuesday, July 27, at 9 A. M.

NORTON.—At City Island, on Saturday, July 24, at the home of her son-in-law, Duncan MacGregor, Dessie Edmonds, widow of Frank H. Norton and daughter of the late William Edmonds. Funeral services Tuesday morning, July 27, 11 o'clock, at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 69th St., between Broadway and Columbus Av.

NOYES.—Miss Emily Noyes, in her 86th year, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Aiken. Funeral from Trinity Episcopal Church, Princeton, Tuesday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

PHELPS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 24, 1915, Edward Bunnell Phelps, beloved husband of Blanche Phelps. Funeral services will be held at Masonic Hall, 24th St. and 6th Av., on Monday, July 26, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. New Haven papers please copy.

PHELPS.—Members of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 610, F. and A. M. are hereby requested to attend an urgent communication on Monday, July 26, at 2 P. M., at Masonic Hall, 24th St. and 6th Av., to pay the last sad token of respect to our late worshipful brother, Edward Bunnell Phelps, who entered the Supreme Lodge above, on July 24, 1915.
CHARLES E. HEATH, Master.
RICHARD B. DUYCKINCK, Secretary.

PHELPS.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York: It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on July 24, 1915, in New York, of their late associate, Edward Bunnell Phelps, number 1,690 on the roll.
HENRY GANSEVOORT SANFORD, Governor.
FREDERICK DWIGHT, Secretary.

RIEPER.—Benevolent Lodge, No. 29, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral services of Worshipful Brother Peter Rieper, to be held at the funeral parlor of E. Gehlert, 69 East 125th St., at 8:30 P. M., Monday, July 26.
CARL S. BROWN, Master.
DAVID R. HILLSON, Secretary.

SCHNAIER.—Suddenly, July 23, in her sixty-ninth year, Celia, devoted wife of the late Gustave Schnaier and dearly beloved mother of Louis, Milton, Jacob, and Robert Schnaier. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,469 Lexington Av., Monday, July 26, at 2 o'clock.

SCOVILLE.—On Saturday, July 24, 1915, after a brief illness, John Hasbrouck Scoville. Funeral services will be held at his Summer Home, "Hill Crest," North Andover, Mass., on Monday, July 26, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SMYTH.—On Sunday, July 25, 1915, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Absalom G. Smyth, in his 88th year, son of John and Charlotte Smyth. Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEVENS.—Suddenly at Greenwich, Conn., July 25th, 1915, Louise Taylor, widow of Lyndon Hoyt Stevens. Funeral private. Cincinnati, (Ohio,) and Washington, (D. C.,) papers please copy.

TREAT.—On Sunday, July 25, 1915, Josephine Valentine, widow of Edward A. Treat. Funeral service at her late residence, 153 West 87th St., on Tuesday evening, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

Died

WALKER.—At New York, July 24, William H. P. Walker, aged 50 years. Services at Fairhaven, Mass., Tuesday noon. Newark, Ottawa, and Montreal papers please copy.

WALSER.—Suddenly, on the morning of July 25, Louise King, wife of Havelock Walser and daughter of George P. King. Funeral private.

WHITE.—At Orange Mountain, West Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 23, 1915, Mary Adelaide, wife of Henry K. White and daughter of the late Rev. J. Edison Rockwell, D. D., and Mary E. Frye. Funeral service at her late residence, Ridge Road, on Tuesday, July 27, at 4:30 P. M. Carriages at Orange Station on arrival of 3 o'clock train, D., L. & W. R. R. from N. Y. Interment at convenience of family.

ARCHAMBAULT.—Mamie, 291 East 135th St., July 24. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

BURKE.—Patrick, 1,162 3d Av., July 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COLLINS.—Francis, Harlem Hospital, July 24, aged 13.

DAVIES.—Elizabeth, 311 East 163d St., July 24. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

FARRELL.—Annie, 703 Amsterdam Av., July 22. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GARTLAND.—Kittie, 1,009 Jackson Av., Bronx, July 23.

GREISER.—Frances R., 213 East 101st St., July 22.

HANTCHAROW.—Joseph, 2,099 Webster Av., Bronx, July 24.

HARRIS.—Aaron, 216 East 87th St., July 22.

HEINEMAN.—Lawrence H., 164 East 89th St., July 23, aged 4.

KOBBE.—Mary A., 481 East 140th St., July 24, aged 70. Funeral tomorrow.

LEAVITT.—John, 415 West 48th St., July 23, aged 58. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

LYNCH.—Mae A., 35 Morningside Av., July 23. Funeral private.

McGAULEY.—Elizabeth, 123 East 86th St., July 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MOORE.—Harriet A., West Brighton, S. I., July 23. Funeral today.

PAUL.—Julia M., 410 East 155th St., July 24, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROSS.—George, 60 Morton St., July 24. Funeral private.

RUSSELL.—Mary C., 244 East 128th St., July 23. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SEIFERT.—Leopold A., 507 West 159th St., July 24, aged 66. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

STREAM.—Martin, 39 West 129th St., July 24, aged 22. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BENNETT.—Eleanor, 156 St. John's Place, July 24.

BOWCOCK.—Elizabeth, 550 Greene Av., July 24, aged 79. Funeral service today.

BYRON.—Adeline, 561 48th St., July 24.

CARRETTE.—Eugene, 2,457 84th St., July 23, aged 71.

CARTER.—Frances, 1,259 Broadway, July 24, aged 30. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

CONROY.—John, 908 St. Mark's Av., July 23, aged 55. Funeral private.

CRAIG.—Robert, Sr., 99 Schenck Av., July 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DEVELIN.—John, 152 Ryerson St., July 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FALLON.—Isabell, 39 Underhill Av., July 23, aged 26. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HAUSS.—Margaret, 436 Hendrix St., July 23. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HYDE.—George E., 597 Kosciusko St., July 22, aged 8.

KELLY.—James J., 4,810 Snyder Av., July 23. Funeral tomorrow.

KERBY.—Jane McN., 683 St. Mark's Av., July 24. Funeral service today.

LYNCH.—Francis, 311 Broadway, July 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McCABE.—Daniel, 180 High St., July 24, aged 79.

MONDAY.—James, 42 Hicks St., July 24. Funeral tomorrow.

RIORDAN.—Mary A., 196 Hooper St., July 23. Funeral tomorrow, private.

SCHWARTZ.—Margaret, 42 Foxhall St., July 24, aged 62. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BURCIAR.—Mary, 128 Madison St., Hoboken, July 24.

FREE.—Georgina C., 412 Henderson St., Jersey City, July 23.

HINDLEY.—James, Jersey City, July 22.

MATHES.—Glenn, 793 Ridge St., Newark, July 22, aged 6.

MOSLEY.—Bridget, 161 Grand St., Jersey City, July 24. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Catherine, 350 7th St., Jersey City, July 23.

Long Island.

BURTIS.—Oldfield B., Flushing, July 23.

DODGE.—Willard H. Flushing, July 23.

DOMBOSKI. — Jennie, Maspeth, July 23, aged 1.

GRAZIANO.—Jennie, Corona, July 23, aged 45.

HAMBURGER.—Joseph C., Ridgewood, July 23, aged 8 months.

KOPECEL.—Helen, Laurel Hill, July 23, aged 3.

LAPINSKI.—Frank, 117 Greenpoint Av., Long Island City, July 23, aged 9 months.

POWERS.—John, Bellmore, July 23. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SAVIN.—Margaret M., Corona, July 23, aged 1 month.

SLONINSKI.—Janina, 50 Pearsall St., Long Island City, July 23, aged 6 months.

TAIT.—Mabel G., Maspeth, July 23, aged 22.

VAN SISE.—Ruth E., Ozone Park, July 24.

WEIMAN.—Anna, Ridgewood, July 23, aged 77.

WEISS.—Beatrice, 43 Fulton Av., Astoria, July 23, aged 3.

In Memoriam.

BARTON.—Margaret, mass St. Joseph's Church, July 30, 6:30 A. M.

KLEIN.—Eva, unveiling monument, Mount Lion Cemetery, Aug. 1, 3:30 P. M.

McCORMACK.—Ellen, mass St. Jerome's Church, today, 8 A. M.

McGINTY.—Rev. Joseph, mass Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MUNDORFF.—Frederick, in memory of; died July 26, 1906.

WRYNN.—Simon, in memory of; died July 26, 1913.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL [illegible]

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CLEVELAND WINS TWO GAMES—TURF—POLO—ATHLETICS—TENNIS—CYCLING—YACHTING

FIVE STRAIGHT FOR CLEVELAND

Double Victory Over Athletics Gives Club Longest Winning Streak Since 1913.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25.—Cleveland made it five straight from Philadelphia today, 3 to 1 and 8 to 4. The two wins made six consecutive victories for Cleveland, the longest winning streak the club has had since 1913. Superior pitching on the part of Walker and Harstad was responsible for the results. Knowlson, however, can thank his outfielders for the last two runs scored off him.

The Athletics outbatted and outfielded Cleveland in the first game, but were unable to make their hits count at the right time. In the second game Cleveland went into the lead in the first inning and was not threatened at any time. The score:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, lf.	4	0	0	1	0	Healey, 3b.	4	0	1	3	1
Esch'n, cf.	3	2	1	3	0	Walsh, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
C'pman, ss.	4	0	1	3	0	Mal'ne, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Kirke, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0	Sch'ng, lf.	3	0	1	3	0
Smith, rf.	3	1	0	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	0	2	5
Barb'e, 3b.	4	0	1	4	3	M'In's, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
W'g's, 2b.	3	0	0	1	7	Lapp, c.	4	0	1	0	1
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	3	2	Kopf, ss.	3	0	0	0	7
Walker, p.	3	0	1	0	0	K'lson, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total..	30	3	5	27	12	Total..	32	1	6	24	15

Errors—Wambsgans, (2,) Malone, Schang, Kopf.

Cleveland ....1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 ..—3
Philadelphia ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Eschen, Healey. Double plays—Wambsgans and Kirke; Kopf, Lajoie and McInnis. First base on balls—Off Walker, 1; off Knowlson, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Walker, 1, (Schang.) Struck out—By Walker, 2. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7. Time of game—One hour and eighteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
S'w'th, lf.	4	0	3	1	0	Healey, 3b.	3	1	0	0	4
Eschen, cf.	5	0	1	4	0	Walsh, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
C'man, ss.	5	2	2	2	0	Malone, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Kirke, 1b.	4	2	2	13	0	Schang, lf.	3	1	0	2	0
Smith, rf.	5	2	3	2	0	Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	1	3	1
B'bare, 3b.	4	0	2	0	5	M'In's, 1b.	4	0	2	8	1
W'g'ns, 2b.	3	1	2	2	6	M'Avoy, c.	4	0	1	4	2
Egan, c.	4	0	0	3	0	Kopf, ss.	4	0	1	3	2
Harstad, p.	4	1	1	0	3	Cone, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						R'sler, p.	3	1	2	0	1
						W Davis, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Total...	38	8	16	27	14	Total...	34	4	7	*28	12

*Harstad out, hit by batted ball.

Errors—Chapman, Wambsgans, 2; McAvoy, Kopf.

Cleveland ....3 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 ..—8
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hit—Chapman. Three-base hit—Southworth. Sacrifice hits—Kirke, Barbare. Stolen bases—Chapman, Kirke, Smith. Double play—Barbare, Wambsgans and Kirke. Hits—Off Cone, 5 in 2-3 innings; off Bressler, 9 in 5 1-3 innings; off W. Davis, 2 in 2 innings. First base on balls—Off Harstad, 2; off Bressler, 2. Struck out—By Harstad, 2; by Bressler, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

St. Louis Wins and Ties.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—St. Louis, by hard hitting, defeated Boston in the first game of a double-header here today, and tied the second game, which was ended by darkness in the ninth inning. The scores were 9 to 8 and 1 to 1. In the fourth inning of the first game Umpire Wallace discovered when Howard came to bat that the St. Louis players nad been batting out of order. A five-minute dispute followed, when Pratt was allowed to take his proper place and Cady, catcher, was put out of the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	2	2	3	0	Hoop'r, rf.	3	2	2	0	0
Austin, 3b.	4	2	3	2	2	Barry, 2b.	3	1	2	2	4
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	3	3	3	Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	2	2	1
W'ker, rf.	3	0	1	0	0	H'zel, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
How'd, 1b.	3	2	1	8	1	Lewis, lf.	5	1	1	0	0
Walsh, cf.	2	0	0	1	0	G'dn'r, 3b.	4	1	0	0	0
Sisler, cf.	2	1	0	2	1	Scott, ss.	5	2	0	0	5
Lavan, ss.	4	1	2	2	4	Thomas, c.	3	0	2	6	1
Agnew, c.	4	0	0	5	0	Cady, c.	0	0	0	1	0
James, p.	1	0	1	0	2	Car'gn', c.	1	0	0	0	0
L'milk, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Ruth, p.	1	0	1	1	2
W'lman, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Mays, p.	1	0	0	0	0
						Gregg, p.	1	1	0	0	1
						*Hen'ksen.	0	0	0	0	0
						†Wagner.	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	33	9	12	27	14	Total..	35	8	13	24	15

*Batted for Thomas in seventh inning.
†Batted for Gregg in ninth inning.
Errors—Barry, Austin.

St. Louis..........0 0 4 3 0 0 2 0 ..—9
Boston ....0 1 2 1 1 0 0 3 0—8

Two-base hits—Shotten, Hooper, Gardner, Thomas, Howard, Pratt, Lavan, Lewis, Speaker. Three-base hits—Hoblitzel, Austin, Barry. Stolen bases—Scott, Walker, Pratt, Howard. Earned runs—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 4. Sacrifice hits—Barry, (2,) Walker. Left on bases—Boston, 9; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off James, 4; off Gregg, 1; off Lowdermilk, 3. Hits—Off Ruth, 4 in 2 1-3 innings; off James, 8 in 5 innings; off Mays, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Lowdermilk, 2 in 1 2-3 innings; off Gregg, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Wellman, 3 in 2 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Ruth, 1; by Mays, 1; by James, 1; by Lowdermilk, 1; by Wellman, 2. Wild pitch—Mays. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	3	1	2	2	0	Shot'n, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Barry, 2b.	2	0	1	0	2	Austin, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Sp'ker, cf.	2	0	1	2	0	Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	4	3
Gain'r, 1b.	3	0	0	4	0	W'ker, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Lewis, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	How'd, 1b.	1	1	0	11	1
G'dn'r, 3b.	3	0	1	3	1	Walsh, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss.	2	0	0	2	1	Lavan, ss.	2	0	0	0	3
Car'g'n, c.	3	0	0	14	2	Agnew, c.	2	0	0	7	1
Leon'd, p.	2	0	0	0	0	Koob, p.	2	0	0	0	2
*Hoblitzel.	1	0	0	0	0	Sisler, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Collins, p.	0	0	0	0	0	†Severeid.	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	25	1	5	27	4	Total..	27	1	2	27	12

*Batted for Leonard in ninth inning.
†Batted for Koob in seventh inning.
Error—Speaker.

Boston ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
St. Louis ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Called end of ninth inning; darkness.

Two-base hits—Hooper, Walker. Sacrifice hits—Barry (2,) Leonard, Hooper, Scott. Stolen bases—Howard (2,) Lavan, Speaker, Pratt. Hit by pitcher—By Koob, Speaker; by Leonard, Lavan, Agnew. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 1; off Leonard, 7; off Sisler, 4. Struck out—By Leonard, 12; by Koob, 3; by Sisler, 3. Hits—Off Koob, 4 in 7 innings; off Leonard, 2 in 8 innings; off Sisler, 1 in 2 innings; off Collins, none in 1 inning. Left on bases—Boston, 8; St. Louis, 8. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Walter Johnson Saves Game.

DETROIT, July 25.—A two-base drive to the left field wall by Shanks, after singles by Moeller and Foster in the eighth inning, produced two runs and gave Washington a 3 to 2 victory over Detroit today. Washington's first run was scored in the fifth inning, when McBride hit to centre for three bases, and continued to the plate on a bad throw to third. Walter Johnson, coming to the relief of Gallia after the latter had passed the first man in the ninth, retired the side on strikes, although Kavanagh, batting for Stanage, secured a single off his delivery. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	Vitt, 3b.	4	0	2	0	3
Foster, 2b.	3	1	2	1	6	Young, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
Milan, cf.	4	0	0	0	1	Cobb, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Shanks, lf.	4	0	2	4	0	C'wf'd, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
G'ndil, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0	Veach, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Henry, c.	3	0	1	9	0	Burns, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1
M'B'e, ss.	4	1	1	1	4	Bush, ss.	3	0	0	1	3
Con'ly, 3b.	3	0	0	0	0	Stan'ge, c.	3	0	0	8	2
Ayres, p.	2	0	0	0	3	Dauss, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Gallia, p.	1	0	0	0	1	†Kav'gh.	1	0	1	0	0
*Acosta.	1	0	0	0	0	‡McKee.	1	0	0	0	0
Johns'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total..	31	3	8	27	13	Total..	31	2	7	27	16

*Batted for Ayres in eighth inning.
†Batted for Stanage in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Dauss in the ninth inning.
Errors—Young, (2,) Bush.

Washington ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—3
Detroit ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Shanks. Three-base hit—McBride. Stolen bases—Gandil, Burns, Bush. Earned runs—Detroit, 2; Washington, 2. Sacrifice hits—Henry, Young. Double plays—Foster, McBride, and Gandil; Vitt, Burns, Bush, and Stanage. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Washington, 6. First base on errors—Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 8; off Ayres, 2; off Gallia, 1. Hits—Off Ayres, 5 in 7 innings; off Gallia, 1 in 1 inning, (none out in ninth;) off Johnson, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Ayres, (Cobb;) by Dauss, (Gandil.) Struck out—By Dauss, 6; by Ayres, 3; by Johnson, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Philadelphia, 4; Cincinnati, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
(Postponed owing to Eastland disaster.)
Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 1; St. Louis, 1.
(9 innings, darkness.)
Washington, 3; Detroit, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Baltimore at Chicago.
(Postponed owing to Eastland disaster.)
Kansas City, 3; Buffalo, 2.
Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 4.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 5; Jersey City, 1.
Jersey City, 10; Richmond, 1.
Montreal, 10; Toronto, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	48	36	.571
Brooklyn	47	39	.547
Chicago	43	42	.506
New York	40	41	.494
Pittsburgh	42	43	.494
Boston	41	44	.483
St. Louis	43	47	.478
Cincinnati	35	48	.422

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	57	30	.655
Chicago	56	33	.629
Detroit	54	34	.614
Washington	44	44	.500
New York	42	44	.488
St. Louis	34	54	.386
Cleveland	34	54	.386
Philadelphia	30	58	.341

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	51	37	.575
Kansas City	49	38	.563
St. Louis	48	40	.545
Pittsburgh	46	39	.541
Newark	44	43	.506
Brooklyn	41	50	.451
Buffalo	41	51	.446
Baltimore	32	54	.372

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	51	25	.671
Buffalo	43	32	.573
Harrisburg	41	37	.526
Montreal	41	38	.519
Richmond	37	44	.457
Rochester	36	42	.462
Toronto	35	47	.427
Jersey City	31	50	.383

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh at New York.
(Two games, first at 1:45 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Boston.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Rochester.
Jersey City at Buffalo.
Richmond at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Phillies Defeat Cincinnati in a Ninth-Inning Rally.

CINCINNATI, O., July 25.—With the assistance of an error in the ninth inning, the National League leaders took the first game of the series from Cincinnati today 4 to 2. A base on balls, two singles and Niehoff's sacrifice fly netted Philadelphia its first two runs while Griffith's muff, a double and a triple added the winning tallies.

Cincinnati made its two runs with a double, a triple and a single. Dale pitched good ball allowing only five hits, while Mayer kept the nine hits off him scattered except in the third inning. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cr'ft, ss.	3	1	0	0	2	Groh, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4
Byrne, 3b.	3	1	1	2	0	H'rz'g, ss.	4	1	2	2	4
Becker, lf.	4	1	1	2	0	R'gers, 2b.	4	1	0	1	1
C'v'th, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	Wade Killifer, cf.	4	1	1	5	1
Nieh'f, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3	G'fth, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
W'ted, cf.	4	0	1	4	0	Clarke, c.	3	0	0	3	0
L'rus, 1b.	3	0	0	8	1	W'ms, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Wm. Killifer, c.	3	0	1	6	3	M'w'z, 1b.	2	0	0	13	0
Mayer, p.	3	0	0	1	2	Dale, p.	3	0	1	0	3
						*V. Kol'z.	1	0	1	0	0
						†Wagner.	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	30	4	5	27	11	Total..	33	2	9	27	13

*Batted for Mollwitz in ninth inning.
†Batted for Dale in ninth inning.
Error—Griffith.

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—4
Cincinnati ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Herzog, Niehoff. Three-base hits—Wade Killifer, Whitted. Stolen bases—Rodgers, Herzog, Becker. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Niehoff, Mollwitz. Double play—Dale and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dale, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mayer, (Groh.) Struck out—By Mayer, 4; by Dale, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Long Branch Cubans Beat Brooklyn

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 25.—The Brooklyn National League team lost today to the local Cuban team by a score of 3 to 1. Acosta and Dell were the opposing pitchers, and both pitched good ball. Not a man reached first on Dell from the third to the eighth inning. The Cubans won the game in the eighth on two bases on balls, J. Calvo's triple, and Romanach's double. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0
Long Branch	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	3	6	1

Batteries—Dell and Wheat; Acosta and Torres.

K. of C. Baseball Games.

AT JASPER OVAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Unity	1	0	2	0	2	5	2	2	0	14	10	1
23d District	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2

Batteries—Kelly and Menzie; Costello and Johnson.

AT MOSHOLU PARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Brownson	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	5
Mystic Rose	3	1	3	0	0	0	2	5	..	14	18	3

Batteries—Sharp and E. McDermott; Stock and Maier.

AT JASPER OVAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Xavier	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	2
San Salvador	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	.	7	11	1

Batteries—Walsh, Smith, and Ward; Murray and Gallivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
San Salvador	8	2	.800	Unity	4	4	.500
Xavier	7	2	.778	23d District	4	6	.400
Mystic Rose	6	4	.600	18th District	1	5	.167
24th District	5	4	.555	Brownson	1	9	.100

New York State League.

At Elmira—Wilkes-Barre, 8; Elmira, 2.
At Albany—Albany-Utica, (rain.)
At Scranton—Binghamton, 7; Scranton, 3.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 12; Troy, 1.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 6; Cleveland, 1.
At Columbus—Columbus, 4; Indianapolis, 3.
At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; St. Paul, 4. St. Paul 5; Kansas City, 0.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Atlanta, 3; Memphis, 0.
At Nashville—Birmingham, 11; Nashville, 4.

GOVERNMENT WORK IN HORSE BREEDING

An Appeal to be Made to Congress to Secure Appropriation for Experiments.

The result of the United States Government's experimental work in horse breeding, begun in 1913, is interesting, and statistics for the season just closed will give an idea of how the work is being prosecuted.

Unlike foreign governments, the United States had made no experiments in the scientific breeding of horses for army uses, and it was only as the result of a recommendation to Congress by a number of experts who had inspected foreign studs that an appropriation of $50,000 was set aside and the work turned over to the Department of Agriculture, which in turn delegated it to the Bureau of Animal Husbandry. The object was to produce desirable types of cavalry remount and artillery horses.

Thoroughbred sires had been pronounced most serviceable by continental experts and the project was undertaken along the same lines in this country, though there was a desire to try other light horse types of stallion, and a few trotting, saddle, and Morgan sires were included in the original stud. The War Department had received as a donation the thoroughbred sires Octagon by Rayon d'Or, dam Ortegal by Bend Or, and Henry of Navarre by Knight of Ellerslie out of Moss Rose by The Ill Used, from August Belmont, President of the Jockey Club, and these were turned over to the Department of Agriculture. Other thoroughbreds were purchased and there are now at the station at Front Royal, Va., eighteen sires, of which ten are thoroughbreds, the others being trotters and saddle stallions. All these horses were passed upon by experts and no unsound or faulty gaited mares are allowed to be bred. In every instance the aim has been to secure a horse that was not only a good individual but was possessed of a sweetness of disposition, a soundness of fibre, and a quality of bone that would make their progeny desirable for army use.

The prepotency of the thoroughbred, experts declare, make him ideal for the work in hand, and, as racing was in its darkest days when the work was inaugurated, the task of securing horses of quality was easy. There was a disposition from the start to render the Government every assistance in a work that is regarded as second to none in economic importance. With Russia's appropriation for horse breeding totaling more than $4,000,000 for 1914, and the Czar adding more than $1,000,000 in the same period from his private purse, there was cause for fault finding when the appropriation for the work in the United States during the same period was cut from the original $50,000 to $30,000. Now the department has been notified that it must carry on the work for the coming twelve months for $25,000, and there is certain to be an appeal to Congress as soon as the House convenes.

There will be agitation also concerning the price the Government binds itself to pay for three-year-olds, the figure at present amounting to $175, or to be exact, $150 and a refund of the service fee of $25, though no fee is charged if an option is given the Government on the resultant foal at the time of the service. Breeders in the East assert that they cannot produce a good two-year-old for this sum, and experts like Major General Scott declare that the amount should be increased, and in fact there should be no set figure for a good horse. The Government's option is exceedingly fair, for if a breeder finds he has produced a high type of animal which will command a big figure in the open market, or at a private sale, he may pay the service fee of $25 and obtain a release.

Coney Island Trip for Pedestrians.

The American Walkers' Association weekly jaunt yesterday took the members from City Hall to Coney Island and return. The fine weather attracted a big turnout. The walkers were H. Morrell, H. Haisser, B. Jacoby, F. Lackemacker, F. Heath, J. Jacoma, G. Trefry, Sr., G. Trefry, Jr., W. Probst, F. Trinker, J. Daniels, F. Gage, W. Boekerman, C. Nichols, S. Freidman, W. Postman, B. Postman, D. Goldberger, G. H. Swartz, J. Haltigan, P. Gardner, A. W. Meyer, C. Gross, S. Brodsky, M. Myers, A. Kotten, D. Katz, A. Milex, J. Avis, and C. Lang.

The attack on Weston's record from New York to Buffalo to be made by members of this association will be started after midnight on Saturday, Aug. 7, from Times Square. The contestants will endeavor to reach Buffalo within nine days. Those already entered are Frank Gage, G. H. Swartz, and W. Probst.

Walkers Tour Staten Island.

Staten Island was the tramping ground for the members of the Walkers' Club of America yesterday. Guided by Pathfinder Hocking, the pedestrians traveled through Tompkinsville, Clifton, Concord, Douglas Hills, Grant City, New Dorp, Huguenot, Richmond Valley, Tottenville, Amboy Road, Midland, and South Beach, a total distance of about thirty miles. The following men completed the round trip: Hocking, Stritch, Abbihl, Ryan, Leiberman, Moore, Leiberwitz, O'Connor, Schmidt, and Cheshire. Two members of the club, A. Bernstein and Irving Maas, left yesterday on a six-day walking tour to Albany. They will average about twenty-five miles a day and expect to reach the capital Friday night.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City Breaks Even in Double-Header with Buffalo.

KANSAS CITY, July 25.—The locals hit a winning streak again today and took two games from Buffalo, 3 to 2 and 5 to 4. The first was a hard-fought, well-played game. In the second Bedient allowed only two hits until the seventh, while his team mates took a four-run lead. Then he was hit for a triple and two singles, which, with an error, allowed Kansas City to tie the score. More hits in the tenth made the victory. The score:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0
Kansas City	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	..	3	10	0

Batteries—Anderson, Lafitte, and Blair; Allen, Main, and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

											R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	2
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	5	11	0

Batteries—Bedient and Allen; Henning, Johnson, and Easterly.

St. Louis Unable to Keep Lead.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—After getting the lead in the fourth inning in today's game St. Louis lost to Pittsburgh, 4 to 1. Mowrey opened the inning with a triple and scored on Yerkes's single. Two more got on, and then Davenport passed Wickland, forcing in Yerkes. Oakes grounded to Davenport, who fumbled, allowing Berry to score. Konetchy flied to Drake, Bernhammer scoring on the throw-in. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2

Batteries—Allen and Berry; Davenport and Hartley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY—FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Richmond	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	11	1
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Cottrell and Schaufel; Ring, Verbout, and Reynolds.

SECOND GAME.

								R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
Jersey City	2	3	4	1	0	0	..	10	11	0

Called at end of first half of seventh inning to permit Richmond to catch train.

Batteries—Meadows, Cram, Schaufel, and Maisel; Sherman and Reynolds.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	7	13	2
Montreal	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	..	10	15	1

Batteries—Herbert and Kocher; Cadore and Howley.

USED CARS FOR SALE.
They are advertised daily on next to last page.—Advt.

JAMAICA BAY YACHTS RACE.

Thirty Sail and Power Craft in Canarsie Y. C. Regatta.

Yachtsmen of the Jamaica Bay district held a spirited regatta yesterday under the auspices of the Canarsie Yacht Club. It was the open week-end regatta of the Yacht Racing Association of Jamaica Bay and brought more than thirty sail and power boats to the starting line. J. H. Labarre's Ziz won among the knockabouts, and Clara May captured the cabin catboat prize. The open catboat class went to Selfish on a sail-over. Among the small open catboats, Rover was the winner.

In the turtle class the winner was Turtle. Among the power cruisers the winner was Francis G. The glass cabin cruisers went to Cachalot, and the smaller cabin cruisers' prize was annexed by Max H. Agnes G. scored a sail-over in the open power boat division, and among the small open power boats the winner was Anna Grace. The committee in charge of the race was made up of Martin Plage, G. W. Masters, R. L. Rolling, and C. H. Greene.

Gravesend Bay Y. C. Regatta.

For the first time in the history of yachting on the lower bay an associate member of the Yacht Racing Association gave a regatta. The organization to make the new move was the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, and prizes for races were offered in the handicap and knockabout classes. The start and the finish were off the Atlantic Yacht Club. The yachts sailed in a south by east breeze and made excellent time over inside courses. On both actual and corrected time Joy won among the boats of the second division, and on corrected time Waukan II. won among the third-division craft. Skylark won in the knockabout class.

CRITERION FOR GOULLET.

Australian Cyclist Defeats Moretti and Kramer at Newark Velodrome.

Alfred Goullet defeated Caesar Moretti and Frank L. Kramer and captured first place in the final of the Criterion mile at the Velodrome track at Newark yesterday afternoon. Goullet won by two lengths from Moretti. Poor judgment in the last eighth of the mile cost the American champion the race.

Frank Corry of Australia won the quarter-mile handicap from the 35-yard mark; Eddie Rupprecht was second, and Raymond Eaton third. In the Omnium final, Spears, McNamara, and Grenda were the starters. It was easy for Grenda, although McNamara made a good effort to win.

Freddy Hill reserved his sprint until the last lap and in a sensational finish showed Harry Kaiser of New York the way to the tape. Menus Bedell was third.

Fred Taylor, a Newark boy, won the three-mile open from Eddie Kane, New York A. C. The latter made his final bid a trifle too late. As it was he all but caught his rival at the finish. Hans Ohrt was fourth, his long sprint of four laps proved his undoing.

Tommy Grimm, riding from the 20-yard mark, won the two-thirds mile amateur handicap. Kane got second place, while his clubmate, Frank Whitney, was fourth.

Amateur Cyclists in Track Sports.

Four hundred cyclists and their friends participated in the games promoted by the Inter-Club Amateur Cycle Road Racing League on Saturday at Hoffman's Park, Bronx. Cycling was not included in the sports. The athletic events were well contested, especially those for women. In the three-legged race William Lock and A. J. Hubbard, Century Road Club of America, triumphed in 17 3-5 seconds, with E. Aickelin and W. King, New England Wheelmen, second, and I. A. Fraysse and E. E. Fraysse, Century Road Club of America, third. John Marquart of the Century Road Club breasted the worsted first in the 100-yard dash, followed by Eugene Aickelin, New England Wheelmen, and E. E. Fraysse, Century Road Club. Miss S. Simons limped over the hundred yard trail in 22 seconds, winning the event which was closed to women. The runner up was Miss S. Feinner. In the mixed relay Miss Simons again demonstrated her ability as an athlete, when with J. Marquart as her partner, she led the field over two laps in 34 seconds. Miss M. Comesky and C M. J. Tonjes were the second couple. H. G. Issertell was voted the most popular cyclist, defeating W. J. Loch by 45 votes.

Cyclists in Ride to Paterson.

Fifteen riders took part in the regular Sunday run, under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association. The cyclists started from Weehawken Ferry, thence via North Bergen to Little Ferry and Hackensack, where a rest was called. On resuming, the course taken was through Arcola to Paterson, where a stop was made for dinner. The route back was to Hackensack, through Teaneck to Englewood and the Palisades and over Fort Lee ferry. The distance was nearly forty-four miles. The riders were: George Steppello, Captain; A. R. Jacobson, Ray Caldwell, Joseph Caldwell, Sylvian Segal, Harry Glotzer, Joseph Napshtal, George Harvey, Lucien Wetzel, Alexander Whytock, and W. Kuno.

FIREMEN WIN AND LOSE.

Department Team Defeats Giants' Recruits at Lenox Oval.

The New York Fire Department baseball team played a double-header yesterday at Lenox Oval. The firemen lost the first game, which was against the Manhattans, by the score of 9 to 7. In the second they defeated the Giants' recruits in a closely played contest by 4 to 3.

It had been widely advertised by the management that "Home Run" Baker, formerly of the Athletics, and his team of all-stars would be the attraction in the second game, and as a result the ball park was crowded almost to capacity. But the spectators were doomed to disappointment, as just before the game was called it was announced from the field that Baker on Saturday had signed a contract with some Southern team, at $50 a day, and he was then on his way to his new club.

In the absence of the Baker contingent, Manager McGraw had been persuaded to send over some of his recruits in charge of Scout Billy Lush. The fact that their opponents were embryonic National Leaguers did not in the least disturb the firemen, and they went after Pitcher Edwards in whole-hearted style from the start. He was knocked out of the box in the eighth inning, and O'Neill, formerly of Columbia University, took his place. The new twirler was unable to stop the batting rally, which resulted in two runs for the Firemen, which gave them the game. Lynch pitched a fine game for the winners, allowing only eight hits. Score by innings:

FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Fire Dept.	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	7	10	2
Manhattan	0	2	1	5	0	0	1	0	0	9	12	2

Batteries—Murray, Marshall and Kennedy; Tobin and Clark.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Fire Dept.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	8	2
Giants Recru's	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Lynch and Kennedy; Edwards, O'Neill and Kennedy.

Feher Leads in Mile Run.

About fifty members of the Hungarian-American A. C. took part in the club's closed games at Queensboro Bridge Park, East Fifty-ninth Street yesterday. A. W. Feher, from scratch won the mile run, which featured the meet. J. Bartsch, another back mark man, captured the sixty yards dash in 0:6 4-5. In the 220 yards dash A. L. Schuzler, with a mark of nine yards, was first home in 0:26 2-5. G. Trietter annexed the honors in the 12-pound shot put, with an actual toss of 36 feet 7 inches.

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CLOSE FINISH IN CELTIC PARK RACE

McLoughlin Wins 1,000-Yard Handicap by Two Feet—Colored Runner Crowded Out.

Unusually large fields and good competition featured the annual games of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers yesterday, which attracted one of the biggest crowds of the season to Celtic Park. Novice athletes were catered to in three of the five A. A. U. events, and each of the contests brought out prospective stars in the winners.

The feature event was a 1,000-yard handicap, in which R. McLoughlin of Holy Cross Lyceum, with 60 yards start, was returned the winner after being practically beaten by K. James of the Mohawk A. C., handicapped at 50 yards, in the last twenty-five yards. R. Granger, the Dartmouth College star, gave a fine exhibition from scratch, but he found the task of running around the field of about forty athletes too severe to accomplish. He finished third, however, not more than two yards behind the victor, running the distance in the good time of 2:15 1-5. Willie Gordon, the junior national mile champion of the New York A. C., left the back mark in Company with Granger, but he ran sluggishly and made up little ground on the leaders, finishing far in the ruck.

Entering the homestretch on the final lap, McLoughlin had a lead of five yards, and was running strong. He appeared to let down somewhat, and James, coming with a rush, passed the Holy Cross man. McLoughlin was not to be denied, however, and in the final twenty-five yards he overcame the lead, winning by two feet. Granger's spurt would have carried him to victory had the race gone another five yards.

Peter J. White of the Salem Crescent A. C., schoolboy champion at the distance, came through in the 220-yard dash from scratch, triumphing by inches over J. J. Kolb of the Knights of St. Peter, to whom he conceded six yards. The little colored boy literally had to fight his way to the tape, for the field crowded him into a pocket, and was bent on keeping him there. Eddie Coyle of the Irish-American A. C. started from scratch in the final with White, but was unplaced. The Salem Crescent A. C. runner would have won with yards to spare had he not been shuffled about by his opponents. F. Glock, unattached, with seventy yards' allowance, passed the judges in the third position. The victor's time was 0:22 3-5.

A protest was entered against J. J. O'Hare of the Irish-American A. C., who scored in the two-mile novice event. O'Hare is charged with having won a prize in a sanctioned mile race held in connection with the Pastime A. C. members' games on June 20. A man by that name finished second in the event, but was entered from the Pastime Club. O'Hare yesterday showed fine form, and covered the two miles in the commendable time of 10:56. W. Heback of the Hollywood Inn A. A., Yonkers, finished second, about thirty yards back of O'Hare, and third place went to M. J. Dwyer of the Montana Field Club.

In the half-mile run for novices F. R. Pope of the Jersey Harriers A. A. triumphed over sixty rivals in 2:09 3-5. The runner-up was W. F. Schuler of Loughlin Lyceum, with R. Valentine, unattached, third man across the finish mark.

T. Dempsey, unattached, was fastest of the sprinters who started in the 100-yard dash for novices, going the route in 10 4-5 seconds. He was followed by M. E. Finn, St. John's Club, and R. McConnon, Holy Cross Lyceum.

The Nugent family cleaned up in the 75-yard dash for daughters of members 17 years and under, Helen, Mary, and Hannah taking all three places respectively. In the 50-yard for boys under 10 years James Sullivan was the victor and Miss Ollie McDonald triumphed in the 50-yard dash for girls under 10 years.

Tom Bello of the Empire City Wheelmen led the way in the three-mile scratch bicycle race. He was hard pressed by Antony Attardi, also of the Empire City Club, with Joe Crowley of the Hollywood Inn A. A. annexing third prize, in 7:48.

Cork and Kilkenny played a 7-7 tie in the Gaelic football match.

St. Christopher's Members' Games.

Lee Granger, middle-distance runner, and B. T. Harvey and Harold Richardson, sprinters, divided the honors in the members' games of the St. Christopher A. C. at Macombs Dam Park yesterday. In the 100-yard dash Richardson, from the one-yard mark, triumphed over Harvey, who started from scratch, and George Fountain, with seven yards, in 0:10 3-5. Harvey then came back in the 300-yard run and from the back mark was an easy winner in 0:34 4-5. Granger was the victor in the half-mile event, with Sidney Jackson, a former representative of the Irish-American A. C., second, and Randolph McDougal third, in 2:02 3-5. Jackson, with 10 yards start, made the pace for Granger until the final lap, when the Dartmouth athlete went away from him to win by five yards. Aaron Morris showed the way in the one and a half-mile run, in which he gave away big allowances to his opponents. H. Jennings, who had 75 yards' start, finished second, and Granger, with 25 yards, was third, in 7:28. Arnold Fagan took the 12-pound shotput with a toss of 37 feet 11 inches. Harvey, with 34 feet 6 inches, was second, and Arthur Dons third, with 29 feet 7 inches. A leap of 19 feet 4 inches gave Frank Jennings a victory in the running broad jump. His mark was an inch better than that recorded by Harvey.

Entries for Aqueduct Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; six and one-half furlongs. Jesse, Jr., 109 pounds; Dinah Do, 99; Outlook, 101; Noureddin, 105; High Tide, 104; Devil Fish, 110; Volant, 107; Maryland Girl, 109; Alhena, 105; Minstrel, 103; Chesterton, 101; Antrim, 99; Vignola, 99.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; selling; one mile. Frank Hudson, 109 pounds; Lahore, 106; Talecarrier, 112; Bac, 113; Wanda Pitzer, 107; Lady Teresa, 103; Easter Star, 108; Song of Valley, 103.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Wakefield Handicap; five and one-half furlongs. Whimsy, 108 pounds; Achievement, 111; Prince of Conne 116; Hands Off, 110; Brizz, 109; Miss Puzzle, 112; Paddy Whack, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; the Yonkers Handicap; one mile. Coquette, 108 pounds; Bayberry Candle, 104; Holiday, 95; Transit, 102; Hedge, 99; Leo Skolny, 102; Hodge, 118.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and up: maidens; steeplechase selling; about two miles. Cheer Up, 139 pounds; Suwannee, 140; Escocia, 145; McNab, 144; Aviator, 149; Brush, 149; Aberfeldy, 140; Stars and Stripes, 145; Cloud, 144.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Dr. Gremer, 109 pounds; Important, 104; Ball Band, 99; Maid of Dundee, 104; Murphy, 107; Divan, 104; Stellarina, 112; Typography, 104; Bob Redfield, 109; Good Counsel, 112; Sal Vanity, 107.

Waterway League Sports.

The sixth annual meet of the Waterway League of New Jersey was held today at the Pavonia Yacht Club, Bayonne, N. J. In the morning there were aquatic sports and an exhibition of life saving, and in the afternoon all the boats took part in a dress parade.

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POLO AT NARRAGANSETT.

Point Judith Club Officials Announce Schedule for Coming Week.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 25.—Officials of the Point Judith Polo Club have arranged an interesting schedule for this week. Tomorrow, the first match for the Rathborne Memorial Cup, presented by Mrs. J. C. Rathborne, will be played. This competition is open to teams of four, whose aggregate handicap does not exceed fourteen goals. The opposing sides will be Philadelphia Country Club and Aiken Redbirds. The Quakers will line-up with R. E. Strawbridge, Senior and Junior, W. Standley Stokes and E. Lowber Stokes. The Southerners will have the same four which defeated Point Judith on Saturday in the final for the Randolph Cups.

It is likely that the opening game for the Army and Navy Cups, presented by Mrs. John R. Fell, will also be played tomorrow afternoon. The teams will be Cooperstown and Meadow Brook Freebooters. These trophies are for sides whose aggregate handicap is not less than seventeen goals. No teams to receive a handicap of more than ten goals.

On Tuesday, the winners of the Cooperstown-Freebooters game will play Bryn Mawr; this will be followed on Wednesday with the opening match for the Senior Championship between Meadow Brook and Bryn Mawr. The New Yorkers will line-up with three international players; they are J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Harry Payne Whitney, and Devereux Milburn. H. C. Phipps will be at No. 1.

On field No. 2, the second game for the Rathborne Cup, between Point Judith and Camden Grasshoppers will be played. Thursday is left open to take care of any postponed games, caused by rain or the absence of players. Two games will be played on Friday; they will be between Aiken Tigers and Meadow Brook Freebooters and Cooperstown against the winners of the first match. The second game for the Senior Championship will take place on Saturday, when Great Neck will play the winners of the Meadow Brook-Bryn Mawr match.

RED TEAM WINS AT POLO

Gedney Farms Country Club Fours in Fast Match at White Plains.

Two polo teams from the Gedney Farms Country Club played a match yesterday on the club's field at White Plains. The sides were the Reds and the Blues. The former, which is composed of players of the regular Gedney Farms quartet, easily defeated their opponents. The score was 7 to 1 goal.

Although the victory was one-sided, the goals were so well distributed over the eight periods that the game was not without interest. The teams played on the flat. Every man on the winning side scored one or more goals, the three Butler brothers making five of the earned points, the other two going to the credit of C. Davies Tainter. Beverly Keator scored for the Blues.

The Gedney Farms team will play Port Chester tomorrow afternoon on the latter's grounds. The line-up follows:

Reds—William Butler, James Butler, Jr., C. Davies Tainter, Pierce Butler.

Blues—V. Castle, Beverly Keator, A. H. Mayer, Earl Pye. Referee, Theodore Rudder.

BOY TAKES LONG SWIM.

Henry Miron Captures Race from Charlestown to Boston Light.

BOSTON, July 25.—Henry Miron, an 18-year-old Abington boy, won a swimming race from Charlestown to Boston Light today from a field of sixteen contestants. His time was 6 hours and 49 minutes. Charles Toth of the South Boston district, who was the only other to finish, arrived at the Light just one hour behind Miron.

While attempting to beat the record for the course, 5 hours and 15 minutes, held by Sam Richards of this city, George Meehan of Brookline became exhausted within 200 yards of his goal and had to be taken from the water. Meehan won the New York race from the Battery to Sandy Hook a year ago.

Cecilia Friedburg, the only girl entrant in the contest, quit the race off Long Island.

Gives Up Swim to Sandy Hook.

George E. Esselborn of this city, yesterday failed in his effort to swim from the Battery to Sandy Hook. Esselborn for weeks has been preparing to beat George R. Meehan's record of 7 hours and 18 minutes, but yesterday he ran into adverse currents and winds, and after swimming for three hours he gave up at Swinburne Island. He had completed about eleven miles of the nineteen-mile trip. Instead of diving off the Battery wall at 7 o'clock as he had planned, it was not until 8:15 that Esselborn got under way. When he reached the Narrows his troubles started, and he was exhausted combating the tide when he arrived at Swinburne Island.

NOTES OF THE BOXERS.

This will be a busy week for the boxers, and Madison Square Garden, St. Nicholas Rink, and Ebbets Field will bask in the pugilistic limelight. Manager Wellman has engaged a strong attraction for his opening show at the Garden. Jack Britton and Johnny Dundee will be the headliners. Dundee has safely hurdled all the obstacles in his path, and by disposing of Britton he will have clear sailing for a match with Champion Freddie Welsh. The weight, 133 pounds at the ringside, is expected to help Dundee, but the Chicago boxer expects to win handily in spite of the confidence in the Dundee camp. There is a deal of interest in the contest, which promises to furnish one of the liveliest exchange of blows this Summer.

The first important show of the week will be staged at St. Nicholas Rink Wednesday night. For his star bout, Manager Jimmy Johnson has signed Tom Cowler, Jim Corbett's discovery, and Gunboat Smith. In selecting Smith as his first opponent, Cowler shows that he means business, and if he can hold his own against the Buckley star he will experience little difficulty in getting future bouts around New York.

Manager Weismantel announces another big bout at Ebbets Field Friday night, when four elimination bouts are on the bill. Dutch Brandt of Flatbush and Louisiana of Philadelphia will appear in the wind-up. In the three other contests Eddie Campi will engage Eddie O'Keefe of Philadelphia, Young Solsberg will tackle Battling Reddy of New York, and Lahn will trade blows with Jimmy Murray.

The New Polo will stage two star ten-round bouts on Friday night. The principals will be Hughie McDonald, the pride of Greenwich village, and Al Lyons, the Albany bantam, and Dinny McFadden, the Irish lightweight champion, and Harry Wilson of the West Side. As an added attraction Smiling Willie and Jimmy Kaufman, flyweights, will clash.

Not to be outdone Manager McArdle of the Fairmont will stage a first-class heavyweight bout Saturday night. The principals will be Jack Hemple, George Monroe's heavyweight prospect, and Jim Stewart of Brooklyn. Stewart has not been seen in action for several years, but feels sure of holding his own with any of the heavyweight mitt wielders.

SPORTING EVENTS.
RACING AT AQUEDUCT TODAY
By Empire City Racing Ass'n
$2,500 Wakefield Handicap
Yonkers Handicap
2-Mile Steeplechase
and 3 Other Good Races
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
Special Trains leave Penna. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 2 P.M. Automobiles take Queens Boulevard to Woodhaven Av., thence to Track.
GRAND STAND, $3. LADIES, $1.50.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Baseball, Polo Grds., today. 2 gms.; 1st gm., 1:45 P. M. Giants vs. Pittsburgh.

LOVIBOND TAKES WOODMERE TENNIS

Seventh Regiment Star Wins Hard Five-Set Match for Famous Trophy.

Five long, drawn-out sets were required to decide the final round for the Woodmere Cup yesterday on the club courts at Woodmere, L. I., when Arthur M. Lovibond of the Seventh Regiment defeated Charles Chambers of the Kings County Tennis Club three sets to two at 5—7, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3. The contest was in progress more than three hours.

Both players remained in the back court during the five sets. Chambers used his chop stroke with effect in the first two sets, and appeared to have his opponent on the run. Just when victory seemed certain in the third set Lovibond rallied and carried the score to 5 all. In the next game he broke through Chambers's service, and for the first time assumed the lead. The military representative also won on his own service and captured the set.

The unexpected rally of Lovibond appeared to break down the Kings County player's game, and he netted a number of balls in the fourth set, which went to Lovibond and equalized the match. The last named kept after his man in the deciding set. He played with clocklike regularity and skimmed the top of the net. He forced the issue and won with little apparent effort. The summary:

Woodmere Club Invitation Men's Singles, Final Round.—Arthur M. Lovibond defeated Charles Chambers, 5—7, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.

Tennis Victory for Borough Park.

Borough Park tennis players continued their successful run in interclub contests yesterday by defeating the Terrace Club on the latter's courts at Flatbush, 9 to 1 in a series of ten matches. Borough Park won five singles and four doubles. Jackson, who defeated Schubert, was the only Terrace Club player to break the long string of defeats. Two three-set matches were played. In the singles, Dr. Jennings defeated Cunningham, 5—7, 6—2, 6—2, and in the doubles, Burrows and Dewey won from Shumway and Jackson, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0. Summary:

Singles.—S. Howard Voshell, (Borough Park,) defeated Shumway, (Terrace,) 7—5, 6—3; W. T. Holt, (Borough Park,) defeated Page, (Terrace,) 6—1, 6—4; C. E. Burrows, (Borough Park,) defeated Murphy, (Terrace,) 6—4, 6—4; W. A. Hartye, (Borough Park,) defeated Davis, (Terrace,) 6—3, 6—3; Dr. W. Jennings, (Borough Park,) defeated Cunningham, (Terrace,) 5—7, 6—2, 6—2; Jackson, (Terrace,) defeated Schubert, (Borough Park,) 6—0, 6—4.

Doubles.—Voshell and Kress, (Borough Park,) defeated Davis and Murphy, (Terrace,) 6—3, 6—3; Burrows and Dewey, (Borough Park,) defeated Shumway and Jackson, (Terrace,) 3—6, 6—4, 6—0; Holt and Dr. Jennings, (Borough Park,) defeated Page and Williams, (Terrace,) 6—4, 6—3; Hartye and Schubert, (Borough Park,) defeated Anderson and Miller, (Terrace,) 6—1, 6—2.

Wood Brothers Capture Cups.

With luck against them in the drawing of opponents throughout the tournament, the Wood brothers, who represent the New York Tennis Club, won a clever victory yesterday on the Brighton Baths tennis courts. By winning their final match, in which they defeated Rossman and Field of New York, the brothers won two silver cups. From the beginning the winners were pitted against good talent. In the first round they defeated the team of Powell and Macklin at 6—2, 6—0. Next the brothers defeated O'Brien and Byron in straight sets at 6—0, 6—1. Their victories were decisive in every case though their opponents at times had them on their best defensive tactics.

On Public Tennis Courts.

Fighting steadily in the rallies, Russell Brown regained his title as Central Park champion in the singles yesterday. The match was one of the best competitions in the titular series of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association. Brown outgeneraled Roy Kriss, the playing-through holder of the champion's crown, and in three straight sets won at 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Max Friedlander won the championship honors on the Centre Courts of Van Cortlandt Park in a grueling match that went the limit of five sets and which was desperately fought for three hours. The result recorded the defeat of the favorite, as Herbert Scott yielded to Friedlander at 6—8, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—2.

J. Nilon and J. Lee captured the honors in the championship doubles on the courts of St. James Park. In the match for the laurels Nilon and Lee defeated M. Forster and A. Kelly, 7—5, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4. The latter pair came through a lively semi-final earlier in the day, in which they defeated S. Rynar and Felix Weigart, 6—2, 6—3.

Two doubles matches in the second and third rounds were also decided on the Centre Courts of Van Cortlandt Park. Volk and Friedlander defeated Light and Irwin, 6—1, 6—2, and then Brown and Sherwood defeated Volk and Friedlander, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

I. Enklewitz and H. Berkowitz won the championship doubles honors on the Claremont Park courts. In the final of the tournament the pair defeated A. Enklewitz and M. Album by the score of 6—4, 5—7, 5—7, 6—2, 9—7.

TENNIS AT WEST ISLIP.

Miss Kissel and Oliver Wagstaff Win Mixed Doubles Tournament.

Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver Wagstaff won the mixed doubles invitation lawn tennis tournament of the Oak Neck Field Club yesterday at West Islip, L. I., defeating in the final Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Thorne two sets to one at 0—6, 6—1, 6—3. The tournament, which ran two days, was very successful, and attracted many members of the Summer colony in the vicinity. As on the first day, tea was served on the grounds by Mrs. Edwin Thorne, Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant, Mrs. Du Bois Wagstaff, Mrs. Henry W. Johnson, Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mrs. E. W. C. Arnold, Mrs. Edward La Montagne, Mrs. H. K. Knapp, Jr., and Miss Lucy Howe.

Mrs. C. W. Remsen and Henry Torrance, Jr., who were favored to win the tournament were eliminated through a questionable decision. Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Thorne opposed them in the semi-final round, and the final shot of the match was thought by many of the spectators to strike outside of the lines. The referee decided it a fair ball, and Mr. and Mrs. Thorne won, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3. In the final round Mr. and Mrs. Thorne gave Miss Kissel and Mr. Wagstaff a hard fight for first honors. They captured the first set at love, but fell away in their playing and lost the next two sets by a wide margin. Summary:

Oak Neck Field Club, Mixed Doubles, Invitation.—Semi-Final Round—Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Thorne defeated Mrs. C. W. Remsen and Henry Torrance, Jr., 4—6, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver Wagstaff defeated Miss Wagstaff and Mr. Goodhue, 6—3, 6—1.

Final Round—Miss Ina Kissel and Oliver Wagstaff defeated Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Thorne, 0—6, 6—1, 6—3.

GOSSIP OF THE TENNIS COURTS.

Only one important tennis tournament is scheduled for the metropolitan district this week. The invitation event of the Edgemere Club, which begins Thursday on the clay courts at Edgemere, will attract many of the leading players in the East. The popularity of this tournament has been growing annually, and as there are no conflicting dates this year the Tournament Committee is assured of a big entry list, with plenty of quality.

Juniors will hold forth on the West Side Tennis Club courts on Wednesday, when the junior representatives of the Forest Hills organization will play a series of nine matches with youngsters from the Borough Park Club. There will be six singles and three doubles matches, and Frederick B. Alexander will act as referee. The tournament is in line with the policy of the National Association to develop young players in the East.

The tournament which will be held at the Newport Casino beginning Aug. 16 should furnish an excellent line on the players who will compete in the national championships, for the entry lists for the two, as far as the ranking players are concerned, will be almost identical. F. K. Sturgis, Chairman of the Casino Board of Governors, has received assurances that the Pacific Coast stars who are coming East will be among those who will take part. The entries will be limited to thirty-two.

New Zealand tennis players have organized a movement to erect a memorial to the late Captain Anthony F. Wilding, the international tennis player killed while serving with the British Army in France. The Council of the New Zealand Tennis Association had instructed the management committee to inaugurate a shilling (25 cents) fund among tennis players, part of which is to be spent on a memorial to Wilding at his birthplace, Christ Church, and the balance on perpetual Wilding trophies for the New Zealand championship singles for both men and women.

Although the fact is not generally known, four excellent dirt courts have been laid out at Sing Sing prison for the use of the convicts. This is a part of Warden Osborne's "uplift" plan. Each afternoon after 4 o'clock the courts are occupied by prisoners wearing white silk shirts and black ties, the new style in prison dress recently inaugurated at Sing Sing. Just now a tournament is being held for the championship of the Mutual Welfare League.

Yonkers Wins Soccer Tourney.

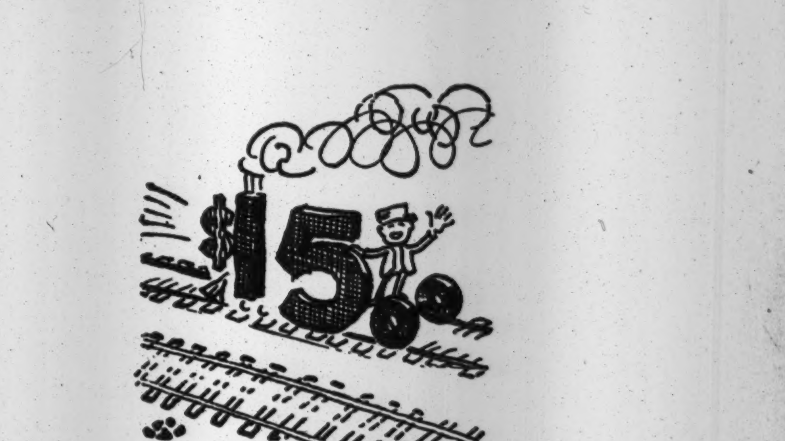
The Yonkers Football Club six-man soccer team won the football tourney at Tibbets Field, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, defeating the Our Boys' team of Greenpoint, L. I., in the final game, 2 goals to 1. There were sixteen teams entered in the tournament, and the Yonkers and Greenpoint teams survived the preliminary games and battled in the final match to decide the winners of the six gold medals. The tournament was held by the Yonkers Football Club, which team emerged victorious, and was also the donor of the gold medals. In addition to the soccer games there were several closed races and a tug-of-war contest.

Mixed Foursome at Knollwood C. C.

Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Donnell, with a score of 106, 21—85, won the mixed foursome, two-ball handicap, at Knollwood Country Club yesterday. The prizes were presented by W. T. Koch. Eight pairs started in the contest, which was an all-day competition. The scores follow: Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Donnell, 106, 21—85; Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Fairchild, 94, 8—86; Mrs. F. F. Armstrong and W. C. Breed, 106, 20—86; Mrs. G. Kline and J. D. Lopas, 109, 22—87; Miss A. Townsend and B. T. Fox, 104, 16—88; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Mackay, 110, 20—90; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Memmens, 120, 25—95; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Reiley, 121, 25—96.

Trotters Move to Detroit.

DETROIT, July 25.—For five days, beginning tomorrow, the best known trotters and pacers in the harness horse world are to be seen here, the occasion being the blue ribbon meeting of the Grand Circuit. As in former years, the feature events will be the Merchants and Manufacturers' $10,000 stake for trotters, and the $5,000 Chamber of Commerce stake for pacers. The local club claims the greatest list of paid-up stake entries for the meeting next week in the history of the light harness turf.



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Off on the Big Sale at 8 o'clock this morning.
7725 men's Summer suits.
Mixtures and serges.
All sizes—32 to 54 chest.
1463 were $18.00
1223 were $20.00
1519 were $22.00
1877 were $25.00
809 were $28.00
285 were $30.00
549 were $32 to $38
$15 now.
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Broadway at 13th St. "The Four Corners" Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

RESORTS.

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Booklet. W. B. Chauncey, Mgr.

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IS ALWAYS COOL.
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STAMFORD-IN-THE-CATSKILLS. Folder & Infor. at 1180 B'way. N.Y. F.H.Duffy.Rep.

Ulster & Delaware R. R. Send for Summer Resort Book, 6c.

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Now open. E. E. SPANGENBERG.

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A Bold Original Creation
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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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50-minute electric train service.
Golf links, tennis courts, club house.
The Alfred S. Amer Co., Owners & Prop.

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FENWICK-ON-THE-SOUND,
SAYBROOK, CONN.

Directly on Long Island Sound at mouth of Connecticut River. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating. Ballroom; six-piece orchestra. Rooms en suite, with or without private bath. Rates $12.50 and upward per week. American plan. Booklet. Yale student waiters.
H. A. CHAPMAN, Prop.

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Capacity 500. Superior in its appointments, cuisine and service. Special July and family rates. Write for booklet and auto map. Motorists accorded same terms as other guests.
CHARLES H. WHITE, Prop.

BUCKWOOD INN. Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Home of Shawnee Country Club Golf Course.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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"Two to Fifteen Day Tours."—Booklet free. Address Travel Bureau, Grand Central Terminal, N. Y.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.
Resort Tourist Bureau. 1183 Broadway. New York

PROPOSALS.

City of Montreal Refuse Matters

The City of Montreal will receive until the 30th of July, 1915, proposals for the transportation and the treatment of carrions, refuse of meat, etc.

Proposals may be made also for kitchen refuse and rubbish of all sorts, either together or separately.

For all information, apply to Dr. S. Boucher, City Health Officer, City Hall, Montreal.

(By order)

L. N. SENECAL,
Secretary Board of Commissioners.
City Hall, Montreal,
26th June, 1915.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C., until August 25, 1915, and then opened, and also on the same date at the Office of the Inspector, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Room 310, Custom House, San Francisco, Cal., for construction and equipment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey Steamer "Surveyor," of about 1,000 tons displacement. Particulars may be had by addressing the Superintendent, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER, Fort Caswell, N. C.—Sealed bids are wanted until Aug. 23, 1915, for sale of material for pure water distilling plant, consisting of pretreatment tanks, filter, stills, pumps, heat exchange, iron platform, and assortment of valves and piping. Information on application.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION.

The Annalist, every Monday, gives unfettered information on all points affecting financial conditions throughout the world. 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

INSURANCE ASSETS HIGHER.

Net Gain in New York State in 1914 Was $15,521,250.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—An increase of $219,476,410 in the admitted assets of life insurance companies doing business in this State in 1914 is shown by the annual report of Jesse Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance, just issued. The increase in liabilities, excluding gross surplus and special funds of $272,457,473, was $203.955,160 over the previous year. This would indicate a net increase in assets of $15,521,250. The aggregate assets on Dec. 31, 1914, were $4,636,774,621, and the liabilities, &c., $4,364,317,147.

There were 1,012,957 "ordinary" policies issued and paid for during 1914, with insurance of $1,826,691,741. Compared with 1913 there was a decrease of 2,110 in the number of policies written, revived, &c., and of $29,773,240 in the amount of insurance. There were 50,676 more policies terminated in 1914 than in 1913, and $119,182,488 more insurance.

The business in force in the State of New York at the end of 1914, and transacted therein during that year by all life insurance companies of this and other States, including both "ordinary" and "industrial" insurance, was as follows: Policies in force, 7,168,445, insuring $3,227,977,980; policies issued, 1,171,710, insuring $455,359,133, an increase in insurance in force of $161,312,582, and in insurance written and paid for in 1914 of $12,842,386.

The total receipts of the department for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1914, were $839,684.53; the total expenditures were $441,371.64, the excess of receipts over expenditures turned into the State Treasury of $398,312.69.

The par value of the securities held on deposit by the department on Dec. 31, 1914, belonging to the various insurance companies required by law to make such deposits was $41,090,612.65.

WIRE FENCE SAVES PRINCE.

Halts Austrian Attache's Auto in Dash Down an Embankment.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 25.—A few strands of stout wire fence saved Prince Alfred Zu Hohenlohe, Attaché of the Austrian Embassy, from probable serious injury in Cheshire last night.

The Prince was taking a moonlight drive into the north part of Berkshire, and in Cheshire, fifteen miles from Lenox, where he was not familiar with the highway, there was a sharp bend in the road. Beyond the bend is an embankment. The automobile of the diplomat shot off the road and started down the embankment. The car was a light roadster, and the fence acted as a buffer for the automobile before the wire broke, giving the Prince time to leap out uninjured.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee Sales — Star Binding Co., 7 West 31st St., 10:30 A. M., bindings, silks, machinery, fixtures, and safe; Oppenheimer Furnishing Co., 500 Tremont Av., men's furnishings, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sales—Haber & Klein, 3,003 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 A. M., merchandise sold for 5, 10, and 19 cents and over; also fixtures, &c.; Rose Jorrich, (also known as Rose Jorrisch Freiman,) 330½ Grand St., jewelry, silverware, showcases, fixtures, &c.

C. Kornblum, 5,314 Third Av., Brooklyn—Hardware.

S. Marx, 83 Wall St.—Entire contents of retail men's furnishing store; also fixtures, &c.

D. Greenwald & Co, Sheriff's Sale—Samuel Ginsberg, 2,068 Amsterdam Av, 10 A. M., drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, &c.

Tuesday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—575 pieces of heavy and medium weight fancy worsteds, suitings, mixtures, &c.; also tailoring worsteds, mixtures, &c., in short ends, mohairs, alpacas, linings, &c.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 593 Main St., East Orange, N. J.—Plumber's supplies, 10:30 A. M.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St.—Dresses, waists, skirts, coats, suits, middy blouses, middy dresses, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Bathroom fixtures; also baby carriages.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sales: Leonardo Ditano, 310 East 112th St.—Stock of groceries, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.; Bremner Talking Machine Co., 187 Broadway, Victor Talking machines, cabinets, records, office furniture, rugs, pictures, fixtures, &c.

Charles Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—S. Antoon & Co., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., renaissance table covers, collar and cuff sets, centrepieces, &c.

Wednesday.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer St.—Silks, woolens, trimmings, underwear, &c.

H. Perelmuter, 208 Canal St.—Women's cloaks and suits.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

Chas. Shongood, Bankrupt Sale—Toscana Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., wines, liquors, fixtures, &c.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee Sale—Harry W. Sckolnick, 2,011 Second Av., 10 A. M., groceries, fixtures, cash register, &c.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale—A. Berrent, Inc., 123 Lenox Av., jewelry, silverware, showcases, fixtures, &c.

Thursday.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sale—71 Mercer St., millinery supplies, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Piece goods, cotton goods, &c.; also ladies' garments.

Progressive Auction Sales Co., 456 Broadway—General merchandise, 10:30 A. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., assignee sales—Florence H. Kleis, (trading under the name of F. H. Grudberg,) 788 Third Av., sale of cotton goods, 10 A. M.; dry goods, trimmings, &c., 2 P. M.

D. Greenwald & Co., 23 Lispenard St.—Woolens; also piano, 10:30 A. M.

Chas. Shongood, assignee sales: David L. Schneer & Co., 106 E. 19th St., 10:30 A. M., silks, piece goods and fixtures; Wm. Wolinsky, 2,820 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., and 333 Grand St., 2 P. M., waists, dresses, kimonos, silks, &c.; Republican Mica Co., 46 West Broadway, 10:30 A. M., sheet and cut mica, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Friday.

Samuel Marx, 3 East 28th St.—Complete plant of Yankee Waist Co., manufactured waists, silks, cottons, and trimmings; also machinery, showroom and office fixtures, safe, typewriter, &c.

Henry Lilly Co., 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

D. Hartmann, 330 5th Av.—Evening gowns, street and afternoon dresses; also parasols, blouses, coats, millinery, and high-grade fixtures.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales—Rachel Leibel, 304 4th Av., 10:30 A. M., men's furnishings; Ideal Waist and Dress Co., 101 Greene St., dresses, waists, piece goods, machinery, fixtures, &c.

Saturday.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sale—House of Free Sugar, Inc., 56 West 23d St., groceries, fixtures, &c.

ART AND RETAIL.

Monday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 610 West 139th St.—Entire contents of apartment of Samuel Ginsburg.

Tuesday.

Flattau's Auction Rooms, 115 University Place.—Steinway upright and baby grand pianos, Victor victrolas, bronzes, marble statuary, curtains, draperies, Oriental rugs, oil paintings, bric-a-brac, &c., removed from a palatial mansion at Bayshore, L. I. Also Wednesday.

Benjamin S. Wise, 428 Columbus Avenue.—Bronzes, draperies, curtains, rugs, brass beds, leather chairs, paintings, &c., 10:30 A. M. On exhibition Monday from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Liberty Auction Rooms, 124 University Place.—Household effects of every description, including library, parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture. Also Wednesday.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—General household effects.

Friday.

J. W. and W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.—Household furniture.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of July, August, and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, July 28; Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on July 29; Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.
US<Peterson & O'Hara.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Schnitzer, (S Wn Surety Ins Co.)
Stafford<Richards.
Simmons<Freehold.
Emp Serv Corp<Boehm.
Luchain<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Greenspan<Riker & Hegeman Co.
Wever<Wever.
Re Hart, (Huggins.)
Elias<Elias.
Re McBride, Nast & Co.
Martin Knitting Wks<Morrison.
Jackson<Moore.
Domestic & Foreign M Socy, &c<Shepard.
Barry<Elger.
Yachnowitz<Levy.
Kohn<Lerner.
Chamberlain<Cochran.
Patterson<Patterson.
Gasherie<Valentin.
Re Radus.
Sacksman<Sacksman.
Stern & Sons<Kelmanowitz.
Kraemer<Cartano.
Bates<Cragin, (2.)
Same<Columbia Univ.
Fitzgerald<Magnetic Mining Co.
Schlief<Century Dress
Weil<McCarthy.
Kinstler<Kinstler.
Kaufman<Reich.
Mills<Mills.
Weiss<Scherr, (2.)
Shurman<Shurman.
Hofmann<Hofmann.
Re Derrick.
Rugg Co<McCartney.
Bates<Columbia Univ.
Staubach<Machiz, (3.)
Stein<Chem Imp & Mfg Co.
Beals<Yeandle.
Zwilling<Klein & Co.
Trenton Cont Co<State of NY.
Loftus<Farrell.
Grady<Powell.
Sperry<Gimbel Bros.
Butler<Butler.
Dill-Baum Co<Bailey.
Klondyke Gov Concess Ltd<Treadgold.
Norden<Guar Trust.
Re Havemeyer Av, (Lacombe & W Avs)
Lindsay<Weil.
Brown<Stokes.
Schless<Schless.
Rathbun<Rathbun, (2)
Macher<Hochman.
Re Wolf, (Whittaker.)
Fleitman<Nor Bk of NY.
Re Gallagher.
Re Skolnick.
Wechsler<Jones.
Re Weeks, (Morgan.)
Friedman<Brown.
Gearty<Hoffman.
Guttmann<Exner Co.
Turner<Crystal Film.
Meehan<Laguna.
Boylan<Foster-Scott Ice Co.
Canopari<Bernheimer & Schwartz Co.
Ira Realty Co<McIver.
Rubenstein<Rubenst'n
Heipershausen<Marx.
Diehl<Dock Cont Co.
Burwell<Levy.
Coddington<Leavit.
Sullivan<Walsh, (2.)
Lehmeyer<Oscawana Park Co.
NY Insur Co<Watt.
McKnight<McKnight.
May Ward Co<Columbia Amuse Co.
Stunger<I R T.
Praeger<same.
Forkas<same.
Stone<same.
Atkinson<same.
Gero<same.
Gillan<same.
Same<same.
Praeger<same.
Deedy<same.
Zinreich<same.
Halmans<same.
Thompson<same.
Meyer<Buckridge.
Amas<Rosthal.
de Vivo<de Vivo.
Itzkowitz<Bronitzky.
Moran<Kronbenberg's 77th St Garage.
Re Hess, (Sternfeld.)
Clarke<Miller.
Scanlon<Smith.
Re Hess.
Meyer<P & R C & I.
Young<Winston Motor Carriage Co.
Re Van Cortland Oper
Re Thompson, (Magenta St.)
Livermore<Livermore.
Kelleher<Kelleher.
Roache<I R T.
Spiegel<Spiegel.
Tropauer<Tropauer.
Leavitt<Leavitt.
Purdy<Nestor Hold Co
Katzman<Katzman.
Hasbrouck<Am Temp L I Assn.
Freeman<Bronx Nat B
Snow<Snow.
Re Holly.
Adams<Finneran.
Westervelt<Westervelt
Flagler<Kittle.
Coghlan<Corn Exch Bank.
Goldberg<Thompson.
Re Kutner<McCaul.
Eline<Caswell.
Same<Larrabee.
Mutual L I Co<de Sabla.
De Vito<Festa.
Snow<Snow.
Ehrhardt<Ehrhardt.
Blumberg<Corday.
Ouffroy<Ouffroy.
Pincus<Schlechter.
Re Paristyle Hair G.
Crittenden<Crittenden,
Levin<Tolkow.
Brown<Jacobs.
Mohde<Ramsey.
Re Knapp & French.
Galloway<Galloway.
People<Becker.
Freitag<Capewell.
Jackson<Fritz.
McComb<Goetz.
Siegel<Homans.
Cavalero<Murphy.
Bellantonio<N Y Tel.
Mooney<Van Valen.
Axelrod<N Y Tel.
Holzman, Cohen & Co<Ernemann Photo Kino Wks.
Bloom<Ornstein.
Pustet<Twardowski.
Maschke<U S Fid & Guar.
Mandel<Cort.
Stiefel & Co<Luft.
Corn<Indept Western Star Order.
Liff<Met Management
Kessler<Kleemann.
Youmansky<Wachsman.
Hydraulic Oil Storage<O'Beirne.
Brohmer<Furlong-Tompkins Co (2.)
Deiser<same.
Di Gaetano<N Y Rys.
Leonard<same.
Safran<same.
Wolinsky<same.
Schenker<same.
Geller<same.
Cunningham<McOwen
Schiller<Reynolds.
Wecow<Stein.
Sandford<Barnes.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Irving W. Childs,
Chas. M. Campbell.
At 2 P. M.:
Patrick O'Hara.
At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate:
Augusta Vanden Henden,
James S. Mulvihill,
Theresa Steinhardt,
Charles Josenhaus,
Moses Moritz.

TRIAL TERM.—No dal calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Staats<Ondirk (2.)
Berger<Lookstein.
Israel<Hieschbein.
McGann<Canfield.
Irving Nat Bk<Dickstein.
One Sixty B'way Hldg<Allison.
Greenwich Lith Co<Perser.
N Y Produce Exch Bk<Stirn.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J. Josef Horowitz<Maud Brevoort-Barclay—Jacob Katz.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to July 27.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar.
Estates of:
Lillian McManus,
Morris Grossman,
Hyman Auerbach.
Wills for probate:
James Chappel,
Catherine Keeney,
Rush A. Webster,
Eleanor Miles.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Gordon<Int. R. T. Co.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Derrick<Davis—George W. Hayes.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Charles Meade<Clarence O. Bliss, (2)—John W. Stocker.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Part I.—Kelly, J.

Hamilton<Splitdorf El
Mundheim<Scharlach.
Re Morgan, &c.
Fornow<Baumann et al.
Nolan<Bkl & R Ferry.
Small<Hasbrouk.
Re Grove, (Grover St.)
Re Vincent St.
Re Ralph St.
Adams Laundry Co<Sinn et al.
Gordon<Gordon.
O'Connor<O'Connor.
Re Rodman award, (Crocheron St.)
Bussell<Eddy-Glichmann Bldg et al.
Harrison<Coleman.
Anderson<Anderson.
Corbim<Edesse.
Re Ackerman actg.
P & L Cont Co, Inc<Hirschorn et al.
Snyder<Lamb.
Summerfield<Queens Bor Gas & El Co.
Mogliori<Vt Marble.
Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Co<Nassau S & G Co.
Damante<Biffino et al
Lampe<Singer et al.
Re Dobson acctg, (Stoll Committee.)
Weeks<Laubenberger.
Knight<Knight.
Donner<Donner.
Sunit<Remington Co.
Holloway<Trubenbeck et al.
Lord & Taylor<Lenngren.
Grokow<Swirsky.
Feinman<NY Cons RR
Reimsen<B, Q Co RR.
Di Pietro<same.
Stern<So Bklyn Rwy.
Byrnes<B H RR.
Charlton<same.
Shaffer<same, (2.)
People<Scanlon.
Radler<B H RR.
Thiel<same.
Almstedt<CNY.
Somerville et al<Frank et al.
Burkhardt<Burkhardt.
Pearsall<Pearsall.
Re Guild, (mandamus)
Finken<Knauer et al.
Dosedla<Dosedla.
Martens<Prendergast, &c.
De Silver<Ager et al.
Embury<Widman et al
Polsten<Mooney.
Re Lordine, Committee of Evelyn Reed.
L I RR<Newmann et al.
Abbott<Wilson.
Re Peoples Sur Co.
Milkman<Sasesa et al.
Peoples Trust<Somerville Realty Co.
Dettmer, &c<Prendergast, &c.
Smith<same.
O'Connell<same.
Horn<Wendler.
Damante<Elaggino et al.
Sternlieb et al<Baltch.
Hagermann<Schaufel.
Williams et al<Mt View H Rlty Co.
Same<Zanwell et al.
Germania Sav Bk<Connelly et al.
Plarre<Farley.
Re application Hollender Co, (Steinway Av awards.)
Brookhaven<Trunk et al.
Macklin<Macklin.
Kalkbrenner<Mechanics' Bank.
Livingston<Lahret et al.
Rosenberg et al<Schettino.
Mele<Waterbury Co.
Moore<Graffino.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Esther Cohen,
Ellen Rogers,
Julius Tillinger,
Joseph Shechter,
Administration of:
Richard Proctor,
Accounting of:
Mary O'Connor.
James Farrell,
Leopold Milewski,
Rosemary McMahon,
Francis Walden:
Estates of:
Otto K Liebetruth,
John Terrence Borden.

AIGRETTES SMUGGLED HERE

Audubon Society Official Asks Attorney General to Investigate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson of New York, Secretary of the National Association of Audubon Societies, has asked the Attorney General to ascertain whether the postal laws are being violated through the smuggling of aigrettes in parcel post packages. In explaining his request Dr. Pearson said:

"The large number of aigrettes worn by New York society women and the abundance of this millinery plumage would indicate that aigrettes are being smuggled into New York in large quantities. They are sent from several parts of Florida and are sent out mostly through the parcel post. Sometimes they are concealed in shipments of alligator hides. Many are sold direct to tourists in Florida. We are starting a rigid investigation."

Dr. Pearson has just returned from Florida, where he gathered evidence in regard to the alleged smuggling. He visited Washington on his return to report to the Federal authorities.

The National Association of Audubon Societies contributes half of the pay of wardens on the Federal reserves, but the association asserts that in spite of every effort the colonies are raided and wardens have even been killed while opposing bird hunters in their efforts to obtain aigrettes.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—A. & J. Rubel Co.; A. Rubel, Jr., dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; 37 Felix St., Far Rockaway, L. I.

ALBANY, N. Y.—J. Michlselver; Fred Michlselver, millinery; 621 Broadway, Room 632.

ATLANTA, Ga.—I. Silverman & Son; I. Silverman, suits; 1,161 Broadway, Room 511.

ATLANTA—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; E. L. Rhodes, millinery, flowers, feathers; R. A. Beard, ladies' hats; 700 Broadway.

AUSTIN—C. Rosner, ladies' ready to wear; 1,199 Broadway.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hanneman-Jess Co.; A. Hanneman, ready-to-wear; 45 West 34th.

BALTIMORE—R. M. Sutton Co.; G. T. Warner, notions; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom, representing; Wellington.

BALTIMORE—W. Koch Importing Co.; E. H. Zella, toys; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stern, hats; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; L. P. McGlynn, dry goods; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Hearn, misses' colored silk, cotton dresses, (basement;) Miss A. Golding, waists, house dresses, muslin underwear; 1,133 Broadway.

BROOKFIELD, Mo.—Hallibarton, Scott Co.; J. C. Halliburton, dry goods; Somerset.

BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. A. Braun, domestics; 17 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; B. W. Van Syckle, Miss Bauman, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps, boys' furn. goods; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss Weathered, costumes; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Kramer Fur Co.; A. Meyer, furs; 13 East 16th.

CHICAGO—L. Klein, dry goods; 31 Union Square.

CINCINNATI—Storrs-Schaeffer Co.; J. C. Schaeffer, woolens; Imperial.

CINCINNATI—John H. Hebben Dry Goods Co.; C. J. Gessing, domestics; 377 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—S. M. Hexter & Co.; S. M. Hexter, trimmings; 621 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman, jobs, muslin underwear; 72 Madison Av.

DALLAS—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Millerick, suits, costumes; 1,133 Broadway.

DALLAS—Berwald Bros.; H. Berwald, jobs, Palm Beach suits, silk dresses; 303 5th Av., Room 1,717.

FOND DU LAC, Wis.—Wagner D. G. Co.; A. N. Wagner, general line dry goods, ready-to-wear; 20 West 22d.

FORT WAYNE—John Stillman; Mr. Hofstadter, millinery; 72 Madison Av.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. D. Co.; C. J. Stoerker, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; A. H. Wolbridge, women's wear; Miss McNulty, women's wear; 23 E. 26th.

GREENVILLE, Tex.—Graham-Fagg Co.; Miss V. Stovall, ladies' garments; J. Davis, dry goods; 230 5th Av.; Park Avenue.

HASTINGS, Neb.—Stein Bros. Co.; E. H. Stein, general merchandise; 31 Union Square.

HOT SPRINGS—S. Mendel; ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.

HOUSTON—Levy Bros Dry Goods Co.; E. H. Hahlo, cloaks, suits, waists; 148 W. 23d.

KANSAS CITY—Burnham, Munger, Root D. G. Co.; O. F. Robinson, furn. goods, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; G. C. King, muslin underwear, corsets, waists, infants' year; F. E. West, notions, toilet goods; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; L. J. Schiff, women's Fall coats; 7 West 22d.

KANSAS CITY—John Taylor D. G. Co.; J. E. Troup, notions, leather goods; C. H. Smith, waists; 200 5th Av.

LASVEGAS—E. Rosenwald & Son; D. E. Rosenwald notions, ladies' garments; 230 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; A. E. Kretschmer, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.

MEMPHIS—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; F. C. Brewer, stationery; 22 E. 17th.

MILWAUKEE—E. Schuster & Co.; C. J. Kant, silks, dress goods; 116 W. 32d.

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. Lowenstein, jobs, bargain basement; 31 Union Square.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Graham, Sykes & Co.; J. H. Sykes, general mdse.; R. H. Boot, dry goods; 230 5th Av.; Park Avenue.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash.—Barnes, Woodin & Co.; Miss Boyle, ready-to-wear; Mr. Kramer, mdse. mgr.; 1,133 Broadway.

OWENSBORO—McAtee, Dyddane & Ray; I. D. Ray, ladies' garments; 353 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, women's hosiery, gloves, men's, boys' furn. goods; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Miss Meyers, jobs, skirts; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. Peto, hosiery, gloves; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSFIELD—England Bros.; S. England, cloaks; 1,270 Broadway.

PLAINVIEW, Texas—Richards Bros. & Collier; D. H. Collier, clothing, men's furnishing goods; T. E. Richards, women's ready to wear, millinery; 170 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss J. Cronin, ladies' ear; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Ben Selling Co.; W. K. Montague, cloaks, suits; Broztell.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 621 Broadway.

ROCHESTER—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. C. Tullock, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; J. J. Milburn, jobs, wash dresses; 470 4th Av.

SPOKANE—Whitehouse Co.; O. W. Rector, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Big Four Store; I. Meyerson, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Grand.

ST. JOSEPH—Richardson Dry Goods Co.; F. R. Castle, domestics; J. C. Gelwicks, dress goods, silks; J. Evans, dry goods; 51 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Thos. W. Gareand; Miss K. Wood, waists, skirts, petticoats; Miss J. Stohl, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; J. L. Adrien, clothing; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Irwin Garment Co.; Miss Rudolf, waists; 95 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton, Ferguson D. G. Co.; E. A. Collins, hosiery, gloves; 358 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; M. J. Donahoe, domestics, prints; 258 Church.

ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. L. Wolfert, Fall suits, skirts, waists, dresses; C. M. Steiman, boys' Fall hats; 72 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; R. E. Lagrone, silks, dress goods; 71 West 23d.

ST. LOUIS—Lindell Dry Goods Co.; W. J. Schartzer, dry goods; Great Northern.

SHAWNEE, Okla.—Mammoth Department Store; P. N. Stuart, general merchandise; Great Northern.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Texas—B. Meyerson; E. Sauer, men's clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Grand.

SOUTH BEND—J. Chess Ellsworth; M. A. Zimmerman, dress goods, silks; N. Fuller, carpets; C. M. Valentine, general merchandise; C. Bloom, domestics; 320 Church; Woodward.

TERRE HAUTE—Root Dry Goods Co.; C. A. Schaefer, laces, handkerchiefs, trimmings; 23 E. 26th.

TRESNA, Cal.—E. Gottschalk & Co.; E. Gottschalk, cloaks, suits, waists; 116 W. 32d.

WASHINGTON—M. Brooks & Co.; Mrs. M. Brooks, women's ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

ZANESVILLE—Gallagher aHt Co.; L. C. Gallagher, hats; Grand.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WELL-KNOWN cloak house will look at stylish, well-made coats; write for appointment. X 275 Times Annex.

WANTED.—Several 107-W-1 Singer machines; must be in good condition; state price and where same can be seen. X 277 Times.

JOBBER PLACING ORDERS NOW IS READY TO LOOK AT LADIES' FALL CLOTH COATS, 4TH FLOOR, 28 EAST 30TH

PROMINENT jobber looking ladies' suits, new models only; contractors considered. 10 to 1, Monday, Tuesday, 135 West 26th, 3d floor.

JOBBER placing large orders on silk, poplin, taffeta, and serge dresses and waists. Call from 10 to 12, Room 215 467 Broadway.

BLOCH PURCHASING CO., 1,270 BROADWAY, WILL BE LOOKING AT THE BEST LINES OF LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR.

JOBBER looking at infants' and children's coats. 41 West 21st St., seventh floor.

Jobber looking at Fall dresses, silks, and serges. Oppenheim-Collins Bldg., Room 1,004.

JOBBER looking at high-class misses', ladies' coats, suits. 8th Floor, 47 West 24th.

CONTRACTOR-JOBBER will supply goods for 500 serge, silk dresses. L 52 Times.

WE HAVE JERSEY SPORT COATS; also other fancy material; sport coats to close out. Daily Waist Co., 8-10 West 19th St.

300 DOZEN CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 2 to 6 years, $2.25 dozen net; big value. S. Rosenman & Co., 110 West 14th.

800 CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6 to 14 years, to close out at sacrifice. Dorothy Dainty Dress Co., 11 East 22d St.

200 WASH DRESSES, close out $1 each. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

JOBS IN COTTON DRESSES to close out at sacrifice. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

MANUFACTURERS' NOTICE.
We are open to represent manufacturers only on additional lines of wearing apparel on regular commission basis. Our customers are starting East to look at lines and we can interest them enough to call on you if your goods and prices are right. Send samples, prices, order blanks and business cards if possible, with inquiry.
MIDDLEWEST SALES AGENCY,
Garland Bldg., Chicago.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

WILL BUY dresses, petticoats, waists, suits, &c.; cash. Weissman, 8 Lispenard. F'n 4843.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs muslin underwear and odd lots basement merchandise.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LADIES' HAT MANUFACTURERS, Attention!—Salesman with Broadway office can do $75,000 business yearly with large following in East, Middle West, and South; wants a line of machine-made and pressed hats, on straight commission. X 285 Times.

SALESMAN.
Pacific Coast representative wanted by old-established, popular-priced suit house, with years of established trade on the Coast; only first-class men need apply; strictly commission basis. Box 35, 352 6th Av.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade. Commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 W. 30th St.

HANDKERCHIEFS
Our lines are complete in Irish, Swiss, Armenian and Madeiras, as well as imported Crepe de Chine Handkerchiefs. Novelties for immediate delivery.
SILK & ULLMANN,
142 5th Ave., Cor. 19th St.

Close Out All $9 & $12 Wash Dresses At $6.00 per Dozen.
We also have on hand a good stock Silk Dresses, consisting Messalines, Poplins, Taffetas, and Crepe-de-Chines. Prices ranging from $2.25 to $8.75.
IPP & KWINT, 118 West 22nd Street.

SPECIAL OFFER 5,000 doz. ladies' embroidery trimmed muslin drawers to sell $1.50 to $2.15 doz. A. B. C. UNDERWEAR CO., Mfrs. Muslin Drawers exclusively, 9 Walker St.

BRAIDED MILLINERY TRIMMINGS ARE IN DEMAND. PRODUCED ON THE Cornely Embroidery Machine, O. J. AHLSTROM, 711 B'WAY, N. Y.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

OFFICES and small lofts; monthly rents $15 up. 149 West 35th Street.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 19	$1.17¼	$1.14½	$1.10½	$1.08¼
July 20	1.16¼	1.11	1.09¼	1.05⅞
July 21	1.10	1.07½	1.05½	1.04¼
July 22	1.14¼	1.08¾	1.06	1.04½
July 23	1.12	1.09¼	1.07¼	1.05⅜
July 24	1.14¼	1.11¾	1.09⅛	1.07⅛
Week's range	1.17¼	1.07½	1.10½	1.04¼

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
July 19	$1.12¼	$1.10⅝	$1.22¾	..
July 20	1.11	1.08⅝	1.16	1.13½
July 21	1.07⅝	1.06⅝	1.11	1.10¾
July 22	1.08⅛	1.06⅞	1.12	1.11⅛
July 23	1.09¼	1.07¼	1.11½	1.11
July 24	1.11¼	1.09¾	1.14¾	1.14¼
Week's range	1.12¼	1.06⅝	1.22¾	1.10¾

CORN.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 19	77¼	76¾	73⅛	72⅝
July 20	77¼	76⅛	73	72½
July 21	78	76⅛	73⅝	72¼
July 22	79½	78	74½	73⅜
July 23	80¾	79⅞	75⅝	74⅝
July 24	81¼	80¼	75¾	74¾
Week's range	80⅝	76⅛	75⅝	72¼

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash No. 3 White. High.	Cash No. 3 White. Low.
July 19	64⅛	63¼	78½	78¾
July 20	63⅞	63	78¾	79
July 21	63¾	62⅞	79	79¼
July 22	63⅞	63½	..	80½
July 23	64⅝	63⅝	81	81¼
July 24	65	64¼	82	82¼
Week's range	64⅝	62⅞	78½	82¼

OATS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 19	50	49¼	38¼	37⅞
July 20	49	48⅜	38	37⅝
July 21	48⅜	47½	37¾	37⅞
July 22	48⅞	47⅝	37¾	37⅞
July 23	51⅝	49⅝	37⅞	37⅞
July 24	54	52	38¼	37⅞
Week's range	51⅝	47½	38¼	37⅜

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash Standards. High.	Cash Standards. Low.
July 19	39⅞	39½	55¼	55¾
July 20	39½	39⅛	55	55½
July 21	39¼	38⅞	54¾	55½
July 22	39¼	38⅞	54½	55
July 23	39½	39	56	56¼
July 24	40	39⅜	56½	57¼
Week's range	39⅞	38⅞	54½	57¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 19	$8.35	$8.20	$8.45	$8.32
July 20	8.25	8.15	8.37	8.27
July 21	8.25	8.12	8.32	8.22
July 22	8.22	8.00	8.27	8.12
July 23	8.17	8.12	8.27	8.22
July 24	8.20	8.02	8.30	8.22
Week's range	8.35	8.00	8.45	8.12

RIBS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 19	$10.22	$9.97	$10.27	$10.00
July 20	10.15	9.97	10.15	10.05
July 21	10.07	9.95	10.10	10.10
July 22	9.97	9.77	10.02	9.82
July 23	10.00	9.90	9.95	9.92
July 24	9.97	9.90	9.95	9.82
Week's range	10.22	9.95	10.27	9.82

PORK.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 19	$15.22	$14.92	$15.35	$15.05
July 20	15.10	14.77	15.25	14.90
July 21	14.95	14.70	15.05	14.85
July 22	14.75	14.25	14.92	14.35
July 23	14.60	14.40	14.72	14.55
July 24	14.55	14.10	14.10	14.42
Week's range	15.22	14.25	15.35	14.35

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 19	8.95	8.81	9.44	9.15	9.73	9.42
July 20	8.73	8.66	9.20	9.08	9.47	9.37
July 21	8.78	8.72	9.25	9.10	9.54	9.59
July 22	8.81	8.79	9.20	9.11	9.49	9.39
July 23	8.90	8.82	9.29	9.15	9.57	9.44
July 24	..	..	9.19	9.16	9.48	9.43
W'k's re.	8.95	8.66	9.44	9.08	9.73	9.37

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
July 19	9.82	9.52	9.85	9.79	10.05	10.01
July 20	9.54	9.47	9.77	9.72	9.99	9.94
July 21	9.64	9.49	9.82	9.82	10.01	10.00
July 22	9.60	9.51	9.80	9.75	9.97	9.97
July 23	9.68	9.55	9.86	9.82	10.07	10.01
July 24	9.57	9.53	9.81	9.79	10.01	9.99
W'k's re.	9.82	9.47	9.86	9.72	10.07	9.94

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Spring Lines, 1916, for Jobbing Trades, are ready in White Goods and Wash Dress Fabrics

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66-68 Worth Street
White and Printed Cotton Fabrics
For Jobbing Trade Spring 1916 Now Ready

SUGAR EXPORTS INCREASE.

Enormous Demand by England Has Put Up Price from 4.10 to 6.10c.

The enormous demand abroad for sugar as a result of the war is reflected in detailed statistics just issued by the Department of Commerce for the eleven months ended with May. Exports of domestic refined sugar reached the unprecedented total of 488,620,091 pounds, with a value of $22,616,677. A large proportion of this sugar was purchased by the British Government for the use of the navy and army.

The Government figures show that in the corresponding eleven months of 1914 domestic refined sugar imports amounted to 47,662,845 pounds, worth $1,713,514. In the similar period of 1913, the exports were 39,510,361 pounds, valued at $1,529,343.

The phenomenal buying by England and other countries has sent up the price of the commodity from 4.10 cents to 6.10 cents a pound.

Exports of foreign cane sugar passing through and out of this country in the eleven months under review reached 31,659,010 pounds, valued at $889,137, compared with 20,035,953 pounds manifested at $459,837 in the same period a year ago. Imports of cane sugar, principally from Cuba, in the eleven months ended with May, were 4,835,454,615 pounds, valued at $152,951,019.

The extraordinary buying here of sugar for foreign consumption is in large measure due to the inability of England and other countries to receive their regular supplies of beet sugar from Germany and other belligerent countries, Germany being the chief Continental producer of this commodity. Beet sugar receipts in the period totaled 877,623 pounds, valued at $29,386. In the eleven months ended in 1914 the imports were 2,267,640 pounds, worth $68,172.

Trust Companies Gain $135,966,993

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 25.—The resources of New York's eighty trust companies on June 23 aggregated $2,025,589,547, a gain of $135,966,993 over the resources of eighty-one companies on March 19, the date of the last previous reports, announces Superintendent Eugene Lamb Richards of the State Banking Department. The deposits during this same period increased $141,469,116, making the total $1,696,733,159.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Metropolitan Trust Company will open a branch at 716 Fifth Avenue next week. Consent has been obtained from the State Banking Department.

William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co. will leave this week for his vacation in the Adirondacks.

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Beeswax, white and yellow
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1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 East 17th St.

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FLYING TOYS that FLY. 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 84 W. B'way

BARGAIN BASEMENT SPECIALTIES.
Headquarters for 5, 10 & 25c goods. N. Y. MERCHANDISE CO., 540 Broadway.

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Ladies' Belts & Leather Bags at Pop. Prices. BIENENZUCHT BROS., 109-111 Spring St.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS.
Card Index We make a specialty of the Card Index business and its accessories. U. S. Card Index Co., Phone 5579 Rector. 112 Liberty St.

CURTAINS (Novelty.)
Lace and Novelty Curtains, popular prices. EUGENE NEUMAIER & CO., 3 West 18th St.

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WASH DRESSES. Wonderful values. PH. MARK & CO., 71 W. 23d St. Gram. 4414.

DYESTUFFS Sold, Bought, Exchanged.
N. Y. ANILINE EXCHANGE, Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring Street.

FAVORS & PAPER HATS.
Novelties for all occasions, wholesale & retail. Mrs. I. Davidsohn, 201 W. 145th St.

FURS.
Peltries of all kinds at Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115-25 West 30th St.

GIRDLES
Newest Novelties at Slote & Schaffer, "The Belt House of N. Y.," 49 East 21st St.

GLOVE SILK COATS
At $3.75. A Business Builder for Coat and Sweater Dept. LEO F. STURM, 48 W. 35. Greeley 877-876.

HATS.
VELVET HATS / SATIN HATS } Milton S. Sommerich, 40 W. 32d St.

MATERNITY SKIRTS.
Baer's Maternity Skirt, best in the market, $2.25 to $6.75. Gustave Baer, 510 6th Ave. (near 31st St.)

PETTICOATS FOR SPECIAL SALES.
Cottons $2.00-$8.00, Silks $10.50-$27.00 per doz. H. Horowitz & Co., 94 Greene St., N.Y.

PILE FABRIC COAT
Buyers: Watch for our Important Announcement on this page. Mirkin-Levitman, Inc., 26 W. 17th.

SHOW CARDS.
Hand-made, printed, and lithographed show cards. Salzer & Co., 100 Nassau St.

SWEATERS AND KNIT NOVELTIES.
ALBERTSON, BECKHARD & ALLEN, Inc., The Keetch Line, 140 Fifth Av. Chelsea 1853.

TAFFETAS
Phone 2666 Madison Sq. for The New 40" Fabric DAHLIA
Alfred Sohland, 19 Madison Ave.

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BLOOM & MILLMAN,
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$9.00 Waists and Middies.

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D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

HARRY M. MOSES, Auctioneer & Appraiser, 189 Broadway. Cortlandt 1238.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene, largest cash buyers; mdse., fixtures, machinery. Sp. 2248.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

HENRY LILLY CO., 88-90 Reade St. Trade Sales of Shoes Every Wed. & Fri.

Gross, Frauzblau & Co., 29 Greene, Actn. & Com. Merch's. Cash buyers mchny., mdse. Fixtures.

National Purchasing Co., 8 Lispenard St., F'n 4848. Largest Cash Buyers Mdse. & Fixtures.

In BROOKLYN, It's I. SINGER, 582 Broadway. Buys mdse., all descriptions, cash.

CASH for stores, plants, mdse., &c. B. R. S. Co., 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Dan'l Greenwald, Act'r. to Sheriff, N. Y. County, 23 Lispenard St. Tel Frank. 1786.

LEOPOLD GANS CO., SALVAGE MDSE. 95 William St., Tel. John 825.

H. PERELMUTER, 208 Canal, pays liberal prices for cloaks, suits, and miscel. mdse.

William Livingston, Auct'r, 456 B'way. Tel. 9467 Spring. Com'n, cash; liberal advances.

Samuel Marx—Auctioneer & Appraiser, Woolworth Bldg. Telephones: 6911-12 Barclay.

Retail.

Art, Furniture, Rugs, etc.

Highest prices furniture, pianos, antiques, &c. A. Kaliski, 88 Univ. Pl. 'Phone 2877 Stuyv.

WISE, Auctr., 428 Columbus Av., 7175 Schuyler, pays highest cash prices, furniture, &c.

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Works of art, pianos, bric-a-brac, paintings bought, any quantity. Broadway Galleries, 1,362 B'way.

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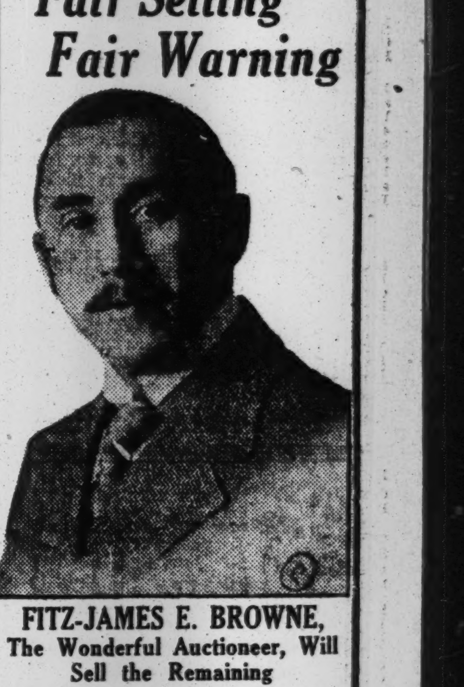

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299 Lots and 4 Houses at
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MISCELLANEOUS.

PLUMBING SUPPLIES.

THE ORANGE SUPPLY CO. (BANKRUPT), 593 MAIN ST., EAST ORANGE, N. J. WILL BE SOLD
at Public Auction by J. W. & W. H. REID, Auctioneers,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. and continue until sold, in single trade lots only to the highest bidder, consisting of:
500 pieces high-grade Porcelain and Enamel Ware, assorted.
150 Galvanized Range Boilers; 200 Galvanized and Black Sinks, etc.
2,000 Lead Traps and Bends; Five Tons Sheet Pipe and Pig Lead.
2,000 lbs. Half-and-half Solder; two tons Sheet Zinc; 300 Boxes Tin.
100 Rolls Roofing Tin; 1,000 lengths Leader Pipes and Gutters.
100 dozen Copper Roofing Flanges; 100 Iron Hoppers.
100 TONS SOIL PIPE AND FITTINGS.
50 TONS WROUGHT IRON BLOCK AND GALVANIZED PIPE.
75 TONS BLACK AND GALV. CAST STEAM AND MALL FITTINGS.
15,000 Asst. Black and Galv. Nipples.
2,000 N. P. Radiator Valves, Air Valves and Steam Cocks.
1,000 doz. pcs. Asst. Plumbers' Brass Work, in original packages.
600 pcs. asst. Plumbers' Woodwork.
35 ASST. SIZES STEAM BOILERS.
Rainbow Packing, Waste, Oakum, White Lead, Paint, Roof Cement, Asbestos Covering, Washers, Rubber Goods, Bathroom Fixtures, 10 tons Galv. Sheet Iron and a very large general assortment of plumber specialties.
ONE FORD RUNABOUT, 1914.
2½-TON RELIANCE TRUCK.
2 DOUBLE WAGONS, 1 SINGLE WAGON.
THREE EXCEPTIONALLY FINE HORSES, TWO WEIGHING 1,500 LBS. EACH.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESSES; STABLE UTENSILS.
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OFFICE FIXTURES—Burroughs Adding Machines, Typewriters, Large Safe, Roll Top, Flat and Typewriters' Desks, Filing Cabinets, Chairs, Electric Fans, etc.
The name, goodwill, lease, contracts on hand, etc., will be offered.
The above establishment is the largest and cleanest stock of up-to-date supplies ever offered at public sale.
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Take D., L. & W. R. R. to East Orange Station.

ASSIGNEE SALE
STOCK, PLANT and FIXTURES
Of M. GREENSTEIN & CO., Manufacturers of Ladies' Hats.
CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer.
SELLS WEDNESDAY, JULY 28TH, 1915,
At 10:30 A. M., at
596 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Consisting of large line of Velvets, Silk Corduroys, Satins, Plushes, Linings, Straw Braid, Trimmings, Hats, Hat Shapes, Cotton, etc. Also
UP-TO-DATE PLANT
Comprising 3 Hydraulic Presses, 18 and 21 inch; 8 Hat Presses, Aluminum and Spelter Dies, Molds, Special Machines, Wiring Machines, 60 Straw Machines, Singer Machines, Power Tables, Motors, Electric Cutting Machine, Braiding Machines, etc., etc.
—ALSO—
OFFICE FIXTURES
Very Fine Partition and Wall Case, Desks, Chairs, Time Clock, Typewriter, Safe, etc.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auct'rs, Will Sell Tomorrow, Tuesday, July 27, at 10:30 A.M., at Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. City, 5,000 Pieces of the Very Finest White
BATH ROOM FIXTURES
Consisting of tumbler holders, soap holders for tub, soap and tumbler holders, tumbler and tooth brush holders, standing soap dishes, brackets, hooks, towel bars, and large quantity of asbestos table top mats, also 100 very fine baby carriages and toy carts.
The above fixtures are constructed of solid brass and coated with a non-inflammable celluloid finish.

MERCHANDISE.

J. M. ROSENTHAL and MAX SCHWARTZ, Auct'rs, by order of owner, Sell This Day, Monday, July 26, and Tomorrow, Tuesday, July 27, daily at 10:30 A. M., the "Star Department Store," 570 Ninth Ave., near 42d St., N. Y., monster stock of high-grade and seasonable Ladies', Gents' and Children's
FURNISHINGS
HABERDASHERY,
Dry Goods, Domestics and Woolens, Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Underwear, Lingeries, Muslin Underwear, Notions, Sweaters, Peddlers' Supplies, Cloaks and Suits, Fixtures, etc. Tel., on premises, 5498 Bryant. Auct. Office, 169 Broome St. Tel. 8023 Orchard.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

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ALSO A RETAIL STOCK OF
Ladies' & Gents' Furnishings
JOS. STERNBACH.
D. LIEBERMAN, Auctioneer,
Sells Today, Monday, July 26, 10:30 A. M., At 348 E. Houston St., Near Ave. C, N. Y.
Out-of-town buyers invited.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

At the end of a year of warfare in Europe the world is asking how much longer the struggle is to last. That question is often put in the financial district, and though variously answered, it is nearly always answered without any of the concern with which the question was being asked a year ago: "Will Europe go to war?" What was so greatly feared then as a possibility has long been a fact, and a continuance of the ravages of war is not thought of as a thing to be intensely dreaded as the approach of the war was thought of a year ago. The necessity of accepting facts and of accommodating one's self to them is one reason for this change; another is to be found in the fact that the world has had time to adjust itself to a condition of war as best it can. Still another reason for the apparent indifference with which the financial community discusses the possibility of the war lasting another year, or even two, is the fact that despite the war in Europe business in the United States has been improving, and on account of the war certain lines of business have improved beyond all expectation.

It is easy to forget the losses which war entails when the market is supplying day after day evidence of the great profits which are provided by war orders, or, at all events, evidence that great profits from that source are expected. That evidence is supplied in the shape of violent advances in the stocks most favored by the business which arises out of the war. They have been the outstanding feature of the market. They have come about in a way to invite sharp reactions ,and those have not been lacking, but they have at the same time fired the imagination of traders, and speculation is allowing itself to run riot in the "war stocks." Some of this speculation may be very well thought-out speculation, and there is no denying the great advantage which has been secured by those who were quickest to buy the stocks of the companies which have been the beneficiaries of war orders. Yet such violent movements by all precedent lead the way to violent reactions and to market unsettlement. At what point of a violent speculative movement that stage is likely to be reached cannot be determined in advance. A more orderly movement would lessen the danger of subsequent unsettlement. It might also lessen the opportunities for quickly made fortunes, but the country at large is not greatly interested in the rapidity of fortune making. It is more concerned with the stability and the permanence of fortune making than with rapidity. No less money would be made by the country at large if those alone bought who paid outright for their stock, but under such restraint as that the market would be a much more sober thing. It would be a less interesting thing for that very reason, but by the same token a less dangerous thing.

There is this much satisfaction to be taken in this current speculation in the stock market by those whose interests lie in more substantial things than a lucky throw of market dice, namely, that this speculation is but one of the phenomena of a condition born of fundamental conditions favoring industrial and commercial progress, but one of the phenomena of a situation which holds promise of the unfolding for the United States of a period of increased prosperity, of renewed prosperity it will be, for we have passed through depression and have only recently been recovering a fair measure of business activity. Many conditions have contributed to that change, and some of these can be traced directly to the war, but the war accounts for the form of the recovery rather than for the recovery itself. Had there been no war we might ere this have moved as far as we now have moved on the road toward renewed business prosperity in the United States. And undoubtedly one of the reason which would then have been assigned for the improvement would be the much more efficient banking system which has been established in this country. That is still one of the very important factors in the improvement which has already been seen, and in that greater improvement which is promised. Had it not been for the conditions created by the Federal Reserve act we would have found it much more difficult to overcome the handicaps imposed by the war and more difficult to step into the new rôle which the war has made it necessary for this country to assume. We have with really extraordinary rapidity acquired a new and commanding place in international finance, and it would have been far less easy for us to have done so had the favoring conditions established by the new Banking act been lacking.

But if those conditions have favored the course of trade and of finance they have also smoothed the way for speculation. There is a point at which investment merges into speculation and a point at which speculation merges into merely gambling, and there is a difference between them. Speculation of a violent sort begets out-and-out gambling, and no doubt we have had a good deal of that in the stocks which have won the most conspicuous places in recent stock market activity. It is one of the evils customarily if not necessarily accompanying the entrance into a period of real prosperity after a period of depression. This speculation, this gambling, can be accepted with satisfaction if this is its true significance, and it may very well be. It may be accepted with satisfaction not in and for itself, but for what it probably signifies.

It has been noticeable that when the war stocks assert themselves most noisily railroad stocks have been inclined to seek refuge in dullness and even in reaction. The process has been accompanied by a good deal of irregularity. Some have improved, particularly a few whose earnings have been improving, but as a whole the recent market position of the railroads has shown no trace of the extension to them of the speculation which has been seeking out stocks of unregulated enterprises. The pall of reorganization still hangs somewhat heavily over the railroad list, but this handicap should soon be lessened, for many properties are now on the eve of making a fresh start under auspices somewhat more propitious. The railroads are still suffering from overregulation, or at least from misapplied regulation, but they are gaining a more friendly hearing from their regulators. That has been suggested by recent rate decisions by the Commerce Commission, and the suggestion was emphasized last week by the grant of higher rates to the express companies. The effect of such departures from previous too harsh policy is cumulative, and it may well be that the railroads may pass out of their present period of restriction into a period of increased prosperity under regulation softened by reason of recent experience with the result of regulation which had too little regard for the laws of business.

We will have an opportunity this week to gauge the effect upon Germany of our latest note defining the attitude of the United States in respect to the rights of neutrals on the high seas. The financial community is confident that Germany will accept our position by act if not in word, and that by adhering hereafter to the requirements of international law so far as American interests are concerned she will avoid a break with the United States. That expectation accounted for the unconcern with which the financial community awaited last week the publication of the text of our note, and for the confidence with which upon the publication of the note it looked to maintenance of amicable relations between Germany and this Government.

LONDON MARKET WAITS.

Idleness Pending Dealings in the New War Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 25.—The stock markets are idle, awaiting dealings in the new war loan, which will commence on July 29. Though it had been fully expected, the settlement of the Welsh labor troubles was nevertheless a cheering factor. The idleness of the city is due for the most part to the absorption of funds by the war loan and the expectation of a slow siege of Germany through the Winter.

War loan payments estimated at £250,000,000 sterling were effected on Tuesday along normal lines, leaving the Bank of England in control of the money market. The Bank is likely to hold this control until the Autumn at least, but the suggested rise in the Bank rate is improbable.

The American exchange question now occupies the energies of the Government and the Bank of England, with no indication of a solution. High money rates here seem to have helped but little so far. The exchange position would presumably be further complicated if, as is expected here, we meet your cotton growers' complaints by the purchase of a large amount of cotton.

On Thursday Premier Asquith met sympathetically the deputation of bankers who called on him for the purpose of urging the imposition of a tax on imports to reduce our consumption during the war, but as Parliament adjourns on Tuesday for six weeks, early action is not expected.

It is announced that the £1,400,000 of Brazilian Treasury bills due here Aug. 24 will be repaid. The British railways, under Government control, are declaring dividends, mostly at last year's rates.

PARIS TO ISSUE BONDS.

Municipal Securities Authorized—Sterling Exchange Rates Higher.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 25.—French rentes were inactive last week, closing firm at 69. Russian rentes were weak on adverse war news from the eastern front.

Sterling exchange was higher, closing at 26 francs 85 centimes. Dollar exchange was practically unchanged, the closing quotation being 5 francs 64 centimes. The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has approached the French and British Governments regarding the difficulties of commercial houses due to the high exchange rates, and has suggested that a series of conferences between bankers and Treasury officials be arranged in an effort to arrive at a solution of the problem.

Subscriptions to Treasury bonds in the last eleven months total 8,500,000,000 francs. The City of Paris has been authorized to bring out an issue of 20,000,000 francs of bonds, part to mature in six months and part in a year, the former to bear 5¼ per cent. interest and the latter 5 per cent.

No progress has been made with the proposals to liquidate the pre-war positions on the Bourse, although it is generally recognized that this is the time for such action.

French railway securities were weak. Spanish external bonds were firm. The other groups were active.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended July 24.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Alaska G. M.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝
3,930	Allis-Ch. Mfg.	23	25⅝	21	23⅞
4,620	Amal. Cop.	73	74⅝	71⅞	72
3,120	Am. B. Sugar	48¼	52⅞	47⅜	52½
39,625	Am. Can.	51¼	59⅝	49⅛	59¼
340	Am. Car & F.	57	57⅛	55⅛	57
20	Am. C. Prod.	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¼
30	Am. Cot. Oil	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	48¼
40	A. H. & L. pf.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
120	Am. Ice Sec.	25	25	24	24
40	Am. Linseed.	10	10	10	10
2,310	Am. Loco.	49½	53½	48¼	52½
60	Am. Malt.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1,710	Am. S. & R.	79⅝	79⅝	77½	77½
20	Am. Sug. Ref.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
820	Anac. Copper.	69½	70⅝	68	68¼
40	A., T. & S. F.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
15,850	Bald. Loco.	71	78½	70⅞	78⅛
50	Beth. Steel	195	201½	195	199½
50	Beth. Steel	195	291½	195	199½
280	B'klyn R. T.	87	87⅛	85	85¼
140	Cal. Petrol.	12⅞	12⅞	9⅝	10
4,430	Canadian Pac.	144½	145⅝	138	139⅝
2,285	Cent. Leath.	42	43½	41⅝	42⅞
400	Ches. & Ohio.	38	40¼	37⅝	39⅛
3,700	C., M. & S. P.	80½	83	78⅛	79⅞
1,250	C. R. I. & P.	12¼	13⅛	10⅝	11¼
100	Chino Copper.	45½	46¼	45⅛	45⅛
2,320	Col. Fuel & I.	36	36⅝	34	34½
510	Corn Pr. Ref.	14⅝	15⅛	14	14⅛
38,220	Crucible Steel.	45	49½	39¼	45⅞
740	Distillers Sec.	25½	27¼	24⅝	26⅝
2,060	Erie	25⅝	26⅝	25⅛	25⅝
100	Erie 1st pf.	40⅞	41	40⅝	40⅝
590	G., (B.F.,) Co.	50⅛	52¼	48⅛	51
10	Gt. Nor. pf.	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
460	Gt. N. C. for Ore Prop.	37⅝	39	36⅝	37
370	Insp. Cop.	31	31⅝	30⅛	30¼
180	I.-M. V. Tr c.	19⅝	20	19	19¼
10	Int.-Met. pf.	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
120	Int. Con. pf.	71½	71⅝	71½	71⅝
80	Lehigh Val.	143¼	143¼	141½	141½
120	Louis. & N.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Maxwell Mot.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
900	Mex. Petrol.	73⅝	74⅛	69⅝	73
210	Miami Copp.	26⅝	27½	26⅝	26⅞
120	Mo., K. & T.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
460	Mo. Pacific.	[illegible]	3¼	2⅝	2½
390	N. E. & St.	20⅞	24	20¼	24
30	Nat. Lead.	65⅝	65⅜	63⅝	63⅜
90	Nev. Con. C.	14	14⅛	14	14
470	N. Y. Central	85½	87¼	85½	87¼
290	N. Y., N. H. & H.	56⅝	59	56⅝	57⅞
30	Nor. Pacific.	105	105⅝	105	105⅝
300	Pacific Mail.	36¼	36½	33½	35
25	Penn. R. R.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
20	Pitts. Coal	24	24	24	24
250	Pr. Steel Car	50⅜	51	48⅜	50
20	Ry. Stl. Sprg.	36⅛	36½	36⅛	36½
10	Ray Cons. Cpr.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
12,080	Reading	146	148⅝	146	146⅝
3,680	Rep. I. & S.	34⅜	37¼	33	36⅛
10	Seab. A.L. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
3,440	Sou. Pacific.	82¼	85⅝	82¼	84⅛
400	Sou. Ry.	14¼	14⅛	12⅛	13
100	Sou. Ry. pf.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
540	Studeb. Co.	81⅛	83⅝	79⅝	81⅝
80	Tenn. Copper	38¼	38⅛	36⅞	36⅞
70	Third Av.	50¼	50½	50	50½
10	Un. B. & P.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
9,320	Un. Pacific.	125⅞	128	125⅛	126⅝
1,800	U. S. Rubber.	45½	46⅛	43⅝	44⅞
71,640	U. S. Steel	64	64⅝	62⅛	64⅛
30	U. S. Steel pf.	111	111¼	111	111¼
160	Utah Copper.	66⅝	67	65⅞	66
50	W. Un. Tel.	69⅛	69½	68⅝	68⅝
19,890	West. E. & M.	101⅝	110	100	107½
1,100	Westing. rts.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅝
259,615					

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 24, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$9,011,500	$433,242,200
Same period last year	11,975,500	410,944,100

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.08	81.99	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	85.65	85.19	89.42	85.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	76	75	76	11
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s	135	135	135	4
Am. Ag. C. deb. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	5
Am. Ag. C. cv. 5s	100	99⅞	100	13
Am. Cottonseed Oil 5s	93	91½	93	8
Am. Cotton. Oil 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	103	103	103	1
Am. Hide & L. 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	105	105	105	5½
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	101	100⅝	100⅝	32
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88¼	87½	88¼	35
Am. Writing P. 5s	55½	55	55	9
Ann Arbor 4s	58½	58½	58½	5
Armour & Co. 4½s	91⅞	91½	91⅞	26
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	90⅝	90¼	90½	222
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg	89	89	89	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾	1
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	82¼	81⅝	82¼	38½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	100	99⅝	100	32
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	100¼	99½	100¼	11
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	36
A., T. & S. F. Tr. S. L. 4s	85⅝	85½	85⅝	2
At. & C. A. L. 4½s	93	93	93	5
At. Coast Line 4s	89	89	89	14
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	63
B. & O. gold 4s	87	86	87	128½
B. & O. cv. 4½s	86⅝	85¼	86⅜	122½
B. & O., Pitts., J. & M. 3½s	86½	86⅛	86½	5
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	79½	79⅜	79⅜	14
B. & O. S. W. Dv. 3½s	88	87½	87½	54
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101¼	101	101¼	28
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	95½	94½	95½	276
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	4
B'klyn R. T. 5s, 1918	100¼	99⅞	100	15
B'klyn R. T. g. 5s	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜	3
B'klyn Union Elev. 5s	100	99⅞	100	18
Buff., R. & P. gn. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
Bush Terminal 5s	85	85	85	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼	1
Canada So. con. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Central Leather 5s	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	61
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	113	112½	113	3
Central Pacific 1st 4s	86½	86	86¼	233
Central Pacific 3½s	86	86	86	24
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	83¼	82½	83	11
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	72½	71	72¼	16
Ches. & Ohio fund. 5s	83½	83½	83½	1
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	103	103	103	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	4
Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	96⅛	96	96	355
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	92	91⅞	92	12
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91⅝	90⅝	90⅝	9
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	96	95½	95½	2
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼	5
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	58	58	58	6
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	5
Chi. Great West. 4s	66½	66½	66½	5
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	114	114	114	2
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	50½
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s, full paid	102½	101⅞	102	192
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	87½	87	87½	8
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	86¾	86¾	86¾	6
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89½	89	89	34
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100	99¾	100	21
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	8
C., M. & St. P., D. & G. S. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	6
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	81	81	81	9
Chicago Railways 5s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	2
Chi., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	82½	80½	80½	16
Chi., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	62	61	61	54
Chi., R. I. & P. ref. 4s, reg.	60	60	60	4
Chi., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	44⅛	42⅛	43½	81
Chi., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	102	102	102	1
Chi. & W. Ind. con. 4s	77	77	77	2
Chile Copper 7s	115	114½	114½	61
Cin., Dayton & I. 5s	25	25	25	3
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	5
Col. Industrial 5s	73	72	72	7
Col. & South'n 1st 4s	87½	87⅜	87⅜	5
Col. & South'n ref. 4½s	80⅞	80⅝	80⅞	3
Col. & Hocking Val. 4s	84	84	84	5
Con. Gas deb. 6s	116½	115½	115¾	62½
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	13
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96½	96½	96½	10
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s	92	92	92	1
D. & H. deb. 4s, 1916	100¼	100¼	100¼	24
Den. & Rio G. ref. 5s	45	44⅝	44⅝	7
Den. & R. G. cn. 4s	71¼	71	71	7½
Detroit Edison 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	2
Detroit United 4½s	69⅝	69	69	4
Distillers Secur. 5s	65	63½	64¼	98
Du Pont Powder 4½s	95⅝	94½	94½	176
Erie 1st con. 4s	79½	79¼	79½	18
Erie 1st con. 7s	109	109	109	7
Erie cv. 4s, Series A	61	61	61	4
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Ser. B	67	66⅝	66⅝	11
Erie gen. 4s	65¾	65⅛	65⅛	14
Fla. East Coast 4½s	87½	87	87¼	7
Fla. Cent. & P. cn. 5s	101	101	101	5
Flint & P. M., Ft. H. Div. 5s	68	68	68	3
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	103	102	102	105
Granby Con. cv. 6s	103	103	103	4
Great Nor. ref. 4¼s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	10
Green B. & W. deb. B.	11½	11½	11½	5
Hocking Valley 4½s	92½	92½	92½	2
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25½	25	25	24
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70½	70¼	70¼	21
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	101½	101½	101½	2
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	4
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	80½	80½	80½	35
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	3
Ill. Cent., W. L. 4s	85	85	85	1
Ill. Central ref. 4s	86	86	86	4
Illinois Steel 4½s	86½	86¼	86½	35
Indiana Steel 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	25
Insp. Copper 6s, 1919	129½	125	125	77
Insp. Copper 6s, 1922	129½	126¼	126¼	128
Inter.-Met. 4½s	75⅛	74⅝	74⅝	91
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97⅝	97⅛	97½	61
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	55½	53⅜	54	86
Int. M. M. 4½s, tr. r.	55¼	54	54½	29
Inter. Paper 6s	100	100	100	28
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	80	79¼	80	28
Int. Steam Pump 5s	56	56	56	10
Int. S. P. 5s, tr. r.	56	56	56	17
Iowa Cent. 1st 5s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	3
James, Fair. & C. 5s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	35
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	106	106	106	1
Kan. City South. 5s	88½	87¼	87¼	9
Kan. City South. 3s	67¼	67¼	67¼	4
Knoxv. & Ohio 1st 6s	105½	105½	105½	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	74	72⅜	73	131
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	91	91	91	3
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	100½	100½	8
L. Erie & W. 1st 5s	91	89¾	91	8
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91¼	90⅜	90⅜	62
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90	89¾	90	38
Lehigh Val. con. 4½s	98½	98	98	12
Liggett & Myers 7s	122½	122⅛	122½	7
Liggett & Myers 5s	101½	100½	100½	29
Long Island ref. 4s	83	83	83	3
Lorillard 7s	121	119	119	6
Lorillard 5s	100½	99½	100½	25
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91	90½	91	33
L. & N., St. L. Div. 3s	59½	59½	59½	1
Louis. & N. gold 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	3
L. & N., N. O. & M. 6s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	1
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, S. A.	102½	102	102½	10
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, S. C.	102	102	102	5
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
Mich. Central deb. 4s	79	79	79	1
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88½	88½	88½	2
Mo., K. & East. 1st 5s	95	95	95	4
Mo., K. & Tex. 1st 4s	76¼	75½	76¼	22
Mo., K. & Tex. 2d 4s	51⅛	51	51⅛	16
Mo., K. & Tex. ref. 4s	51	51	51	2
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	57	56½	56⅞	25
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	80	79½	79½	2
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	98½	97	97	18
Missouri Pacific 4s	34	33½	33½	18
Missouri Pac. cv. 5s	35	34	34	12
Missouri Pac. 5s, 1917	81½	80	81½	30
Montana Power 5s	90½	89¾	90	23½
Nat. En. & Sta. 5s	94½	94	94½	27
National Tube 5s	98	98	98	2
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	98	98	98	3
N. Y. C. deb 6s, full paid	103⅝	103	103	699½
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79	77¾	79	42
N. Y. C. r. & i. 4½s	87½	87¼	87½	17
N. Y. C.-L. S. col. 3½s	72¾	72¾	72¾	2
N. Y. C., M. C. c. 3½s	70	70	70	2
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s, tr. r.	77¾	77¾	77¾	1
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st 4s	90⅜	90	90	5
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	2
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	82	81¼	82	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	109	108⅝	108¾	12
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	70	70	70	20
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	77	75	75	9
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	71	70⅛	71	7
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	51	50	50⅛	18
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	95	94⅞	95	54
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75	75	75	2
Niagara F. P. 5s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	1
Nor. & West. con. 4s	88¼	87½	88¼	50½
Nor. & W. cv. 4½s	104	102¼	103⅛	41
N. & W. 10-20 cv. 4s	102½	102⅜	102⅜	11
N. & W. cv. 4½s	104	102¼	103⅛	41
Nor. Pacific 4s	90⅞	90¼	90⅝	874
Nor. Pacific 3s	62⅝	62¼	62½	147
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	13
Oregon R. R. & N. 4s	88⅜	88¼	88¼	35
Oregon S. L. con. 5s	103	103	103	1½
Oregon S. L. 1st 6s	108¼	108¼	108¼	10
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s	89½	88⅛	89¼	14
O.-W. R. R. & N. ref. 4s	80½	80½	80½	4½
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97⅞	97½	97½	14
Penn. Real Est. 4s	96	96	96	4
Penn. 4s, 1948	97¼	97¼	97¼	18
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100½	100¼	100½	5
Penn. gtd. 4½s, reg.	100	100	100	2
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	14½
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	109
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs., full paid	103	102⅜	102⅞	106
Penn. Co. gtd. 3½s, Series B	86	86	86	1
People's Gas, Chi., ref. 4s	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	20
Peoria & E. 1st 4s	60	60	60	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	2
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	13
Public Service 5s	86⅝	86⅜	86⅜	14
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	117½	116	116	18
Reading gen. 4s	93	92¼	93	44
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	91	91	91	1
Reading-J. C. col. 4s	92	92	92	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	92⅞	91¾	92⅜	41
Rio G. W. col. tr. 4s	59½	59½	59½	1
Rome, W. & O. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	2
St. L., I. M. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	3
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	58	58	58	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	67	66⅝	67	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. r., sta.	60¾	60¾	60¾	8
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	100	100	100	7
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	106¼	106¼	106¼	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r., sta.	42	42	42	3
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	73⅛	73	73	7
St. P., M. & M. c. 4½s	100⅞	100¼	100⅝	25
St. P., M. & M. con. 4s	95½	95½	95½	2
St. P., M. & M., M. ext. 4s	91½	91½	91½	1
St. P., M. & M., M. C. 6s	120½	120½	120½	10
St. P., M. & M., M. C. 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Sea. Air Line ref. 4s	68	67⅛	68	17
Sea. Air Line adj. 5s	64	62½	62½	22
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	77	77	77	4
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	5
South. Pac. col. 4s	81½	80½	80½	37½
South. Pac. cv. 4s	80½	79⅞	80	204
South. Pac. cv. 5s	97⅝	97⅛	97½	137½
South. Pac. ref. 4s	85⅞	85	85⅝	122
So. Pac., S. F. T. 4s	80½	80⅜	80½	68
South. Ry. 1st 5s	99½	98⅝	98⅝	79
South. Ry. gen. 4s	61¼	58¼	60	115
Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	25
Texas & Pac. 2d inc.	30	30	30	8
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	92	92	92	1
Third Avenue ref. 4s	79¾	79½	79½	28½
Third Avenue adj. 5s	76½	75½	76	29½
T., St. L. & W. 4s	45	45	45	7
Union Pacific 1st 4s	94	93⅜	94	71½
Union Pacific con. 4s	89¼	88⅜	89	18
Union Pacific ref. 4s	86½	85⅝	86	54
U. R. Rs. of S. F. 4s	42½	40¼	40¼	69
Un. Rys. inv. 5s, Pitts. issue	68	65	68	12
U. S. Rubber 6s	102	101¾	101¾	17
U. S. Steel 5s	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	338½
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	1½
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	96	95	95	20
Wabash 1st 5s	100⅝	100	100½	12
Wabash ref. 4s	19¼	19	19	2
W. ref. 4s, Eq. Tr. r.	17¾	17	17	23
Wabash ref. 4s, Eq. Tr. r., stamped	15½	15	15⅛	74
Wabash, Omaha Div. 3½s	60¼	60¼	60¼	1
Wabash, T. & C. 4s	66½	66½	66½	2
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. r.	⅞	½	¾	199
Wabash, P. T. 1st 4s, Col. Tr. r. for Cent. Tr. r.	⅞	½	¾	42
Wabash, P. T. 2d 4s, tr. r.	⅛	⅛	⅛	10
Western Electric 5s	101¼	101	101¼	6
Westchester Ltg. 5s	101	101	101	4
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st 5s	102	102	102	1
W. N. Y. & Pa. gen. 4s	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	1
West. Maryland 4s	68	67½	67½	9
West Shore 4s	89	89	89	1
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. 5s	95	95	95	2
W. Un. Tel. R. E. 4½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	1
West'se E. & M. cv. 5s	105⅜	105¼	105¼	86
West'se E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	105⅛	104¾	104⅞	101
Wh'g & L. E. con. 4s	52	51¼	51¼	8
Wis. Central gen. 4s	82	82	82	1

Total sales $8,706,000

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Panama 3s, coupon	102	102	102	1
Japanese 4½s	77	76	76⅛	21
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	73¼	73⅛	73⅛	15
Jap. 4½s, 2d s., Ger. sta	71½	71	71	62
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	96½	96⅛	96½	6
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	92½	92½	92½	2

Total sales $107,000

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	10
N. Y. State 4¼s, 1965	104½	104½	104½	1
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1942	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	1

Total sales $13,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1955, reg.	93½	93½	93½	1
4s, 1958	94½	94¼	94¼	3
4s, 1959	94½	94½	94½	1
4¼s, 1960	98¼	98	98¼	6
4¼s, 1964	98¼	98	98⅛	12
4½s, 1963	102	101¾	102	49
4½s, 1963, reg.	102	102	102	½
4½s, Nov., 1957	101¾	101⅝	101¾	12
4½s, 1965, temp. rcts., w. i.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	100
4½s, 1965, reg.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	1

Total sales $185,500

Grand total $9,011,500

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Week Ended July 24, 1915

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
13,300	Am. Zinc	57¾	55¼	55⅝	— 2⅛
1,400	Br.-A. T., Ord.	15	14⅝	15	— f
2,300	Can. C. & F.	106	75	97	..
9,255	Can. Na. G. C.	2⅝	2	2⅜	— 3/16
55,000	Car Lt. & P.	10⅛	5⅜	10⅛	+ 3½
80,900	Cent. Fdry.	15½	8½	14	+ 5
3,900	Curb Fdy pf.	26	16	25	+ 7¼
5,270	Cramp Shipb.	68¼	63	67	— ½
13,550	Elec. Boat	365	190	352	+158
8,920	El. Boat, pfd.	325	187	317	+121
2,450	Emer. Phono.	15¼	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
3,185	Hendee Mfg.	42½	39	39	— 2½
850	Int. M.M. ctfs.	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	+ ⅝
1,300	I. M.M. pf. ctfs.	6	4⅝	6	+ 1
1,410	Int. Motors	19	17	18	— 1
10	Int. Mot. pf.	42	42	42	— 1½
3,400	Inter. Pet.	8⅝	8⅛	8½	..
730	Kelly-Sp'gf'd.	170	158	167	+ 7
200	Kelly-Sp. T., new, 1st pf.	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
10,535	Marc. of Am.	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
25	N. J. Zinc, new	255	255	255	..
1,500	N. Y. Transp.	17¼	15¾	16½	+ 1
568	Pyrene Mfg. Co.	12½	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅛
2,800	Riker-H. Cor.	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
100	Savoy Oil	6	6	6	— ½
69,500	Stand. Motors	15	9⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
3,400	Sterl Gum, w. i.	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
7,800	St. Jos. Lead	13⅜	12	12	— 1
330	U. C. S. Co. of A.	105	97	105	+ 3
27,900	U. C. S., new	10⅛	9½	10	+ ¼
1,400	U. C. S. pf., new	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5,000	Un. Pr. Sh., new	2⅞	2 11/16	2⅞	— 1/16
4,940	Ventura C. Oil	13¼	12⅛	12½	..
12,300	World Film	4	3½	3⅝	— ½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	Ang.-Am. Oil	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
1	Buck. P. L.	100	100	100	+ 1
5	Continen. Oil	225	225	225	..
80	Gal. Sig. Oil	146	144	146	..
20	Ill. P. L., w. i.	135	134	135	— 1
2	Indiana P. L.	96	96	96	— 1
10	Nat. Transit	29	29	29	— 2
66	North. P. L.	93	93	93	..
3,034	Pierce O., new	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
112	Prairie P. L.	161	159	159	— 1
41	Prairie O & G.	310	309	310	..
10	Sou. Penn. L.	270	270	270	— 5
8	Southw. Penn. P. L.	112	110	112	..
10	Stand. Oil of Cal	277	277	277	+ 4
10	Stand. Oil of Ind.	395	395	395	— 6
2	Stand. Oil of Kan.	240	240	240	—30
27	Stand. Oil of N. J.	402	400	400	— 1
87	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	186	183	183	— 2
100	Union Tank	81	79	79	— 2
7	Vacuum Oil	200	198	[illegible]	+ 3

MINING

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
35,200	Atlanta	*37	31	31	— 6
6,400	Alaska J., w. i.	12¾	12	12⅛	— ½
41,000	Ariz. Dueene	30	25	28	..
28,500	Big Cot'wood.	*6	6	6	..
6,380	Big L. Dev.	2	1¾	2	+ ⅛
6,300	Braden Cop.	7	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
16,800	Booth	*56	49	51	— 5
1,100	Butte-N. Y.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
27,200	Caledonia C.	90	83	89	+ 4
9,500	Cashboy	6	5	5	— 2
1,400	Chile C., w. i.	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
4,000	Con. Ariz. Sm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,400	Con. Nev.-U.	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]
5,500	Dia. B. Butte.	3	3	3	— 1
70,000	Dome Ex.	36	22	26	— 4
46,000	Emma Cop.	*39	30	36	— 2
2,770	Florence	*52	48	50	— 3
1,000	Genesee	*43	42	43	+ 1
1,600	Goldfield Con.	1 7/16	1 5/16	1⅜	..
18,700	Goldf. Merger.	*25½	22	22	— 3
595	Gr.-Can., new.	42	40	40	— 2
700	Howe S., w. i.	3	3	3	— ⅜
1,650	Iron Blossom	75	73	75	+12
37,250	Jumbo Ext.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
400	Kerr Lake	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10,800	Kewanas	*15	13	14	— ½
35,200	Kennec. Cop.	34⅛	32	32⅛	— 2
300	La Rose Con.	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
5,200	Lone Star	*6	4½	6	..
6,650	Magma Cop.	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
4,200	Majestic Mines	*78	70	75	+ 2
1,000	McIntyre	*58	58	58	+ 4
6,500	McKin.-Dar.	*22	20	21	— 2
5,575	Montana Con.	[illegible]	1½	1½	[illegible]
129,900	Mother Lode	*31	25	26½	— 2½
7,600	Nevada Hills	*22	16	16	— 5
2,850	New Ut. Bing.	3⅛	2½	3¼	+ ⅛
590	Nip. Mines Co.	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
2,000	Ohio Copper		¼	¼	— ⅛
13,000	Oro	*9	8	8	— ½
4,900	Sells	*32	25	25	..
3,800	Silver Pick	*11	10	11	+ ⅛
4,825	St'd Sil.-L.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
23,700	Stewart	2⅛	1 13/16	1⅞	— 2
51,700	Success Min.	*97	89	97	+ 9
12,400	Super. M. Co.	*24½	23½	24	— ½
4,320	Ton. Merger	*42	36	36	— 4
10,604	Ton. Exten.	2¾	2 7/16	2½	— ¼
7,940	Ton. C. of N.	6⅞	5⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
27,200	Tri-Bullion	⅜	[illegible]	⅜	[illegible]
13,000	Tuol'ne Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	½	..
8,400	Wasatch	1¼	1⅛	1	..
200	Wh. K. C. pf.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅛
650	Yukon G. Min.	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛

*Cents per share.

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Wabash pf. (a)	43⅜	43¾	43¾	+ ¾
100	Wabash pf. (b)	21	21	21	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$57,000	Ken. Cop. 6s	118	117	117	— 1⅜
27,000	Pierce Oil 6s	74½	74⅛	74⅛	— 1⅞
321,500	W. El. con. 5s	110½	106½	109⅞	+ 2⅞

$233,700

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4½% Ward School Improvement Bonds

Due $7,000 per annum Oct. 1, 1916-1948, and $2,700 Oct. 1, 1949

Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 24, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,320,278	71,278,551
Same period last year	1,294,614	42,410,409

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	71.67	69.51	73.36	58.99
Same period last year	66.46	64.58	73.30	64.58

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS	95	92	95	+6	300
40½	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.‡‡	35¼	33⅝	33¾	−1⅛	9,500
25⅝	July 19	7¾	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25⅝	20½	24	+1⅜	146,600
64¾	July 24	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	64¾	60	64⅝	+1⅝	23,667
79¼	Apr. 22	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop.	74⅝	71¾	72	−1⅞	39,550
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Agr. Chemical	51½	50	51½	+1⅜	300
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	93	93	93	−1	200
53⅜	June 14	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar	52¾	47¼	52¾	+4¼	36,310
86⅜	Mar. 22	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf	85	85	85	..	....
107¼	July 15	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F.	105	103	103	−3	400
165	July 16	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	164	162	163⅞	+1⅞	400
59½	July 24	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	59½	49¼	59⅛	+7¼	338,860
106	July 22	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf	106	103	105	−½	3,538
59¼	Apr. 16	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	58⅛	55½	56¼	−1¾	18,500
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	..	..	114	..	....
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf	..	..	48⅛	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products	146	125¼	142	+6	12,050
118¼	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf	117	116⅞	117	+⅛	400
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	48½	44⅝	46¾	−½	5,000
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	..	..	98	..	....
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	91	90	91	−2	300
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅜	6½	6⅝	+⅜	4,050
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf.	36¼	33½	33⅝	−⅝	8,925
35	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities	26	24	24	−1¾	2,800
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	10½	9½	9½	−1	1,700
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf	..	..	26¾	..	....
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	53½	48	52½	+1	53,110
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	..	150
6⅜	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5⅝	5	5	−¾	325
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf	..	..	25⅛	..	....
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	79⅞	77⅝	77¾	−2⅛	19,950
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	108⅛	107	107	−1	505
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	80	80	80	..	20
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	149	145	149	−1	250
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf	..	..	106½	..	....
43½	June 22	24⅛	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	41½	38⅜	39½	+2¾	7,150
114¼	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining	110½	108	109	−⅝	3,900
115¼	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	114	113	113	−1	733
61	May 3	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable	65	65	65	..	10
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel	121½	121¼	121½	..	1,490
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	227	225¼	226	+1⅞	400
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new	106½	106	106½	..	1,120
32¼	May 3	15¾	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	..	..	25⅞	..	....
90½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf	85	84	84	−1	200
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf.	5½	5½	5½	−⅛	100
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†	70⅜	67¾	68	−1⅜	24,111
9	Apr. 10	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization	5½	5	5	−2½	700
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F.	101⅛	100	101⅛	+¾	7,300
101⅝	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	97⅝	97½	97⅝	+⅝	550
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line	100¼	99⅞	100¼	−¼	1,100
78½	July 24	26⅝	Mar. 3	BALDWIN LOCO.	78½	69	78⅜	+4⅞	178,850
105⅛	June 10	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf.	103¾	102	103¾	+1¼	718
79⅞	Apr. 19	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio	79⅝	76½	78⅜	+2¼	28,400
78¼	Jan. 20	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	72	71	71⅝	+⅝	2,400
2	Apr. 17	½	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	100
209½	July 24	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	209½	183	208	+21⅞	31,065
125	July 23	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf.	125	121	125	+5	2,900
93	Apr. 21	84½	Jan. 6	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87	85	86	−1¼	2,600
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas	..	..	127	..	....
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf	..	..	72	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term	..	..	5⅜	..	....
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts	80	80	80	..	100
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28½	..	....
79⅞	June 4	58	May 10	Butte & Superior	72½	69½	70½	−½	8,300
21⅜	Feb. 8	9¼	July 24	CAL. PETROLEUM	13	9¼	9¼	−3⅜	1,150
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf	31½	30	30	−3	480
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific	145⅝	138	139⅝	−3⅝	56,480
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	..	..	74½	..	....
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅜	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co	43½	41¼	42⅜	+⅛	36,825
104¼	May 5	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leath. Co. pf.	104¼	104	104¼	+¼	480
325	Jan. 22	300	May 8	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	..	..	300	..	....
*121½	June 24	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel	..	..	*121½	..	....
49⅜	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio	40¼	37½	39⅛	+1⅝	6,300
9⅜	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton	..	..	9¼	..	....
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
14⅛	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	11¼	11	11	..	700
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West pf	28¾	27½	27½	−1	1,200
98¼	Apr. 19	78	July 23	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	83½	78	79⅞	−1⅜	33,380
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., M. & St. P. pf	..	..	124	..	....
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest	124	121	121	−1	1,200
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac	13½	10½	11½	−⅝	32,840
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper†††	46	44½	44½	−1¼	8,220
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	32¼	32¼	32¼	+¼	100
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	61	60	60	..	200
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+⅜	100
36½	Apr. 16	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I.	36½	34	34¼	−1⅝	32,220
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern	..	..	26	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf	..	..	49⅜	..	....
49¼	Apr. 3	37	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf	..	..	48	..	....
131¾	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas	128⅝	126¾	127½	−½	2,147
69½	June 22	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	68	67	67	−½	900
100¾	July 20	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf.	100¾	100	100	+¼	500
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref.	15¼	14	14½	−¼	7,031
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	80⅜	78½	79¼	−1⅛	1,450
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	45	45	45	−3	100
51	July 17	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	49½	39	45½	−2¼	296,840
104	July 17	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf	98¾	95	96¼	−3½	5,900
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar	125	97	118	+16	12,600
105	July 23	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	105	103	105	+1⅞	700
92	July 13	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf.	..	..	92	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson	144⅞	144	144⅞	+2⅞	300
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	..	..	420	..	....
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande	5½	5½	5½	..	22
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio G. pf.	7⅝	7	7½	..	410
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6⅛	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des. M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	..	..	115	..	....
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac	70	70	70	..	40
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	60	..	....
28½	June 19	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	27⅛	23⅞	26¾	+1¼	24,100
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	23⅞	21¼	22⅞	−⅞	19,000
5	Jan. 11	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl	..	..	2	..	....
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	4	4	4	..	100
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf.	99	99	99	..	100
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	26⅝	25⅛	25¼	−¼	27,395
46⅜	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf	40⅞	38⅞	39	−⅛	9,800
87¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf	33	31	31	..	300
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM.	32	25¼	26	−10	500
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	50	50	50	−3¾	500
290	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL	265	265	265	−25	495
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf	110	110	110	+1	181
175⅛	June 17	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	173	165	170	+3	19,255
189½	July 17	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	187	180	180⅛	−7⅝	7,350
107	July 19	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf.	107	106	106	+1¼	1,300
55⅝	June 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	52½	48¾	50⅝	−⅛	22,235
105⅛	July 21	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.)Co.pf	105⅛	103½	105⅛	+1⅝	700
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf.	117¼	116	116	+¼	4,300
41⅜	Apr. 13	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt.N.cfs.for ore prop	38¾	36⅜	36⅝	−1⅜	30,600
67½	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	62¼	60½	60½	−1⅞	4,350
81⅝	May 12	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L.&P.	81	81	81	−¼	100
98½	July 23	95	Apr. 29	Hav.El.Ry.,L.&P.pf.	98½	98½	98½	+1	220
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining	119	119	119	..	134
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT.	101½	100⅞	100⅞	−1⅛	700
35⅜	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	31⅝	29⅞	30	−⅝	26,150
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	20	19	19	−¼	7,310
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf	73	72	73	+½	1,100
21⅛	July 13	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n.	20	19	19	−1	1,620
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf.	71⅞	71	71	..	800
14	July 14	5½	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural	..	..	12	..	....
30½	July 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.	96	96	96	−1	100
117	Jan. 9	109¾	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	110	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.	62	62	62	+2	100
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	99½	99½	99½	+3½	100
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper	10½	9	9¾	+⅛	4,200
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf.	38½	36⅛	37	+2	1,000
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K. C., FT. S. & M.pf	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅜	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern	24½	23	23	−⅝	2,200
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	58	57¾	57¾	+¼	200
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	80	80	80	..	100
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser(Julius)1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M.	..	..	*6½	..	....
128	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	125	125	125	..	20
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	136⅞	134	136⅞	+1⅞	200
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	109⅝	..	....
50⅛	June 15	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL	49½	47	48⅜	−⅝	1,500
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	..	..	100	..	....
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West.	..	..	7	..	....
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	19⅛	..	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†	143¼	141	141	−1	5,400
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers	..	..	223	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	119	119	119	+2½	100
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	..	..	33	..	....
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	17	17	17	−1	100
105⅛	Jan. 13	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	92	92	92	+2	100
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co.	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	..	..	114⅛	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville	112	106	106	−2	1,575
82⅞	May 6	72⅞	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	..	..	79⅜	..	....
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.	65¼	65	65½	−¾	400
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd.	126	126	126	..	25
69¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt	52	52	52	−1	100
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors	36½	35¾	36¼	−¾	1,000
89	June 7	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84½	83	83	−1	550
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf.	32¼	32	32	−1	500
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores	..	..	35	..	....
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	95½	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum	74½	69¼	71½	−2¾	11,700
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf.	77	77	77	−7	100
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††	27½	26¾	26¾	−½	6,420
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis	14	13	14	+2	200
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf.	..	..	41	..	....
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S.S. M.	112	112	112	−1½	100
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	..	..	128	..	....
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St.P. & S.S.M. l.l.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6	5¼	5¼	−⅛	2,700
40	Apr. 5	13¼	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	17	13¼	15	+1	2,000
18¼	Apr. 19	2¼	July 24	Missouri Pacific	3¼	2¼	2¼	−1	20,478
55¾	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	..	..	47	..	....
103	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power pf.	..	..	102	..	....
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W. & Co.pf	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†	166	163	163	..	70
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	120½	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 8	National Biscuit	..	..	120	..	....
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜	−1⅝	100
80⅛	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit	72⅜	72¼	72⅜	+⅞	200
106½	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.	..	..	104¼	..	....
24⅞	July 24	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S.	24⅞	18½	23⅝	+4⅝	41,420
89½	July 24	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	89½	85⅝	89½	+6¼	600
70⅜	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	63⅝	61⅝	62½	−1	4,020
111	June 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	+⅜	110
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7½	June 4	4⅞	Jan. 23	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	5	5	5	−1	500
16⅛	Apr. 27	11⅜	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	14½	14	14⅛	−½	1,400
106½	July 13	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	105	97½	102	−¾	11,700
92¾	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central	87¼	85⅝	86	..	5,750
36½	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	30	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W.	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	59	56½	57¾	−¼	7,070
35	Apr. 20	21⅜	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West.	27	25⅞	26	..	1,500
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern	17	17	17	+1½	100
106⅛	Apr. 19	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.	104½	102½	104	+1⅛	2,750
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf.	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American	73¾	73	73	−1	200
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific	105½	103⅝	104	+½	7,570
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M.	..	..	3¼	..	....
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST	..	..	63	..	....
37¾	July 17	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	37	33¾	34¾	−1¼	8,600
39½	Apr. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	..	..	32	..	....
91	May 11	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf.	..	..	91	..	....
111⅜	Apr. 21	103⅜	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	106⅝	105⅞	106⅝	+¾	9,810
123⅛	Apr. 8	112½	May 10	People's Gas, Chi.	117½	116½	116½	+⅛	500
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern	..	..	9¾	..	....
75	July 17	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken	65	56	65	−5	1,875
89	May 6	83	May 14	Pettibone-Mul. 1st pf	..	..	83	..	....
81½	July 20	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†	81½	72	76½	+1	11,850
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	..	..	66	..	....
98½	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	90	..	....
24⅜	Apr. 19	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal	23⅞	22¼	23	−⅛	4,900
95	Feb. 10	81⅛	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	94¼	91	91	−1¼	4,200
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	..	..	*158	..	....
89⅜	July 3	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	85	85	85	−4⅝	200
59⅜	Apr. 30	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car	51	48½	50	−½	14,300
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+½	100
110¾	Apr. 22	100	July 20	Pub. S. Corp., N. J.	100	100	100	−4½	100
167	June 14	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	162	158½	162	+6	700
4	June 15	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	3	2⅛	2⅜	−⅝	900
6⅛	June 15	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.	4	4	4	..	400
40	May 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G.	36⅜	32⅜	35¼	+1⅜	16,700
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	88⅞	88½	88½	−1¾	200
26⅛	Apr. 26	15¼	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper‡‡	23⅝	22⅜	22¾	−½	8,800
157⅞	Apr. 19	138¾	May 10	Reading†	148¾	145¾	146¾	+⅛	44,900
90	June 12	85	Mar. 8	Reading 1st pf†	..	..	85	..	....
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†	80	80	80	−5	400
37¼	July 22	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel	37¼	33	35¾	+1⅜	104,070
93⅞	July 22	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	93⅞	90	92⅞	+2⅜	5,600
1⅛	Apr. 9	⅛	July 15	Rock Island Co.	..	..	⅛	..	....
2½	Apr. 9	¼	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	⅜	⅜	⅜	−⅛	100
6⅜	May 12	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co.	4	2½	2½	−¼	2,300
18	May 6	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	9⅝	6	9⅛	+3	1,200
7¼	June 26	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F.	4⅞	4	4¼	−¾	6,400
12½	June 28	8	June 16	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	9¾	9	9¾	+¾	200
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	5¼	5¼	..	1,895
19	Apr. 23	13½	July 22	St. Louis Southwest.	14	13½	13½	..	300
37	Jan. 21	30	July 8	St. L. Southwest. pf.	..	..	30	..	....
17	Apr. 21	11¼	Jan. 4	Seaboard Air Line	13	11¼	11¼	−2¼	2,700
42⅜	Apr. 21	29⅜	July 24	Seaboard Air L. pf.	33	29⅜	29⅜	−3⅛	3,010
209½	Feb. 1	131¼	Mar. 1	Sears, Roe. & Co.	148	145¼	146½	+½	1,900
125½	Feb. 19	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	124	123½	124	..	300
42	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I.Co	40⅜	37	39½	+½	7,275
90	July 19	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf.	90	90	90	+4	244
72	July 15	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar	75	75	75	..	50
93½	Apr. 12	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf	..	..	93½	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific	85½	82⅜	84⅝	+1¾	45,600
106¼	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c.	..	..	102¼	..	....
19⅜	Apr. 9	12½	July 23	Southern Ry.	14½	12½	12⅞	−1⅜	19,500
63	Jan. 26	42	July 23	Southern Ry. pf.	49	42	43¼	−3⅜	5,400
56½	July 14	43½	Feb. 23	Standard Milling	56¼	55⅞	56	..	866
73⅝	July 13	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	73	73	73	..	170
83⅞	July 22	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	83⅞	79½	82¼	+¼	34,530
102⅜	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf.	100⅜	100	100	..	505
39½	June 12	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡	38½	36⅝	36¾	−2	5,100
144½	Apr. 19	120	May 14	Texas Co.	133	131	131	−1¼	1,500
126	July 23	123	June 14	Tex. Co. sub.rec.f.pd	126	126	126	+¾	100
17⅞	Apr. 19	8½	July 23	Texas & Pacific	12½	8½	9	−3¾	6,600
105¼	July 12	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	52¼	50⅛	50¼	+1⅛	5,200
102½	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf.	99	99	99	+½	440
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W.	..	..	1½	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 23	5½	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	7	..	....
7⅛	June 15	7	June 14	T., St.L. & W. pf.cfs	..	..	7	..	....
100	Apr. 19	90	July 9	Twin City Rap. Tr.	91½	91½	91½	−⅛	100
69⅝	Apr. 20	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE.	..	..	63	..	....
103	Apr. 20	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	..	..	98¼	..	....
7¼	Apr. 6	4⅝	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper	6⅞	6	6½	+¼	3,500
30⅞	Apr. 6	22⅞	July 13	Union Bag & P. pf.	27½	26	27½	+2½	300
134⅝	Apr. 19	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	127⅞	125¾	126⅝	+⅞	58,500
82	June 12	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf.	80⅞	80	80⅞	+⅛	1,560
81½	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war.	30⅝	29½	30⅝	+1¼	530
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs.	..	..	46	..	....
105	Feb. 11	100	June 19	United Cigar Mfrs.pf	103	103	103	+1¾	200
66¼	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	58	58	58	−1⅞	100
21⅜	July 20	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest.	21⅜	18⅛	18¾	−1⅛	10,600
40¼	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	39	35	36¼	−¾	9,800
18¼	May 24	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F	15⅞	14⅞	15	−1	600
46½	Apr. 19	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−5⅜	100
73¼	Mar. 9	61	July 22	U. S. Express	62	61	61	−1¼	600
59½	June 26	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	59½	57⅞	58	+1⅛	2,200
94⅝	June 7	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	..	..	92	..	....
50	Jan. 12	35	June 30	U. S. Realty & Imp.	35	35	35	..	100
10¾	June 14	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3½	2	2¼	−1⅜	400
10¼	June 14	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	..	..	3¾	..	....
74¾	Apr. 14	44	July 24	U. S. Rubber	46⅜	44	44¼	−1½	14,300
110	Apr. 9	101⅝	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	104	103	103	−1	1,697
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	..	..	76½	..	....
65	July 17	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	64⅞	62½	64¼	−⅝	385,450
112⅝	June 4	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.	111½	110⅜	110⅞	−⅛	5,143
73	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper‡‡	67½	65⅛	65½	−1⅝	15,700
37	May 5	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	33½	30¾	31	−2	3,510
101	May 5	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	..	..	97	..	....
46	June 14	36	June 9	Va.-Iron, Coal & C.	44¾	44	44	..	500
15	June 14	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning	..	..	15	..	....
35	June 14	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	35	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅛	May 26	WABASH	⅛	⅛	⅛	..	600
6½	Apr. 29	⅛	June 28	Wabash pf.	¼	¼	¼	..	350
100	Apr. 14	77⅞	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp.	100	95	96	+1	502
27	June 12	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland	22½	22½	22½	−½	130
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf.	..	..	36	..	....
70⅞	Apr. 28	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel.	69⅞	68¾	69	−¾	3,100
110	July 21	64	Feb. 24	West. E. & M.†	110	99¾	107⅞	+3⅞	377,500
130	May 5	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	126	125	126	−1⅞	200
255	May 10	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton	..	..	255	..	....
3¾	Jan. 18	⅜	June 29	Wheel. & Lake Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	200
16	Jan. 18	2½	July 8	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf	..	..	3½	..	....
6	Jan. 18	1	June 29	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	1	1	1	−¼	100
139½	July 16	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	137¼	132⅝	132⅝	−3⅞	4,173
105	June 22	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overland pf.	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+⅜	100
39⅞	Jan. 21	28	July 14	Wisconsin Central	28	28	28	..	200
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolw'h (F. W.) Co.	105	105	105	−¾	200
120¾	June 30	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	..	..	120	..	....
				MINING.					
.21	June 3	.07	May 29	Comstock Tunnel‡‡‡	.11	.10	.11	..	5,000

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
July 19	2	1¾	2	2
July 20	2	1½	1¾	2
July 21	2	1¾	1¾	2
July 22	2	1¾	2	1¾
July 23	2	1½	2	1¾
July 24	2	2	2	2

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—		
High	2	2
Low	1½	1¾
Same week last year—		
High	2½	2½
Low	1¾	2
Year to date—		
High	8	2¾
Low	1	1½
Same period last year—		
High	10	4½
Low	1	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 19	2½	2¾	3@3¼
July 20	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3@3¼
July 21	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3@3¼
July 22	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3@3¼
July 23	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3@3¼
July 24	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3@3¼
Week's range—			
High	2½	2¾	3¼
Low	2¼	2½	3
Same week last year—			
High	3	3½	4¼
Low	2½	2¾	3½
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4	4½
Low	2	2¼	2¾

RESERVE BANKS' DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	[illegible]
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
July 19	$4.76¾	$4.76 9/16	$4.76⅝
July 20	4.76½	4.76 7/16	4.76 9/16
July 21	4.76⅝	4.76⅜	4.76½
July 22	4.76⅝	4.76 7/16	4.76½
July 23	4.76 9/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 9/16
July 24	4.76 9/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 9/16

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 19	$4.77 3/16	$4.76⅞	$4.76⅞
July 20	4.77 1/16	4.76 13/16	4.76 13/16
July 21	4.77 1/16	4.77	4.77⅛
July 22	4.77 3/16	4.77 1/16	4.77⅛
July 23	4.77 3/16	4.77 1/16	4.77⅛
July 24	4.77⅜	4.77⅜	4.77⅜

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	$4.76¾	$4.77 3/16
Low	4.76⅜	4.76 13/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.8820	4.8885
Low	4.8710	4,8775
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85¾
Low	4.75¾	4.76¾
Same period last year—		
High	4.8910	4.8975
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Cab.
July 19	5.53½	5.53	81½	81 9/16	5.37	5.36
July 20	5.62	5.61	81¾	81⅞	5.35	5.34
July 21	5.62¼	5.61¼	82¼	82⅜	5.36	5.35
July 22	5.64½	5.63¾	81⅞	82	5.37	5.36
July 23	5.64	5.63	81⅞	82	5.36	5.35
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	81⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.35

	Holland. Dmd.	Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Cab.	Russia. Cab.	Austria. Cab.
July 19	40	40¼	6.13	6.12½	30.00	15.10
July 20	40⅛	40⅜	6.15	6.14	30.00	15.15
July 21	40⅛	40¼	6.19	6.18	30.00	15.20
July 22	40 1/16	40 3/16	6.20	6.19	30.00	15.20
July 23	40 1/16	40 3/16	6.21	6.20	33.50	15.20
July 24	40 1/16	40 3/16	6.21	6.20	33.50	15.20

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
July 19	Par	†5c	Par	*45c
July 20	Par	Par	Par	*45c
July 21	Par	†5c	Par	*45c
July 22	Par	†5c	Par	*45c
July 23	Par	†5c	Par	*45c
July 24	Par	†5c	Par	*45c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
July 19	4 @4½	5⅛	5⅛	26f 42½c
July 20	4 @4½	5⅛	5⅛	26f 65c
July 21	4 @4½	5⅛	5⅛	26f 90c
July 22	4½	5⅛	5 @5⅛	26f 90c
July 23	4 @4½	5⅛	5 @5⅛	26f 95c
July 24	4 @4½	5⅛	5 @5⅛	26f 95c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes, Paris.
July 19	65 1/16	69f
July 20	65 1/16	69f
July 21	65	69f
July 22	65	69f
July 23	65	69f
July 24	65	69f

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver. London.	N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
July 19	22⅜d	47½c	49.00
July 20	22 5/16d	47⅜c	49.00
July 21	22 5/16d	47⅜c	49.00
July 22	22 7/16d	47¼c	49.00
July 23	22⅜d	47⅛c	49.00
July 24	22 7/16d	47⅛c	49.00

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Bank of Italy	6	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

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RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended July 24, 1915.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	714,080	184,305	342,482
Tuesday	448,382	270,839	291,158
Wednesday	745,224	163,269	190,675
Thursday	665,075	185,185	308,100
Friday	462,045	287,060	389,077
Saturday	285,472	203,956	94,865
Total week	3,320,278	1,294,614	1,616,357
Year to date	71,278,551	42,410,409	50,086,178

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$1,645,500	$1,412,500	$1,561,000
Tuesday	1,803,500	1,481,500	1,873,000
Wednesday	1,706,000	2,888,500	1,520,000
Thursday	1,524,000	2,880,500	1,733,000
Friday	1,609,000	2,067,000	2,024,500
Saturday	723,500	1,245,500	733,000
Total week	$9,011,500	$11,975,500	$9,444,500
Year to date	433,242,200	410,944,100	310,986,800

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.	July 24,'15.	July 25,'14.	Changes.
R.R.&misc.	3,315,261	1,294,387 +	2,020,874
Banks	17	27 +	10
Mining	5,000	200 +	4,800
BONDS.			
R.R.&misc.	$8,706,000	$11,605,500 —	$2,899,500
Government	107,000	53,000 +	54,000
State	13,000	86,000 —	73,000
City	185,500	231,000 —	45,500
Total, all.	$9,011,500	$11,975,500 +	$2,964,000

Canadian Car & Fdry
Electric Boat
Car Lighting & Power
Standard Motors
Aetna Explosives
Powder Stocks
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FINANCIAL.

Redemption of Preferred Stock Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation

Notice is hereby given that there has been set aside for the purpose of retirement of Preferred Stock of this Corporation covering the six months period ended December 31, 1915, the sum of seventy-nine thousand dollars ($79,000), and that the Corporation will apply said amount on August 17, 1915, to the purchase of shares of said Preferred Stock in the manner provided in the Certificate of Incorporation and by-laws of said Corporation at the lowest prices at which such shares may be offered for sale to the Corporation.

Sealed offerings by the holders of such Preferred Stock are hereby invited to be made to the Corporation at the office of its Transfer Agent, Central Trust Company of Illinois, Chicago, Illinois, prior to August 8, 1915, which offer shall state the number of shares offered for sale and the net price at which such shares are so offered, and shall be signed by the holder thereof.

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION
By C. B. SMITH, Treasurer
Chicago, Illinois, July 24, 1915

Notice of Dividend to Stockholders of Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation, held July 24, 1915, a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) was declared upon the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable on August 1, 1915, to the holders of said Preferred Stock of record upon the transfer books of this Corporation on July 26, 1915, said dividend being in full of cumulative Preferred dividend on said stock up to and including July 31, 1915.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) was declared upon the outstanding Common Stock of this Corporation, payable on August 1, 1915, to the holders of said Common Stock of record upon the transfer books of this Corporation on July 26, 1915.

The stock books of this Corporation will be closed for the transfer of stock from the close of business on July 26, 1915, to and including the close of business on July 31, 1915.

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION
C. B. SMITH, Secretary
Dated July 24, 1915

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Is there a chance of repudiation of LOANS by the WAR NATIONS? Chas. F. Speare and Paul Clay give their opinions, supported by facts.
BOND BARGAINS?
Which of the so-called RECEIVERSHIP bonds may be regarded as bargains? F. M. Van Wicklen points them out.
COPPERS?
Thinking of buying coppers? Read what C. S. Burton writes on CHILE and KENNECOTT Copper.
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Point movement chart covering Steel's fluctuations for the past three years.
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DIVIDENDS.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
62ND CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
July 26th, 1915.

The Board of Directors, at a meeting, held July 19th, 1915, declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., on the capital stock of the Company outstanding, payable on September 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., August 20th, 1915.

Checks for the above dividend will be mailed.

JOSEPH BRADLEY MURRAY,
Acting Treasurer.

MADISON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
A dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on August 16th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 10th, 1915.
BRECKENRIDGE CARROLL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MISSOURI, OKLAHOMA & GULF RAILWAY COMPANY

Second Mortgage Trust Deed

Dated May 15, 1912.

St. Louis, Mo., July 16th, 1915.

To the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company and to the holders of Second Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds issued, certified, and delivered under and pursuant to and the payment of which is intended to be secured by the indenture of second mortgage and deed of trust executed by the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company to St. Louis Union Trust Company, Trustee, and bearing date the 15th day of May, in the year 1912.

Pursuant to Section 3 of Article VIII, of the above mentioned second mortgage and deed of trust, you, and each of you, are hereby notified that the undersigned hereby resigns as trustee in and under said indenture of second mortgage and deed of trust and from the trusts therein and thereby created.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
[Seal.] By ISAAC H. ORR,
Vice President.
Attest:
A. H. BURG, Asst. Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS of the COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, due January 1st, 1927:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of bonds of the above mentioned Company under the mortgage from said Company to the undersigned as successor trustee, for redemption by means of part of the proceeds of the release of the stock of the East Ohio Gas Company paid into the Sinking Fund to the extent of One Million Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars ($1,750,000) will be received at the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 3rd, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. No proposals will be accepted at a price greater than par and accrued interest, and the right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all proposals.

Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 4, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days.

Dated New York, June 23, 1915.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, Successor Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE AUGUST 1, 1990, OF THE KANSAS CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the INDORSEMENT on each FIRST MORTGAGE 4% BOND of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, due August 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON OR AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of a sheet of FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including August 1, 1940.

The coupon sheet will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED. The sheet of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with the recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BONDS DUE JUNE 1, 1990, OF MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY:

Your attention is called to the WARRANT attached to each SECOND MORTGAGE 4% BOND of this Company, due June 1, 1990, calling for the delivery, ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1915, at its office in the City of New York, of sheets of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COUPONS, for interest to become payable semi-annually thereafter to and including June 1, 1990.

Coupon sheets will be delivered to bondholders upon presentation of their bonds at the office of the Company, 71 Broadway, New York City, ON AND AFTER THE DATE NAMED, with the warrant attached. The sheets of coupons will be attached to the bonds, in accordance with recommendation of the New York Stock Exchange, and delivery made to the owners thereof with as little delay as possible.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.
May 15, 1915.

103% of Par and Interest
THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% GOLD BONDS

To the holders of the bonds secured by the First Mortgage of The Knoxville Gas Company dated October 1st, 1903:

You are hereby notified that this corporation intends to pay off and redeem the following numbered outstanding First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, of the face value of $1,000 each, issued pursuant to the terms of the First Mortgage of The Knoxville Gas Company to United States Mortgage and Trust Company, dated October 1st, 1903, to wit:

2 144 183 411 468

The above numbered bonds will be redeemed and paid at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, New York, on October 1st, 1915, at the rate of 103% of par, plus accrued interest to that date, and upon such date all future interest upon such bonds will cease and the coupons therefore will be void. Of all of which you will please take notice.

THE KNOXVILLE GAS COMPANY,
By HENRY L. DOHERTY, President.

TEMPLE COAL CO. FIRST & COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND BONDS.

Under the provisions of the mortgage, proposals for the account of the Sinking Fund will be received until 12 M. August 7th, 1915, at the office of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, for the sale to it at the lowest price, not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as $162,304.00 will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned.

C. S. W. PACKARD, President,
Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co.,
517 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION AMERICAN CIGAR CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly Dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the full shares of preferred stock, payable August 15th, 1915, to Stockholders of record July 31st, 1915.

Transfer books will be closed August 1st to August 15th, inclusive.

N. D. LEAN, Treasurer.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 194.

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid August 16, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business July 31, 1915.

Chicago, July 20, 1915.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of Catskill and Tannersville Railway Company will be held at the office of Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses Street Pier, New York City, on the 27th day of July, 1915, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of determining whether a change of the principal office and place of business of the corporation from the City of New York to Catskill, Greene County, New York, shall be authorized.

Dated July 10, 1915.
ALFRED V. S. OLCOTT, President.
W. Y. HAWLEY, Secretary.

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TO RENOMINATE JUSTICES.

Clarke and Greenbaum May Be Ignored by Party Machines.

Lawyers who have heard that Supreme Court Justices John Proctor Clarke and Samuel Greenbaum are not to be renominated this Fall will organize a committee of one hundred to nominate them by petition.

According to their friends, these Justices during their service on the bench have paid little attention to politics, and they were especially cold to all requests for favors made by politicians.

The committee of one hundred will try to impress upon the political bosses the need of continuing Justices Clarke and Greenbaum in office. If this effort should fail then 3,000 signatures will be sought to have the names of the two Justices placed upon the ballot.

The term of Justice Blanchard will also expire this year, but because of his age he will not seek re-election. Two other justices, Clarence J. Shearn and Francis B. Delehanty, are serving by appointment. They are both Democrats and will probably receive the regular nominations. The death of Justice Delany, who was a Democrat, also leaves a vacancy that must be filled.

TRUST COMPANIES GROW.

Institutions Increase Resources by Nearly $126,000,000.

ALBANY, July 25.—The resources of the trust companies of the State increased $125,966,993 from March 19 to June 23 last, according to reports filed with the State Banking Department in accordance with a call issued by Superintendent Richards.

In the same period the total deposits of these institutions increased $141,469,116, the total in June being $1,696,733,159, as compared with $1,555,264,043 in March.

Municipal Year Book on Sale.

The Municipal Year Book for 1915, prepared by City Chamberlain Henry Bruère, may now be had for 15 cents a copy at the Municipal Reference Library, in the Municipal Building. The book is intended to tell in brief form the functions of the different departments of the City Government. It is the second book of its kind, the first having been arranged for 1914 by the present Fire Commissioner, Robert Adamson, who at the time he prepared the book was Secretary to Mayor Gaynor.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 24, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	14½	15½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	52	56
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	96½	98½
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	46	47
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	May 1, 15	310	313
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 15	108½	109½
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	59	61
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	81
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	29	31
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	64
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	5½	6½
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	55	59
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	16	18½
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	95
Au. & Syr. El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '35	3,284,000	2½	S	J. & D.	60	65
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	75
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	89½	90¾
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	105¾
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con. R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101½
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92½
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 15	48½	49½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	78¼	79½
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	87½	88
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan. 15,15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East, P. & L. 1st 5s, '18	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	63	66
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	98⅛	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	60	70
Do 5s.	3,000,000	..	..	....	74	76½
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	90
Ev. G. & E.L 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	91	95
Ex. Sg. W., G. & E. 5s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	16	19
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	60
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G.G. & E. 1st 5s, 1932.	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	75	80
Gr. Rap. Ed. 1st 5s, '16.	734,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100¼
Gd. Rap. Ry. 1st 5s, '16.	3,023,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100¼
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	58	60
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L	9,543,080	..	..	....	18	20
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	39	40
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	76	79
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	75
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	85
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	86
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	100
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39.	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do. ext, 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	90	95
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	55	58
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97½
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77½
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31.	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	46	50
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	....	28	29½
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	84	85
N.T.Tr.5s,'33.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28.	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	96
Ont. Power.	10,009,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do deb.6s,'21	2,935,000	3	S	J. & J.	93	94
O.E.Ry.5s,'33.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	13	18
Pot. El. Pwr. 1st 5s, '29.	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	..
Do con.5s,'36	5,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
P.G.El.5s,'35.	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103	104
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	13	15
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	54	58
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P 5s, '38.	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	91
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L., H. & P. 5s, '37.	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20.	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22.	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23.	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	64
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	62½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29.	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	89½	91
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	My 15, 15	70	72
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	93
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	5	5½
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	24½	26

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 24, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El. 1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	5	7
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	26	30
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	....	38	40
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	67	68
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	68½
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	13½	14½
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash. R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	89½	92
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	83½	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81⅝	81¾
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	15	16
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	....	50	52
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$44	$47
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	44	47
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	53	56
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	96
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	127	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37.	850,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10½	11½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '20.	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	..	Apr 13,15	41½	43½
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	85	86
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	83½	85
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Sag. City G. 1st 5s, '16.	857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100¼
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103½
Do. deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash. G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	May, 1915	72	73
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60.	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	104¼	105¼

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	....	140	145
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	79	81
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	32	36
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	1½	Q	May, '15	179	183
Am Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Jul 20, 15	133	138
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	92
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	69	71
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	82	83½
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	215	220
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	95	97
Bliss, EW.Co	1,500,000	‡2½	Q	July 1, 15	350	365
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	135	145
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	110	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	107½	108½
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	6½	6¾
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	..
Can C. & Fy	3,975,000	..	..	....	95	99
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30, 15	325	350
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	102	105
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	137	140
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 10,14	47	52
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	89	92
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	$4	Q	July 1, 15	453	460
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	....	31	33
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	73	75½
D., L. & W.C.	6,500,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 15	260	280
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	2	Q	Jun 15,15	635	665
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	....	5	9
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	46	52
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15,15	112	114
Int. Nickel	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	150	151
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	May 1, 15	103½	105
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	103	105
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	25	30
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	60	63¼
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	160	165
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	3¼	3½
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	180	182
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	71	75
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	94	97
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	14½	16
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	53	56
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	35	37
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	148	155
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	101	102½
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	104½	106
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	250	275
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	220	230
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	2⅞	3
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	89½	91
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	100¾
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 12, 15	105	106½
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	1675	1705

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	520	..
Am. Surety	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	115	125
Bd.&Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15,15	270	280
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	125	165
Commer. Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	180	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	880	900
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	....	182	140
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	285	295
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	460	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	250
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	480	495
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	295	310
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15,15	390	398
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	172	180
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	....	115	150
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	112	118
Nat. Surety	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	167	170
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	280
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	S	J,A,J,O	180	200
N.J.F. & P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	130	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	80	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	100	112½
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 15	35	45
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	295	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	95	105
Stuyv't($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
U. S. (Fire)	400,000	3½	S	Feb 1, 15	125	140
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	May 1, 15	490	520
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Feb 1, 15	140	175

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	105	110
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	98	100
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Conley Foil	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	300	350
John. T.& M.	300,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	106	109
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	165	175
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	99½	100½
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	185	195
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	345	355
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118½	120½

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	158	165
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	168	172
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 24, 1915. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	555
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	208
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	177	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	‡4	S	July 1, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	May 1, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	125
Century	500,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	175	177
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	530	565
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	180	186
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	110	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	400	..
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	165	..
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	385	390
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	172
Colonial	400,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	162
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 15	300	308
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 2, 15	75	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	150	155
Fifth Av	100,000	§25	Q	July 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	†7	Q	July 1, 15	870	890
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	175	190
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	135	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 15	350	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	425	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	270	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	610	..
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	310	320
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	495	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	610	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 15	305	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	238	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 11, 15	250	255
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	180	185
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	175	185
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	July 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 15	750	800
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,15	155	165
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 15	200	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	395	400
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	245
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	405	425
Security,new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	..	80
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	100	125
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 15	100	125
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,15	136	142
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	300	..
West Side.	200,000	6	S	July 1, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,15	500	565

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra. §Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 15	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	410	414
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 15	140	..
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	..
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Jun 30,15	470	475
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	990	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	80	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	412	420
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 15	1100	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	195	..
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	240	260
Fulton	500,000	6	S	July 1, 15	280	..
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	593	598
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 15	265	..
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	125	130
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 15	610	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	115	117
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	102
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	135	142
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	408
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	580	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	940	..
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 15	275	..
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	370	380
Union	3,000,000	‡5	Q	July 1, 15	340	350
U. S. M & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	385	395
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	15¾	16
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	545	550
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	265	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 19,15	99	101
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 21,15	700	715
Colonial Oil	250,000	..	..	....	135	145
Contin. Oil	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,15	225	229
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Jun 15,15	40	42
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,14	46	49
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	May 1, 15	220	223
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	135	140
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	146	148
Ill. Pipe Line	20,000,000	5	Q	Jul 20, 15	133	135
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	My 15, 15	94	96
Nat. Transit	12,737,375	50c	Q	Jun 15,15	29	30
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 15	203	207
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 15	92	94
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Jun 1, 15	134	136
Pierce Oil	10,500,000	..	..	....	9¼	9½
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	309	312
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	156	158
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	215	225
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 1, 15	200	212
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	270	273
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Jun 30,15	108	112
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,102,400	2.50	Q	Jun 15,15	276	278
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	My 29, 15	395	400
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 27,15	340	350
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	253	257
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,15	305	315
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Jun 15,15	400	402
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Jun 15,15	182	184
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	July 1, 15	420	430
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	Q	Mar 31,15	110	115
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	79	81
Vacuum Oil	15,000,000	5h	Q	My 15, 15	199	202
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	32	35

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.		Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—						
Argentine Government	6	Dec.,	1915	101⅛	101⅜	2.75
Argentine Government	6	Dec.,	1916	100½	100¾	5.45
Argentine Government	6	Dec.,	1917	100	100½	5.75
Argentine Government	6	May,	1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.30
City of Montreal	5	Dec.,	1917	99⅞	100¼	4.90
City of Quebec	5	Apr.,	1920	98½	99½	5.20
French Government	5	Apr.,	1916	98	98⅝	7.10
German Government	5	Jan.,	1916	96¼	97	12.00
New York City	6	Sept.,	1915	100⅛	100¼	2.00
New York City	6	Sept.,	1916	102⅛	102⅞	3.48
New York City	6	Sept.,	1917	103⅞	104	4.00
Norway Government	6	Oct.,	1916	99¾	100	6.00
Norway Government	6	Oct.,	1917	99¾	100	6.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1916	99¼	100	5.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1918	96¼	96⅞	6.30
Switz. Government	5	Mar.,	1920	96¼	96¾	5.77
Swedish Government	6	Mar.,	1916	99¾	100	6.00
COMPANY ISSUES—						
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar.,	1916	100	100½	..
American Locomotive	5	July,	1916	100¼	101¼	3.70
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug.,	1921	97	98	..
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr.,	1916	100⅛	101	3.55
Am Tobacco scrip	5	Sept.,	1915	100⅝	101¼	2.65
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar.,	1917	100⅛	100⅞	4.55
Balt & Ohio	4½	June,	1917	99¼	99⅝	4.75
Balt & Ohio	4½	June,	1918	98¼	98⅝	5.05
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July,	1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar.,	1924	101⅛	101⅞	5.73
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June,	1919	90⅛	90⅞	7.45
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept.,	1915	100	100⅛	4.00
Chicago Elevated	5	July,	1916	94¼	95¼	9.55
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov.,	1918	98	99	6.30
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	Mar.,	1917	100	100¼	4.98
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May,	1917	98	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr.,	1917	99¼	99¾	5.95
Erie R. R.	5	Oct.,	1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.58
Erie R. R.	5	Apr.,	1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.80
General Rubber	5	Dec.,	1918	98⅛	98⅝	5.50
Havana Elec. Ry.	5	Sept.,	1916	98⅞	99⅛	6.25
Hocking Valley Ry.	6	Nov.,	1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.15
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '18		100	100½	4.95
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar.,	1917	98⅛	98⅝	7.15
L. S. & Mich. Co.	5	Sept.,	1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
L. S. & Mich. Co.	5	Dec.,	1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.55
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct.,	1918	97	98⅛	6.55
Michigan Railway	6		1919	99	100	6.00
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June,	1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	5	Apr.,	1917	95	98¼	6.95
N. E. Navigation	6	May,	1917	94⅝	95	9.12
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept.,	1915	100⅛	100⅜	1.75
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct.,	1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May,	1916	100⅛	100⅝	4.50
North St. P.	6	June,	1917	99⅞	100	6.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct.,	1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.20
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19,'16		100⅛	100⅜	3.80
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar.,	1916	100	100⅛	4.65
Southern Railway	5	Feb.,	1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.75
Southern Railway	5	Mar.,	1917	97⅞	98¼	6.15
Sulzberger & S.	6	June,	1916	100⅞	101¼	4.70
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June,	1918	98¼	100	5.00
Union Typewriter	5	Jan.,	1916	94¼	95¼	14.80
United Fruit	6	May,	1917	101⅛	102¼	4.75
United Fruit	6	May,	1918	98⅝	99⅜	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr.,	1917	100	100⅞	5.40
Western Power	6	Mar.,	1917	98	99	6.50
West. States G. & El.	6		1917	97½	98½	6.65

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:51 | Sun sets..7:22 | Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:20	7:42	1:22	1:26
Governors Island	7:55	8:14	1:52	2:02
Hell Gate	9:45	10:04	3:32	3:42

Arrived—Sunday, July 25.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, July 17.
SS Drome, Bordeaux, July 7.
SS River Araxes, Barcelona, July 10.
SS Earl of Elgin, St. Michaels, July 10.
SS Stephan, Barbados, July 19.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, July 23.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 22.
SS Mayaro, Grenada, July 16.
SS Polarine, Copenhagen, July 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

America	Naples	July 14
Large Law	London	July 10
Merity	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Highland Prince	London	July 9
Cacique	Havre	July 12
Avra	Glasgow	July 11
Frixos	Liverpool	July 10
Justin	Pernambuco	July 7
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
Gascogne	Bordeaux	July 16
Pioneer	Copenhagen	July 15
Sixaola	Santiago	July 21
Tenadores	Colon	July 19
Yaguez	Mayaguez	July 19
Coamo	San Juan	July 21
Creole	New Orleans	July 21
Frinton	Havre	July 13
Patris	Piraeus	July 9
El Mundo	Galveston	July 26
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Carpathia	Liverpool	July 17
Idaho	Deal	July 13
Kish	Liverpool	July 12
Wells City	Bristol	July 13
Saratoga	Havana	July 24
Lampasas	Mobile	July 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 24
Colorado	Galveston	July 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Chicago	Bordeaux	July 19
Petroleine	La Rochelle	July 15
Vauban	London	July 16
Belford	Naples	July 10
Toyohashi Maru	London	July 16
Frances	Liverpool	July 15
Flaturia	Copenhagen	July 14
Asuncion de Larrinaga	Cork	July 13
Bayamo	Progreso	July 20
Camaguey	Puerto Mexico	July 20
El Norte	Galveston	July 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Europa	Genoa	July 15
Adriatic	Liverpool	July 21
St. Cecilia	Rotterdam	July 15
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 19
Karema	Manchester	July 15
Santa Marta	Kingston	July 24
Stephano	Halifax	July 27
Momus	New Orleans	July 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Bovic	Manchester	July 18
Westminster	Bordeaux	July 16
Lincolnshire	London	July 17
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	July 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	July 27
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 24
El Cid	Galveston	July 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Saxonia	Liverpool	July 21
Kursk	Archangel	July 18
Strathtay	Marseilles	July 16
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
Le Coq	Bilbao	July 16
Rio de Janeiro	Para	July 19
Advance	Cristobal	July 24

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Roma, Lisbon		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Dwinsk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Arabic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hercules, Argentina	7:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nickerie, Haiti	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Gibara	———	12:00 M.
Patris, Piraeus	———	4:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Oscar II., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yaquez, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savvannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Manzanillo, Santiago	———	3:00 P.M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
America, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Balboa	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Santa Clara, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Samland, London	———	12:00 M.
Den of Airlie, London	———	12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester	———	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 25.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 266 miles S. at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 465 miles S. at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 202 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Camaguey, Progreso to New York, was 235 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 134 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Rio, New Orleans to New York, crossed South Pass Bar at 1 A. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 236 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 670 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 83 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 300 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 492 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 200 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Parthian, Norfolk to New York, was 15 miles N. E. of Northeast End at noon.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 185 miles S. at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 215 miles S. at noon.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 180 miles S. at noon.
SS Finland, Colon to New York, was 700 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Minnehaha, at London, July 24.
SS Baltic, at Liverpool, July 24.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria .... July 26
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and New Zealand, (specially addressed,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .... July 29
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Moana .. July 29
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara .... July 30
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ... July 31
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Canada Maru .... Aug. 1
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru .... Aug. 2

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 29, and Yokohama, July 8—which arrived per steamer Ixion, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 21, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, July 26.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Wellington, June 27; Auckland, June 28; Melbourne, July 3, and Sydney, July 5—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, were dispatched east on July 22, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, July 27.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Forecasts: North Car., fair Mon. and Tues.; fresh no. winds.

S. C., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., La., and East Tex.: Fair Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.

West Tex.: Fair Mon. and Tues., except probably showers in extreme w.

Okla.: Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ark., Ky. and Tenn.: Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ind., Mich. and Ohio: Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate temperatures; light variable winds.

Ill.: Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; slightly cooler in extreme s. Mon.

Mo.: Cloudy Mon. and Tues., with showers in w.

Wis.: Fair and continued cool Mon. and Tues.

Minn.: Fair Mon., Tues. cloudy, with showers n. w.; slightly warmer in e. Tues.

Iowa: Fair Mon., showers Tues.

No. Dak.: Fair and warmer Mon., showers at night or on Tues.

So. Dak., Neb. and Kan.: Showers Mon. and Tues.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The pressure continues high over all districts east of the Rocky Mountains and is low over the West Plateau and the Pacific States. Moderate temperatures have prevailed in all parts of the country except the interior of the Pacific States, where high temperatures prevail. The general pressure distribution is such as to indicate generally fair weather with temperatures near or below the seasonal average over all districts east of the Mississippi River during Monday and Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic, Middle Atlantic, light to moderate, variable; South Atlantic, moderate variable, except fresh northeast off the Carolina Coast.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Pennsylvania, New York, New England, New Jersey—Fair Monday and Tuesday, moderate temperatures.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	66	64	4 P. M.	76	79
6 A. M.	66	63	6 P. M.	74	75
9 A. M.	66	73	9 P. M.	71	67
12 M.	71	76	11 P. M.	72	67

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 70; for the corresponding date last year it was 71; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 70, at 8 P. M. it was 69. Maximum temperature 79 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum 61 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 63 per cent. at 8 A. M., 67 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.21 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.15 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:20—182 Audubon Av.; A. Rockinall	$100
12:45—926 8 Av.; Chas. E. Miller	Slight
5:30—835 3 Av.; Mary Bartano	None
6:45—Foot of W. 47 St.; Daly Co.	Slight
10:20—9 E. 42 St.; not given	None
11:15—2,488 7 Av.; Oscar Schwartz	None
P. M.	
12:50—273 Hudson St.; Wm. Zimmer	Slight
12:55—329 Cherry St.; A. Charitonus	Slight
1:10—53 W. 117 St.; Jos. Davidson	Slight
2:15—31 W. 114 St.; Jos. Rankin	Slight
2:20—189 Allen St.; Louis Feinstein	None
3:00—279 7 Av., Elenore Costume Co.	Slight
3:00—568 Grand St.; Martin Lulzer	Slight
4:10—212 W. 61 St.; Wm. Rabin	$500
4:30—509 W. 54 St.; Fred Simermeyer	Slight
4:30—259 W. 112 St.; Benj. Pearlman	Slight
4:50—141 St. & Walnut Av.; McGlaury Marble Co.	Slight
7:25—388 E. 141 St.; Sam'l Grossman	Slight
8:20—1,509 Charlotte St.; Frank Feldman,	Slight
8:45—1,952 2 Av.; not given	Slight
9:10—208 Stanton St.; Sam'l Krustel	Slight
10:50—867 S. Boulevard; Dr. Brazil	Slight
11:00—437 Pleasant Av.; C. Praetirus	Slight

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 31, SS Philadelphia.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Chicago.

Belgium—Service suspended.

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 12, SS Canopic.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 28, SS Dante Alighieri, and at 7:30 A. M. July 31, SS America.

Greece—Close at 12 M. July 31, SS Patris.

Liberia—No sailings at present.

Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 29, SS Oscar II.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
BOSTON $2.80
Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75
ROUND TRIP $3.30.
COLONIAL LINE
First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

Iron Steamboat Co.
DEEP SEA FISHING STR. "TAURUS." Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY.
SPECIAL NOTICE
NO LANDING AT W. 23D ST.
Patrons are cautioned that the ONLY ticket office of the IRON STEAMBOAT CO. at WEST 129TH ST. is on the DOWN-TOWN SIDE of dock.
Iron Steamboats direct to Steeplechase, Coney Island, and Str. "Grand Republic" to Rockaway Beach. Leaves W. 129th St. and Pier 1, N. R.
Full Time Tables are on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park
or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P.M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P.M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6:30 P. M., Yonkers 7:30 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains.
SATURDAY SPECIAL, to Malden, ($1.00,) Catskill, and Hudson. FARE $1.25. Leave Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.
REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN $1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION
Tickets and information mailed on request, or can be obtained at tourist and ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

A DAY'S PLEASURE
EXCURSIONS VIA New Jersey Central
HARD COAL-NO SMOKE-COMFORT
Atlantic City $2.50
NEXT WEDNESDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 7.50; Liberty St., 8.00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8.17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 7.55 a.m.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.
Write for Illustrated Folder.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH
TIME TABLE FOR TODAY Strs. ROSEDALE and CIMBRIA
Will leave W. 129th St. 9:30, 10:30; W. 23rd St. 10, 11; Battery Pier 10:30, 11:30; Coney Island 6, 7; Rockaway 5, 6. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50c.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days lve. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Suns. & Hols. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPOINT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

Eastern Steamship Lines
All-the-Way-by-Water
Summer-Time Route to BOSTON
Finest Equipped Steamships in the Coastwise Service
METROPOLITAN LINE
Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray Street, every day at 5:00 P. M. Same service returning. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses and Freight—Express Service.
Main Deck Dining Rooms—Excellent Service
Fare, $4.00. Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1.00. Outside Rooms, $2.00.
To PORTLAND
MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Steamships NORTH LAND and NORTH STAR lve. Pier 19, N. R.; foot Warren St., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5 P. M.; also Monday, 10:30 A. M. A delightful 300-Mile 22-Hour Trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.
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Tickets and Information at Piers, also all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, N. R., New York.

UP THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT
All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; W. 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
One Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, West Point or Bear Mountain.
Afternoon Boat
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON."
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. 4141 Spring, N. Y.

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A VACATION on the WATER
Cool, restful and refreshing.
$95 New York to Havana and return; 6 days at sea, 4 days on shore, including hotel expenses.
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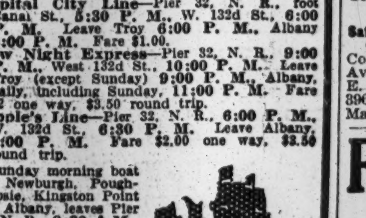

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Capital City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 5:30 P. M., W. 132d St., 6:00 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M., Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $1.00.
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Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A.M., W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leaves Albany, 10:00 A. M.
Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.
Largest River Steamships in the world.

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BEAR MOUNTAIN
45 MILES
UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON
Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.
Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.
Str. "MARY POWELL" Weekdays Lvs. W. 42d St. 10:20, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Sundays and Holidays, STR. "NEWBURGH.")
Round Trip—Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER ST'B'T CO. Tel. Broad 952
& Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141.

S. S. "MANDALAY"
WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. EACH WAY
Lvs. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M.
" Battery Pier 10:30 A. M.
" Atlantic Highlands 5 PM
Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
NIGHT TRIP UP THE HUDSON
$1.00 ROUND TRIP REFRESHMENTS.
Lvs. Battery 7:30 P. M.
" W. 131st St. 8:30 P. M.
Ret. to W. 131st St., only.
DANCING PALM ROOM.
Tels.: Pier, Morn., 4399. Broad 179-3263.

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GLEN ISLANDS
Every seaside amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 2.30, 3.30 P.M. East 129th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 30c.

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Sailing Under the American Flag
WHY not include the West Indies and the Panama Canal in your trip and see the countries that have made the California Expositions possible?
To California
Circle Tours between New York and New Orleans via West Indies and Panama Canal, in connection with the California Expositions.
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Between New York and New Orleans via Havana, Cuba, $54.00
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CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE via LIVERPOOL
Saxonia ...... Thurs., Aug. 5, 10 A.M.
Orduna .... Sat., Aug. 21, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania ..... Fri., Aug. 27, 5 P.M.
Saxonia ...... Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
*Cameronia ... Fri., Sept. 10, 5 P.M.
Orduna .... Sat., Sept. 18, 10 A.M.
*Tuscania .... Fri., Sept. 24, 10 A.M.
*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
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Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
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Vacation Voyages
of 5 to 21 days, permitting shore visits to interesting and picturesque spots on the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf. Direct connections for the famous resorts of the Southeast, Southwest and
CALIFORNIA
Short sea trips at $32 to $80, including meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer. Ask for illustrated folders and full information.
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AMERICAN STEAMERS
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N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
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†Arabic ..... July 28 | Adriatic .... Aug. 4
†Cabin and Third Class Passengers Only.
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Canopic, August 12, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

For Your Vacation—
Go To BERMUDA
9-Day Tour—All Expenses $45.50 up
Unlimited Attractions for Vacationists. Cooler than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts. Send for Low Rate Inclusive Tour Circular.
Twin Screw "Bermudian"
Safety—Speed—Comfort—Sails Alternate Weds. & Sats.
Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Cook & Son, 245 & 2,081 B'way, 264 & 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. E. Marsters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 1 Madison Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 B'way.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX
CHICAGO . . Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
ESPAGNE . . Aug. 7, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
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COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4950.

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Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CAMERONIA
Saturday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
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VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
PATRIA (new) .. Aug. 12 | SANT' ANNA .. Sept. 7
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Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

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LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 11
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

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Send for Free Book.
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398 B'way, New York. Tel. 4530 Franklin.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60.
Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 182 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

RAILROADS.
N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS.
Sundays. Holidays. See ads. or agents.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

50¢ Mornings 10.30 YACHT CLIFTON SIGHT SEEING 40 Mile 3 Hour Cruise. 75¢ Afternoons 2.30
AROUND Lvs. Foot W. 42d St. Tel. Bryant 3036
MANHATTAN ISLE Sat. & Sun. 25c. addl.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3312.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

HERE'S A COOL TRIP!
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route. New Jersey Central.

CHINESE MINISTER TO MEXICO CHOSEN

V. K. Wellington Koo, Graduate of Columbia, Envoy Also to Peru and Cuba.

SHIFT CAUSES SPECULATION

Japanese Objected to the Appointee as a Delegate to European Peace Conference.

V. K. Wellington Koo, Secretary to the President of China and graduate of Columbia College, has been appointed Chinese Minister to Mexico, the post having been created for him, as at present the Minister at Washington is also accredited to Mexico, Peru, and Cuba. Dr. Koo now will be accredited to the last-named countries, and, perhaps, to other South American nations also.

It is expected that Dr. Koo soon will leave Peking for his new post with his wife, who is the youngest daughter of the first Premier of the Chinese republic, Tang-Shao-yi, at one time Special Ambassador to the United States, to return thanks to this Government for the remission of the Boxer indemnity of $14,000,000.

Dr. Koo was educated in Chinese and English at St. John's University, Shanghai, before he came to this country in 1903, and entered Cook's Academy. He then entered Columbia College, where he distinguished himself alike in his studies and in sports. He became editor in chief of the Columbia Spectator, Student Board representative, and won other honors. By rapid work he finished his college course in three years, and in 1908 he returned to China to obey his father's summons that he be married. He came back to Columbia in the Fall and his wife went to study music in Philadelphia, while Dr. Koo took up the subject of law, and finally specialized in international law under Professor John Bassett Moore. In 1909 he took the master's degree in arts, and in 1912 he finished his dissertation on the "Status of Aliens in China" and was rewarded with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

President Yuan Shih-kai cabled him to return to Peking at once to become his English secretary. He acted in that capacity for a year, and later was transferred to the Foreign Office, where his knowledge of the law of nations and diplomacy was a material help to the ever-changing incumbents of that difficult post in Peking, which has been called the "storm centre" in Far Eastern politics.

During the recent negotiations with the Japanese Minister at Peking relative to the twenty-four demands the Japanese Government presented to China Dr. Koo worked day and night at the Foreign Office in conference with La Cheng Hsiang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. It was largely through his help that the Chinese authorities managed to come out of the crisis as well as they did. During most of the conversations between the Japanese Envoy, M. Moki, Mr. Koo was making frequent trips to the American Legation to keep Minister Reinsch informed on the progress of the negotiations, and in that way he became intimate with the American staff, among whom are some of his firmest friends.

In the recent negotiations China insisted upon representation in the European peace conference by the presence of three members of her Foreign Office. In order to gain their point the Japanese consented to it, and the Chinese Government, it is understood, named Dr. Koo as one of its delegates. To this proposal the Japanese objected, and to effect a compromise it was agreed that for the present Dr. Koo be appointed Minister to Mexico, Peru, and Cuba. Whether he will be called upon to go to the peace conference when it meets will be watched with interest by close observers of Far Eastern affairs.

The news of his appointment comes from the Chinese Educational Mission at Washington, which has received a cablegram from the Chinese Government. At Columbia several Chinese students said they had news from the Chinese Legation announcing the appointment, but the university authorities had heard nothing. They will arrange a reception for him when he reaches New York on his way to Havana.

Chilean Electors Pick President.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 25.—The Presidential Electors met today, and by a majority of five votes chose Juan Luis San Fuentes President of the republic. Parliament will meet Aug. 31 to confirm the election.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

GET THIS!

Get It Good

It Means Money

I have been ordered to sell
679 Lots at BELLE HARBOR
234 of them are Ocean Front Lots
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I AM GOING TO DO IT

If I have to sell them for
$50, $500 or $5000 each

I am going to sell them
as long as there is anybody
in front of me that I can sell them to

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679 LOTS Including 234 OCEAN FRONT LOTS
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Also a Large Boarding House and Stable at

BELLE HARBOR

Rockaway Coast, Queens Borough, N. Y. City,
12 miles from City Hall, 34 minutes from Flatbush Avenue Station
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On the Premises.

10% on Day of Sale, or 36 Monthly Payments May Be Arranged, or 70% Can Remain on First Mortgage.
Titles Insured Free.
For maps apply to JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Don't Miss Full Reports
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AUCTION
Today's Herald
Sale Continues
TONIGHT
Fitz-james E. Browne
Will Sell
See Advt. Times Business Page.

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Must Sacrifice
Waterfront Bungalow with Garage
and all improvements; within commuting distance; little cash down; balance on easy payments. Address Box S. E. 84 Times.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY
Will sell my six-room water-front bungalow; all improvements; also two water-front lots; good boating, bathing, and fishing; little cash needed; no brokers. Address OWNER, Box 84, Times.

SMALL FARM
Fairly good house; needs few repairs; near trolley and station; good bathing and boating near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Small Farm, Box 197 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Term Leases
for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have $7,500 to loan on bond and first mortgage, Manhattan real estate; principals only. R 120 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE AT LITTLE SILVER,
New Jersey, Long Branch Division, next to Red Bank; first-class train service; convenient to ocean front; five minutes' walk to the Shrewsbury River; four minutes' walk to depot; about three acres of land; ten-room cottage, with all improvements; city water; will be sold at a bargain to close an estate. Address W. H. Smock, Attorney, 10 East Front Street, Red Bank, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Strictly **MILANO** Fireproof.
125-127 West 58th St.
7-8 Rooms & Bath, $1,080-$1,600.
Standard service, all improvements.
5 Rooms & Bath, Physician's Office, $1,200.

200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7-8 ROOMS & BATH, $690-$720.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY, (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600-$930.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.

IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $70-$85.

THE STANTON
9 West 91st St. Elevator House.
8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $930-$1,100.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

261
Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.
Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

OFFERS AID TO CHINA.

American Admiral Tenders Warships for Flood Relief Work.

PEKING, July 25.—Rear Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, has offered to the Chinese authorities the use of the warships under his command for relief work in the Canton delta where unprecedented floods prevail. Small American vessels already have been assisting in relief work in the district between Hongkong and Canton.

It is impossible yet to estimate the extent of the disaster although thousands of natives have lost their lives in the flood.

NEW YORK BOY UP MT. BLANC

Anthony Hill, Aged 17, Makes First Ascension of the Season.

GENEVA, July 25.—The first ascension of Mont Blanc this year was made last Friday by Anthony Hill, a seventeen-year-old boy of New York, accompanied by a Swiss professor and a guide. Excellent weather conditions prevailed. The climb was a difficult one, the snow being kneedeep near the summit.

Hill is attending school in Geneva.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Leaving town, must dispose of my handsome Detroit Electric Brougham at great sacrifice; in perfect condition, with new batteries and slip covers; cost $2,800; sell to immediate purchaser $785. Werner, 258 Riverside Drive.

MAXWELL 1912 touring, four-door, five-passenger; seen 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. 391 Hicks St., Brooklyn. Phone 439 Hamilton.

FOR SALE.—Seven-passenger Martini touring car, $200.00. P. J. Durham Co., 244 West 49th St.

OVERLAND DELIVERY CAR.
Close panel body; latest model; factory job; cost, new, $1,050; used not over 1,000 miles for demonstrating; price $600. Cranford Garage, Cranford, N. J.

Automobiles for Rent.

Renault and Packard cars for hire; hour, day, or month; classy and up to date; reliable chauffeurs. Lewis, Hotchkiss Garage, 20 West 60th St. Phone 1509 Columbus.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle, 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Beautiful Limousine Renault, latest model, for hire by month; very reasonable. Taloh, 300 West 49th St. 7720 Bryant.

Packards—Open, closed, sixes; trips our specialty; rates reasonable. Hawkins, 7,565 Col.

For Hire—Beautiful, modern, 7-passenger Packard by month, $350. Riverside 3611.

AUTOS
for hire. Phone Audubon 3434.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Buick, 1912 to 1915, for spot cash. Call 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

City Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LESSEES: Greatest paying proposition in the world. Never offered before—magnificent, large office and showroom building. One of the finest ever erected. To lease for long term of years. Showing enormous returns. Elegant section. Edward Browning, 110 West 40th St. Telephone, 7122 Bryant.

Av., 48 West 97th St.; four-story and basement brownstone and brick residence; well built; size 20x57x100; 12 rooms, 2 baths; every improvement; hardwood floors; price very low; might trade or lease for business; no restrictions. Inquire Jas. Dougherty, premises.

Plot, 50x102, East 72d St., Manhattan, to lease. Bunnell, 55 John St.

Will buy property, first mortgage foreclosure imminent. X 226 Times Annex.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn, Av. J station, Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Great Jamaica bargain; 20 minutes from New York or Brooklyn; 5c fare; excellent plot, 8,000 sq. feet; large road frontage; worth $1,400; will sell to quick buyer for $750; must have $200 cash at once; balance very easy terms. Charles, Box 169 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

To Let For Business Purposes
Thirty cents an agate line.

524 HUDSON ST.
Parlor floor; extraordinarily large, light rooms; suitable for doctor, dentist, or any light business; rent $30. Janitor at 247 West 10th St., or Allegiance Realty Co., Aeolian Hall.

For Rent.—Sublet at half price, handsomely furnished office, small, two mahogany desks, by Chicago concern desiring to retain privilege only of receiving mail and telephone calls. Inquire 716, Flatiron Building.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 80x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

A beautiful, large room, suitable for doctor or dentist; private house; references. 311 West 102d St.

A large light store to lease, Manhattan Av. and 111th St., size 14x35. Apply on premises.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

PRICE CUT IN HALF.
We are offering a wonderful bargain. A superior built modern dwelling house, hollow tile construction, every convenience, including vacuum cleaner, garbage incinerator, three baths, fine garage, one acre, Italian gardens; on restricted Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon. Address Anderson Realty Co., Tel. 585 Mt. Vernon.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct. Westchester. N 60 Times.

Broadway, Yonkers, large brick house.
All improvements, plot 80x250.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 cottage; golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home with the money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms and bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden; select location; 25 miles out; overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station, 5 minutes' walk; small first payment; remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, owner, Bellmore, L. I.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhood; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

If you are looking for a little house and large plot of ground, near trolley, churches, and stores, $850 for all, $50 down, $7 monthly, answer at once. A. Store, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, opposite Flatbush L. I. R. R. Depot.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Large country house on most beautiful lake within 50 miles of New York; cost owner $13,000; will sell to close $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Loans on Furniture

2% per month on unpaid balances; monthly installments; confidential; call in person. CHATTEL LOAN SOCIETY, (A Personal Loan Company) Under State Supervision
50 UNION SQUARE.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Summer hotel of highest order. Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare. Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere. Worth investigation. Weekly $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

The Willows Inn and Cottages, Huguenot Park, Staten Island, on the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; excellent table.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, vegetable, dairy, fruit farm; 90 miles; $9-$12; booklet. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County, N. Y.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

Rockville Center—Private family having handsome cottage can accommodate four adults; every convenience; commuting distance; references. Owner, 60 Maine Av.

SEA GATE, L. I.
THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av. Coney 1808.

Seagate.—Private family accommodates few paying guests; excellent table; references. L 39 Times.

SEAGATE.—Private Christian family desires few paying guests; Excellent cuisine. References. 140 Times.

Connecticut.

The Elms.—Ridgefield, Conn.; a quiet, refined country home; all advantages of the Berkshires; within short distance of New York; excellent table; own farm produce; tourists accommodated; booklet. Telephone 283.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

New Hampshire.

White Mountains, Jackson, N. H.—Rooms and board in large, comfortable cottage; excellent cuisine; piano, tennis court, free garage; $12 weekly. Arba Pitman.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

COTTAGE in the Adirondack Mountains in connection with first-class hotel, wanted for the month of August; bath and sleeping arrangements for five adults, a maid, and two children required. Write to B 63 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Furnished apartment, 375 Park Av.—Four bedrooms, two baths. Apply to Mr. Voth.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE,
with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A high-class elevator, two-room and bath apartment, beautifully furnished, non-housekeeping. Corner Broadway, 225 West 80th St. Bignell.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

47th, 16 West.—Large room, kitchenette, bath, closets, $50; one unfurnished, $30.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Large studio, north light, furnished; bath; suite optional. 2527 Plaza.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Madison Av., 2,032, (s. w. cor. 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; $32-$35; light outside rooms.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

31st St., 157 East, (near Lexington.)—5-6 room apartments; steam, hot water; $35-$44.

West Side.

9 WEST 91ST ST.
Near Park; 8 rooms and bath; 2 toilets; elevator house; $930 to $960.
BROADWAY. REMCO. 98TH ST.
Phone 1300 Riverside.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

97th St., 308 West.—5 and 6 rooms; large, airy; southern exposure; modern, elevator house; near Riverside Drive; $55 to $70.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms, $50.

Apartments to lease of 2 to 6 rooms. Apthorp, Broadway, 78th St.

West End Av., S. W. Cor. 78th St.—Eight, nine rooms, three baths, $2,500 and up.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL, finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175, convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. P. O. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500. Five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500. Terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The money you are paying for rent will buy you one of our handsome cottages at Westfield or Fanwood; why not be your own landlord? Call or write for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Plainfield.—Lots 40 per cent. off.; central location; money to build or easy terms on lot. Owner, Box C 333 Times Downtown.

AT RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.
Free lists of houses rent, sale. Full information Boosters, Box 57, Rutherford.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Bungalow, Sparta, N. J., for rent; completely furnished for six or seven; piano, bath, toilet; elevation 1,000 feet. Rent for August, $100. R. D. Kent, Passaic, N. J.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive rooms, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Handsome, cool rooms, baths adjoining; $3, $5, $6 during Summer.

57TH, 47 EAST, Near Madison Av.—Large front room, with private bath, $7; two connecting rooms, housekeeping, $5; front parlor, $7; electricity.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; every convenience; select neighborhood; telephone.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

PARK AV., 13, (35th.)—Large, cool, comfortably furnished front rooms $3.50 up.

West Side

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, medium, small rooms; clean; telephone, electricity; select house.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; also single room; reasonable.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms, electricity, $4-$8; splendid location; telephone.

57TH, 438 WEST.—Large, light rooms, second floor; newly decorated and furnished; running water, bath; $3 up. Hale.

58TH, 49 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished rooms; electricity; bath; select house; reasonable.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

65TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large, small, cool outside rooms; running water; electricity; telephone. Dunn.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician offers handsome parlor rooms, twin beds, $5-$3.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

71ST, 229 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

75TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished, comfortable, large rooms adjoining bath; all conveniences.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large and small rooms; private baths; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; bath same floor; electric light; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electric lights; Summer rates; private house; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room; small room; references; reasonable.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Large and small rooms; attractive Summer location; convenient subway, "L."

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; private baths; electricity, telephone; Summer rates.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite with private bath; also medium; small room, see and appreciate.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive room, running water; southern exposure; references.

81ST, 251 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractive room, high-class apartment; gentlemen. HOLTON.

81ST, 3 WEST.—Large, comfortable back parlor, kitchenette; other rooms; electricity; reasonable.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; private bath; electric light; reasonable.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

82D, 152 WEST. — Reduced Summer rates; cool, comfortable rooms; all conveniences.

83D, 15 WEST.—Cool, outside rooms, overlooking Central Park; special rates; transients.

87TH, 117 WEST.—Handsome suite; room and bath; room; private family; moderate; references.

89TH, 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people.

91ST, 54 WEST. — Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms, $4.50, $5, $8. Telephone.

93D, 123 WEST.—Nicely decorated rooms in high-class house; exceptionally low Summer rates.

93D, 255 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Desirable, cool rooms, bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

93D ST., 251 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two outside connecting; private lavatory; reasonable. Crane.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room; adjoining bath; shower. Linz.

95TH ST., 316 WEST.—Private family; furnished room, next bath; gentlemen. Apartment 41.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well furnished room; telephone; bath.

102D, (Broadway.)—Large, airy front room, adjoining bath. Phone 4529 Riverside.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive large double room; also single room; breakfast if desired; women only; references required. Clark.

113TH, 501 and 523 WEST.—Delightful location; Morningside Heights; conveniences. Walker.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Large, bright room; all conveniences; reasonable. Apt. 2.

119TH, (49 Claremont Av.)—Large outside room, beautifully furnished. Phone 7070 Morning.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Airy corner rooms; fine outlook; elevator; references. Apt. 61.

137TH, (56 Edgecombe, block from 8th Av.)—Large room, facing park; private; conveniences.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful room, overlooking Park; private lavatory. Telephone Columbus 7915.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, Opposite Claremont.—Breezy, outside room; private family; immaculate; $4.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large rooms, also small room; private family; reference.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
Supreme Court, New York County.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of LOUIS KNEE individually and trading as STAR BINDING CO.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 26th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 7 W. 31st St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of binding, silks, machinery used for manufacturing bindings, reps, lawns, spool cotton, desk chairs, safe-partitions, fixtures, &c.
CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ABRAHAM HYMAN, LOUIS GELBERG, and NATHAN A. KONOGY, individually and as co-partners, trading as THE STAR RUBBER RAINCOAT CO., and THE UNITED STATES WAIST & DRESS MANUFACTURING CO.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 6th day of August, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 12 West Seventeenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of ladies' waists, men's and children's raincoats, boys' and girls' rubber caps, rubberized cloth, ladies' raincoats and lining, typewriter, cutting machine; sewing machines, power tables, miscellaneous trimmings, office fixtures and safe.
SIMON S. HAMBURGER, Assignee, 309 Broadway.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN,
Attorney for Assignee,
320 Broadway, New York.

Situations Wanted, Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

COOK, WAITRESS, or NURSE. — Mother, daughter; city, country; best references. Shields, 749 Columbus Av., 96th-97th Sts.

DAY'S WORK.—Good laundress; Mondays and Wednesdays; references. Bohringer, 2,410 2d Av.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting good help; have select list; all nations. Phone 7656 Chelsea. Noel's, 77 West 11th St.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Scotch Protestant houseworker; good cook, laundress; small family; excellent references. Care Wilson, 203 West 66th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Sadie Brown, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

A.—COLORED SERVANTS.—Best class of colored servants furnished, city and country, with investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COOK, $25; waitress, $22; houseworkers, $16-$25; nurses, $16-$25. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5389 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

HANDS.—Experienced on beaded, also crocheted millinery, ornaments; shop or home. Rothschild & Co., 30 West Houston St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Assist housework; country; $20 monthly; farm. X 250 Times Annex.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Must be thoroughly experienced and competent and live convenient to Bronx; answer, stating fully your experience; give references, age, and salaries you have earned. X 233 Times Annex.

SILK THROWING MILL needs hard and soft silk winders, doublers, spinners, reelers, lacers, and bundlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Excellent neighborhood; nicely furnished rooms; table the best; first-class service; Summer rates. Phone Bryant 2563.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice rooms; baths; superior table; Southerners accommodated; attractive rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; subway, elevated, surface lines; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with or without board; private baths; reasonable rates.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, suitable gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 52-54 WEST.—Cool, attractive, large and small rooms; dressing rooms; excellent table; Summer terms; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; refined house; home cooking; moderate.

150TH, 521 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table; private family.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 657 Ocean Av.—Detached house; large rooms; $8-$10 weekly. Flatbush 5261.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table; 76 Pierrepont St. 1159-W Main.

TWO connecting front rooms with running water, homelike surroundings, and cooking that is always inviting. 321 Westminster Road, Brooklyn; telephone 9124 Flatbush.

Board Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN wants airy room, with light breakfast, in select boarding house, vicinity 96th St.; state terms. W 1 Times.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER J. INGLIS, Bankrupt.—No. 21,789.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Samuel C. Duberstein, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the sixth day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 355 West Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Manufactured and unmanufactured lumber, grills, frames, office furniture, &c.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on August 3rd and 4th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated, New York, July 20th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN, Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of OPPENHEIMER FURNISHING CO., INC.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Monday, the 26th day of July, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 500 Tremont Av., Borough of Bronx, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of a stock of gents' furnishings, cash register, showcases, fixtures, &c.
HARRY ZALKIN, Assignee.
WM. BLAU, Attorney for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

Situations Wanted, Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z, 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, familiar with all office details and handling of credits; moderate salary. C 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant cashier; general office; age 34; married. Energetic, 90 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, intelligent, reliable, well educated; knowledge credits; excellent references. T 176 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, salesman, (25,) capable, reliable; moderate salary; highly recommended. C 366 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, single, (25;) eight years' experience, foreign, American cars; honesty, sobriety, ability. Newman, 320 West 52d St. Columbus 6920.

CHAUFFEUR.—Colored, married; city, country; ordinary repairs; references. Powell, 11 W. 137th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 31; careful; 10 years' references. R. R. Bose, 312 East 163d St.

CHAUFFEUR, (30;) Swedish; single; with private family; city or country; do own repairs. Rutgerson, 727 Lexington Av.

COOK, &c.—Japanese student wishes position at morning and evening work; plain cook. K. A., 751 7th Av.

ELEVATOR.—Experienced; reference; German; 30; single; reliable worker. Fischl, 109 East 9th St.

GARDENER. — Private estate; German; single; references. Heede, 82 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn.

I have six years' selling experience; can show same to a reliable house; reasonable drawing; what have you to offer? H. B. G., 110 East 87th St., City.

JANITOR.—Swedish; experienced; references; city; reliable worker; 35. Hedbling, 637 6th Av.

SALESMAN.—Boston salesman wants line of children's dresses or coats. X 252 Times Annex.

SALESMAN travel; seven years' experience one company; highest testimonials. T 143 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 20, stenographer and typist; willing worker, desires position with future. H. Teitelbaum, 234 East 71st St.

STUDENT University of Munich, (Engineering Dept.,) desires position with reliable engineering firm, with opportunity of advancement; excellent draughtsman; thorough knowledge of English, French, German, and Italian; best references. Address T 173 Times.

YOUNG Man, (22,) ambitious, would welcome opportunity to enter automobile manufacturing concern; willing to learn; advancement to go with ability; highly recommended. T 142 Times.

YOUNG MAN, good education, desires position offering unlimited opportunities for advancement; highest credentials. A. L. M., 125 East 23d St.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) neat appearance, wishes position mercantile or manufacturing concern; good penman. Louis Surrett, 226 E. 118th St.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) at present employed, desires position in sales department of mercantile house. J. Presser, 39 West 117th St.

YOUNG MAN, 28, wishes position with mercantile house; good references. C 311 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN.—Greek; 45; married; references; honest, reliable, thoughtful. Corcoran, 789 9th Av.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BUTLER capable of handling two men; must be man of strict sobriety and in all respects qualified for a first-class position; none other need apply. Call Room 1,804, 60 Wall St., Monday morning, 11 o'clock.

DRAFTSMAN.—Experienced in freight car construction; must understand designing, and detailed drawing. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Box C 346 Times Downtown.

ENGINE DRAUGHTSMAN wanted for marine work; experience in machinery arrangements desirable. X 255 Times Annex.

EXPORT.—Wanted young man with several years' experience order clerk, bills of lading, correspondence. Address with full particulars, salary expected, &c., South America, C 361 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Pacific Coast representative wanted by old-established, popular-priced suit house with years of established trade on the Coast; only first-class men need apply; strictly commission basis. Box 85, 352 6th Av.

SALESMEN for children's headwear and boudoir caps; only those who have or are selling these lines; state territory and all particulars in confidence; salary or commission. "Eureka," 33 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—FLOUR TRADE, EXPERIENCED WITH BAKERS; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS BOX C 355 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—Thoroughly experienced, to carry strong line of silk dresses for city and office trade. Commission basis. Excel Mfg. Co., 145 W. 30th St.

SHIPFITTERS.—New contracts; steady employment. Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

SPINNERS, &c.—Silk throwing mill needs spinners, reelers, and bundlers; experienced only need apply. Ludwig Littauer, 179 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN A. KNOX, a bankrupt.—No. 4,862.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that the estate in curtesy belonging to the above-named bankrupt in the real property hereinafter described will be sold under the direction of George J. Palmer, the trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 3,208 Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, on the 9th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day.

The following is a description of said real property, to wit: A certain lot of unimproved land in the Borough of the Bronx, City of New York, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

All that certain lot of land described by the number stated below, on Map Number One, entitled Supreme Court, Valentine against Brady and others, being map for partition sale of that part of the Hyatt Farm, near Woodlawn, in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, made by H. H. Spindler, surveyor, and certified by F. P. Forster as referee and filed by the Map Number 163 in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and a duplicate thereof being attached to the Referee's Report of Sale duly filed in this action; said Lot 55 being bounded and described as follows: Northerly by the centre line of a brook forming the west boundary of the Hyatt Farm, easterly by Lot 41, southerly by Second Avenue, and westerly by the centre line of said brook.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw said property from sale unless it shall bring 75 per centum of the appraised value.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 24, 1915.
HENRY K. DAVIS, Attorney for Trustee, 3,219 Third Avenue, Bronx, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. E. NICOLAY CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Clifford G. Ludvigh, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the sixth day of August, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Canes, umbrellas, and parasols.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on August 3d and 4th, 1915, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
MILTON M. BLUMENTHAL, Attorney for Trustee, 27 Cedar Street, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of JOSEPH MUELLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice:

The undersigned receiver will sell at public auction, on the 28th day of July, 1915, at 11 A. M., the stock of dry goods and the like, including the furniture and fixtures at the premises of said bankrupt, 65 Market Street, Newark, N. J., subject to the confirmation of the Court. The property may be inspected from now to the time of the sale.
FRANK A. BOETTNER, Receiver,
828 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys for Receiver, 790 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Reward; black purse, gilt trimmed, initials "T. H. R.," store corner 86th and Amsterdam: Dean, Euclid Hall, 86th and B'way.

LOST.—Large diamond brooch, Ward's Island, Saturday; liberal reward. Ida Fuller, Hotel Bristol.

LOST—A gold and platinum bar pin with four sapphires. Liberal reward if returned to Haaren, 320 West 16th St.

$25 REWARD for return of two gold watches, both on same chain—one old hunting-case watch and one more modern, open face, with initials of owner on back; lost Wednesday night. D 366 Times Downtown.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

YOUR LETTER RECEIVED, INTERESTED, further particulars. Call or write care of Tansy, 19 South William St.
(Signed) A. & D.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturing concern has opening for party with $10,000; additional capital to be used for expanding business; reliable concern and will stand thorough investigation; excellent opportunity. D 364 Times Downtown.

Manhattan business, established over fifty years, doing over $100,000 annually, wants active partner with $5,000 to $10,000 to discount regular trade bills. Box L 217 Times.

Associate wanted to finance exceptionally profitable, protected article. Integrity, 171 Times Downtown.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4543.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Substituted Trustee, etc., Plaintiff, against WOLF SOMERSTEIN and RAY SOMERSTEIN, his wife; MORRIS KESSTENBAUM and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by SAMUEL GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

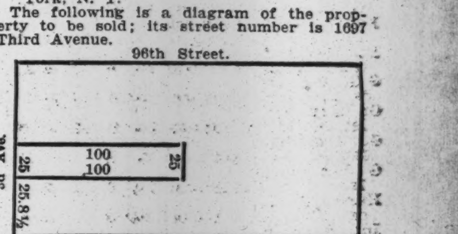
ALL that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet eight and one-half inches northwardly from the northeasterly corner of said Third Avenue and 95th Street; running thence eastwardly parallel with said 95th Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westwardly, again parallel with 95th Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet, to the easterly line of Third Avenue; and thence southwardly along said easterly line of Third Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known by the street number 1697 Third Avenue.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.
GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1697 Third Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,132.00, with interest thereon from the 14th day of July, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $386.19, with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $276.72 and interest.

Dated, New York, July 19th, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actieselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 19th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against 350 BAGS SHELL PEANUTS upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure, and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs Act of the United States Revised Statutes, June 30th, 1906.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building on August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOS D. McCARTY,
United States Marshal.
July 19th, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against THREE KEGS OF BUTTER upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the moniton of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOS. D. McCARTY,
United States Marshal.
July 21st, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

BECKER HOPEFUL OF HEARING TODAY

Condemned Murderer Believes Justice Ford Will Grant Him Another Trial.

CHEERFUL IN DEATH CELL

Jack Rose in a Night Conference at the District Attorney's Office.

WITNESSES MAY TESTIFY

At Four Gunmen's Eleventh Hour Proceeding, Similar to This, Court Heard Oral Evidence.

Facing the fact that in all probability he had only three more days to live, Charles Becker spent yesterday in the death house at Sing Sing helping John B. Johnston, one of his counsel, prepare the case on which Supreme Court Justice John Ford will be asked today to grant a new trial.

District Attorney Perkins and his assistants, Royal H. Weller and James A. Delehanty spent the day in conference preparing to combat Becker's application.

The proceeding will be a parallel of that which took place two days before the four gunmen were put to death for the actual killing of Herman Rosenthal. Supreme Court Justice Goff, who had presided at their trial, heard the motion for a new trial on Saturday, and listened to the evidence in a proceeding which lasted all through the day. In both cases the hearing on the application was set for two days before the day set for execution.

Justice Goff refused, however, to pass upon the affidavits of new witnesses which were submitted to him, and asked that the alleged new witnesses be called upon to give oral testimony. This was done. Promptly at the close of the hearing Justice Goff denied the motion.

Witnesses May Take Stand.

If Justice Ford insists on hearing the men who are named as new witnesses, the proceeding is likely to require more than two days in court. In that case, a request for a reprieve for the length of time necessary to hear the testimony and to allow the Justice to reach a decision will be asked of Governor Whitman. Should the application for a new trial be granted, the execution of the sentence would be automatically stayed.

Becker's counsel will ask today that the witnesses be called to testify orally. It will be asked that Becker himself be brought down from Sing Sing to testify. Joseph Murphy another prisoner in Sing Sing, who is regarded by Becker's counsel as one of his strongest witnesses, may be brought down also.

Murphy's story, which Governor Whitman listened to on Saturday without reaching the conclusion that it justified a further reprieve of Beceker, is that, while he was in the Tombs, he heard Webber, Vallon, and Rose conspire to denounce Becker as the only means by which to save themselves.

Rose, accompanied by his counsel, Bernard Sandler, arrived at the Criminal Court Building in a touring car at 9 o'clock last night and spent about half an hour in the District Attorney's office. It was said that he was there to read over the statement which he had made on Saturday in reply to Murphy's testimony. When he left the building, Rose said:

"All that I have said will be brought out before Justice Ford tomorrow."

Vallon and Webber Ready.

District Attorney Perkins was assured last night that Vallon and Webber, the two others alleged to have taken part in the conspiracy in the Tombs, were within easy distance of this city and were ready to come at once, if their testimony before Justice Ford is required.

Mrs. Becker spent yesterday afternoon in the death house in Sing Sing. Father Cashin, the prison Chaplain, said that Becker was still cheerful and calm. Becker, he said, hoped that the hearing today would result in a new trial, but because he had already met with many reverses in his efforts to obtain freedom, he was preparing himself for the worst. Jackson Becker, a brother of the condemned man, who made a visit to the death house, said to a friend yesterday:

"Charley refuses to believe that he is going to be put to death. He still feels certain that something will happen at the last minute to establish his innocence. He is the one man of all those who are working in his behalf to believe that he is not in danger, and he won't believe that hope is all over for him to the very last, not till the keepers come for him on the last morning. He is light-hearted and cheerful, and his confidence is amazing."

One of the main grounds of the appeal for a new trial will be the story that "Big Tim" Sullivan intended to silence Rosenthal by giving him money to leave town after Rosenthal had made the charge that Becker was his partner in the gambling house. Harry Appelbaum, "Big Tim" Sullivan's secretary, has made a statement partially corroborating Becker on this point.

"Big Tim's" Part in Case.

He further told of a conversation in which Rose said that Rosenthal ought to be "croaked," but Becker said that this could be the worst thing that could happen, because it would be blamed on him. Becker added, according to Appelbaum, that he could disprove Rosenthal's statements.

Father James B. Curry, Becker's spiritual adviser, may be called upon to testify orally to the facts contained in his affidavit to the effect that Becker had told him of "Big Tim" Sullivan's efforts to get Rosenthal to leave town. Father Curry said he had urged Becker to take the stand and tell this, but that Becker had refused, saying he was confident of acquittal at his second trial.

If the testimony is heard orally Max D. Steuer may be called upon to tell whether "Big Tim" Sullivan or any of his associates asked him to act as counsel for Webber or any other of the informers. In his statement about the alleged plot in the Tombs, Murphy said that either Vallon, Rose, or Webber said that Sullivan had got a man named Steuer or Stern to defend them. Shortly afterward Mr. Steuer became counsel for Webber, displacing Harford T. Marshall, who has asserted that Webber told him that Becker had absolutely nothing to do with the murder. Marshall took the stand to testify to this effect at the second trial, but his evidence was barred. It was Mrs. Webber, it was said at the time, who had engaged Mr. Steuer to act for her husband.

Plot in Tombs Not New.

Murphy's testimony may not be treated as new evidence, although his own statements did not come out until recently, for the reason that the alleged plot in the Tombs is not new. That such a plot was formed was testified to by Jack Sullivan, a friend of Becker, at the second trial.

Another new witness for Becker is Benjamin Kauffman, who has made an affidavit that Herman Rosenthal told him he had an engagement to go to the Hotel Metropole to get $15,000 for keeping still. Louis Harris, now in Sing Sing, another affidavit-maker, said he had heard part of the plot to kill Rosenthal and that after Becker's conviction Rose had confessed to him that he was "framed up."

INTERNED MEN GO FREELY.

Norfolk Thinks German Sailors Perform Secret Missions.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 25.—There is much criticism here of leniency in the treatment of the interned German sailors of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm in regard to shore leaves. Under present conditions it is said that it would be easy for them to leave the jurisdiction of the local Navy Yard, perform missions in other parts of the United States and return without detection. In fact it is firmly believed here by many persons that such journeys have been made by interned German sailors and that navy officials are none the wiser.

Navy officers in charge of the interned sailors are severely criticised because commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men are permitted on shore when not in the German naval uniform. It is asserted that the non-commissioned officers and the enlisted men easily would escape identification as interned sailors. Many of them speak English with hardly a trace of accent and easily could absent themselves for days without detection.

Both non-commissioned officers and sailors are continually seen on shore in civilian clothing. In many cases they engage rooms at hotels and are absent from their ships for days.

SEE 'SPIES' ON THE BORDER.

Northern New England Residents Think Germans at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 25.—Residents of Northern Vermont and New Hampshire are coming to believe that those sections and that part of northwestern Maine bordering on Canada are infested with German spies. An aeroplane with searchlights is said to have been seen near the Canadian border.

Fishermen who have penetrated into the Maine woods near the Canadian border say that in the heart of the forest southeast of Lake Megantic they came upon a wireless apparatus, which was connected with a camp owned by Germans.

Several Germans have appeared in the towns of Northern Vermont and New Hampshire of late, and some are alleged to have acted in a suspicious manner.

This week four Germans with no apparent business are said to have arrived in Colebrook, the largest New Hampshire town near the Canadian boundary.

BUMPED THE GERMAN BARK.

Strong Ebb Tide Sets Anchored Ships Drifting in Lower Bay.

The exceptionally strong ebb tide Saturday night caused several vessels in the lower bay to drag their anchors about midnight and bump into each other. Head gear, jibbooms, and chain plates suffered some damage.

The drifting was started by the British freighter Teucer dragging her anchor and bumping into the American schooner Lyman B. Law, carrying away her jibboom and headgear. The Teucer did not stop, but went further on and hit the German bark Indra, which has a cargo of nitrate in her hold, brought from Taltal, Chile, last November, and now worth $1,000,000. Captain Willy Karstadt came on the poop of the bark in his pajamas, and said what he thought of the Teucer's commander. Then the Teucer backed away and the British ship Hilston drifted down and hit the bark on the port quarter.

The wrecking steamer Tasco, with the aid of the navy tug Narkeeta and the harbor tug Mutual, tried to disentangle the ships, which had got their cables crossed, and ended by getting mixed up themselves. It was early dawn before the ships got back to their respective moorings.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Hilston drifted again on her anchor and bumped once more into the Indra, carrying her own bobstay, martingale, and dolphin striker from under her bowsprit. Then the Narkeeta came and towed the Hilston three miles away from the other vessels, where she could be moored in safety without dragging her anchor each time the tide ebbed.

MUNITION CARS WRECKED.

Report That Trucks of Pennsylvania Freight Train Were Tampered With.

As a fast Jersey City bound Pennsylvania freight train of thirty-seven cars, several of which were marked "explosives, keep away from fire," pounded around the down-grade curve at West Metuchen, N. J., at 5 o'clock yesterday morning there was a grinding sound as the trucks under one of the forward cars gave way and sent the car twisting across the opposite tracks. Before the train could be stopped the other cars had torn up the stone-ballasted roadbed for 600 feet.

Railroad men say if the accident had happened a few minutes earlier the Atlantic Coast Line Southern express, a limited train of eleven Pullman sleepers, which passed the freight would have been wrecked.

A broken axle was assigned as a reason for the wreck, but it was thought that someone had been tampering with the trucks of one of the cars. Later yesterday another freight was held up in Metuchen because it was learned that something had gone wrong with the trucks of a Standard Oil tank car. The car was taken off and the train went on.

It is thought the tampering was done at Morrisville, Penn., where the Pennsylvania Railroad has its freight yards. At that place a bomb was recently found in a coal car.

TRAMP FINDS AUTO VICTIMS.

One Dies While Help Is Sought, Other Is Dangerously Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 25.—One man was killed and another seriously hurt on the Middletown-Bloomingburg State road this morning when several spokes in a wheel of a touring car broke and sent the auto over a stone wall into a pasture.

Kenneth Carpenter, 20 years old, son of D. G. Carpenter, owner of Shawanga Lodge, a boarding house at High View, died from a broken neck and a fractured skull, sustained when he struck head first on a stone wall. Walter Stoddard, a cabaret dancer from New York, suffered bruises and contusions on the head from which he may die.

The men left here at 2 A. M. for High View. Fifteen miles out the accident occurred. It was discovered an hour later when a tramp fell over Carpenter. He managed to arouse Stoddard and the two went for a physician, after propping Carpenter up with a cushion. When they returned Carpenter was dead.

Boy Is Shot Playing Soldier.

Six-year-old Salvator Abbracciamenta, of 255 Elton Street, East New York, was exciting the envy of several playmates in his home yesterday afternoon by showing a picture of his brave Cousin Pedro, who is fighting in the Italian army. He obtained a big pistol from somewhere, and said he would show how Pedro struck terror to Italy's enemies. The pistol went off. Salvator was shot through the abdomen and was taken, dying, to the King's County Hospital.

Reports of Filipino Unrest Denied.

MANILA, Monday, July 26.—Governor General Harrison today denied reports of a possible insurrectionary raid on Fort McKinley. Both Governor General Harrison and Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding the troops in the Philippines, said that the guards at Fort McKinley had not been increased.

GROUT BREAKS DOWN WHEN PUT IN A CELL

Ex-Controller and Bank President Collapses from Strain of His Trial for Perjury.

JURORS RESENTED ATTACK

Bitter Assault on Cropsey by Grout's Counsel Said to Have Contributed to Conviction.

Ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, who was found guilty in the Kings County Court late on Saturday night of perjury in swearing to a false report of the financial condition of the Union Bank, of which he was the President, spent a restless day in the City Prison in Raymond Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. At the jail it was said that Mr. Grout, yielding to the nervous strain which he had been under for the nine weeks of his trial, had suffered two breakdowns in the day. According to this report, he was attended on each occasion by Dr. Moses Keschner, the prison physician. When Dr. Keschner was asked about this report last evening, he denied that he had treated Mr. Grout for any illness.

Dr. Keschner said that it was true that he had visited the former banker in the jail, but that the visit was only a routine one, as it was his duty to examine a prisoner newly admitted to the institution. While Mr. Grout seemed worn out and nervous, the physician said, he was not in immediate need of medical treatment and Dr. Keschner did not prescribe for him. Friends of Mr. Grout said last evening that they had not heard that he had collapsed.

Yesterday was not a regular visiting day at the prison and, according to the jail authorities, Mr. Grout received no visitors. It is expected that he will have a consultation today with his brother and law partner, Paul Grout, as to future moves in the case. Stephen C. Baldwin, counsel to Mr. Grout, left town for a rest early yesterday morning without making known his plans for his client. He went to his Summer home at Shelter Island, and is not expected to return until tonight or tomorrow morning.

It is believed that when Mr. Grout is called before Judge Lewis tomorrow for sentence, Mr. Baldwin will have a number of motions to make, including one to set the verdict aside. Failing in these, he will, after sentence has been pronounced, it is expected, apply to a Supreme Court Justice for a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of the conviction. It is understood that such a motion will be vigorously opposed by District Attorney Cropsey. The District Attorney would not discuss the case yesterday. If Mr. Grout's counsel obtains a certificate of doubt he will at once apply to have his client admitted to bail pending an appeal from the verdict.

Conflicting stories of what took place in the jury room during the fifty-two and three-quarter hours that the case was in the hands of that body were told by several of the jurors yesterday. One man declared that at least three of the jurors who were at first disposed to acquit the defendant were influenced to vote against him by the attack which Lawyer Baldwin made upon Mr. Cropsey and Assistant District Attorney Goldstein personally in his summing up. According to the juror who told this story, the three jurymen who in the beginning were for acquittal felt that Mr. Cropsey and Mr. Goldstein were merely performing their duty as public officers, and resented the attack upon them.

Adolph Himmelreich, of 492 East Fifteenth Street, who was Juror No. 4, said last evening that he had taken part in all the deliberations of the jury, but had heard none of the jurors express himself as being influenced by Mr. Baldwin's attack upon the District Attorney and his assistant. Only the evidence in the case was considered, he said.

"If any juror was so influenced," said Mr. Himmelreich, "I, for one, certainly was not. The only question with me was whether the defendant was innocent or guilty as it appeared from the evidence."

There was much speculation yesterday as to the sentence Justice Lewis will impose on Mr. Grout. The maximum penalty for the offense is ten years' imprisonment. The jury urged clemency for Mr. Grout, and it is generally believed that their recommendation will be acted upon. If the Justice thinks it proper to do so he may suspend sentence.

GIRL RUNAWAY CLAD AS BOY.

Caught in Newark With Hair Cut Off, She Returns Home.

Clothed in a suit surreptitiously borrowed from an uncle with whom she lived, and with her hair cut short, Helen Crokin, 14 years old, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Collins of 622 Rockaway Street, Tottenville, S. I., was picked up by Policeman Samuel Rogers on Frelinghuysen Avenue, just inside the Newark line, early yesterday.

The young masquerader told the police her aunt had scolded her when she had gone home late for supper on Friday night and that as soon as she could do so unobserved she had snipped off her hair, put on a suit and hat of her uncle's and slipped out of the house, determined to make her own way in the guise of a boy. She crossed from Staten Island to Perth Amboy, where she spent the night in an unused car shed. On Saturday she walked to Elizabeth, and after spending the rest of the day in a vain search for a job, she sought shelter for the night in an empty freight car. On Sunday she got up before daylight and walked to Newark.

There was a tearful reunion when Mrs. Collins reached the police station in the afternoon.

TRAINING OF PHONE GIRLS.

Official Tells Church Audience How They Are Tested.

W. S. Schmidt of the New York Telephone Company gave a lecture last night to an audience of more than 500 at the St. Nicholas Avenue Presbyterian Church on the "Training of Telephone Girls."

After describing the eyesight, hearing, and enunciation tests which must be passed before the girls are accepted, he showed how they are trained on the "dummy" switchboard before entering the regular service. They are coached on this board from four to six weeks and are paid for their time until they qualify.

"The company supplies the girls with lockers," Mr. Schmidt said, "and serves them with tea, coffee, and cocoa. There are rest rooms, where they may relax and read the latest magazines, and the company tries as much as possible to introduce a home atmosphere into the central stations."

RADNOR
THE NEW ARROW COLLAR

MEXICANS CONFER ON NEW PRESIDENT

El Paso Gathering Seeks a Civilian Who Has Had No Part in Revolutions.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, July 25.—A civilian provisional President, who has had no part in any of the revolutions and has no ambition to become a dictator, will be elected if the present plan of the proposed coalition which is being formed here succeeds.

The work of the representatives of the three factions—Carranzista, Villista, and "Cientifico," or neutral—has been going on until it became known today that a well-defined plan of establishing a civil Government had been worked out to be submitted to a coalition conference. This group will attempt to restore order through civil rather than military action in the republic.

It is believed that word has come direct from the State Department in Washington that no military dictator will be acceptable to the Washington Government for fear of developing another Huerta.

The position as stated by one of the leaders of the newest peace movement is that a military man who might be selected as a compromise candidate, granting that both Carranza and Villa could be persuaded or forced to retire, would be inclined to repeat the methods of Diaz, Huerta, and Carranza of attempting to fight fire with fire, and using military force to put down military uprisings. What is more feared, they say, is that a military man, inclined to become a dictator, will be responsible for the perpetuation of revolution.

Miguel Diaz Lombardo, here direct from Washington, is one of the strongest advocates of the new peace plan, as is Manuel Questa Gallardo. José Ysabel Robles, who declares he is through with things military, and Gustavo Espinoza Mireles are also here for the conference. The fact that George C. Carothers remains here in spite of Villa's presence below the border indicates that the proposed conference has the tacit sanction of the State Department.

YAQUIS SLAY CHINESE.

Indians Renew Raids, but Floods Protect Americans.

LA PAZ, Lower California, July 24, (via Wireless to San Diego, July 25.)—Reports which reached here today told of renewed raids by Yaqui Indians who were said to have terrorized San José de Guaymas last night, killing sixteen Chinese and two Mexicans. Mexican troops from Guaymas pursued the raiders.

No apprehension is felt for the safety of Americans south of the Yaqui River, as heavy rains have raised that stream to flood stage, preventing raiders from crossing it, and Mexican troops also are patrolling the district. The United States cruiser Chattanooga is at Guaymas, and the flagship Colorado arrived here today.

DENY LEADERS' CLAIMS.

Relief Committee Reports Great Distress in Mexico.

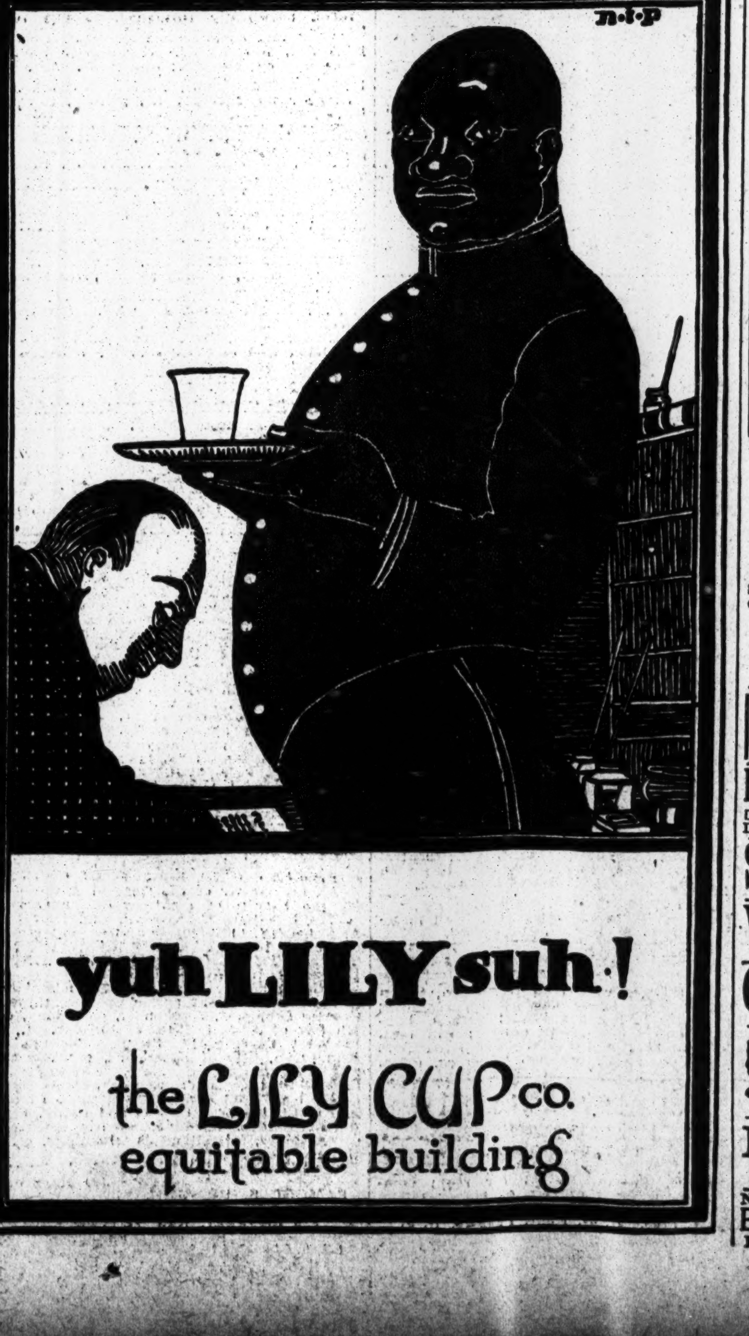
The Mexican Relief Committee gave out last night a summary of the food situation based on latest consular reports from Mexico. The committee says, in part:

"The Laguna district needs assistance immediately, especially the articles of food necessary to the Mexican people, corn, beans, sugar, salt, lard, coffee and rice. Sugar and rice at the present time cannot be had. Sugar and beans are absolute essentials. Food riots are expected at Torreon, while Guancevi, Topia and San Pedro have reached the famine stage. The American Mining Company's store at Guancevi has been completely sacked. The corn supply here is very scarce, and hunger is apparent.

"The food situation is reported to be decidedly bad at Juarez. The Consul calls attention to an item which appeared in The El Paso Times entitled 'No Suffering in the Villa Territory,' but views with fear the report which recommends that food be furnished to refugees in El Paso. The Mexicans whose opinions are the basis of the report are in charge of the local government, and are responsible for more suffering in Juarez and El Paso than any two men on either side of the line.

"At Nuevo Laredo the food supply is very short and prices are so high that the poor cannot buy. The only source of food supply is from the United States. Much suffering is expected. The poor families who were afraid of starving further down in Mexico are now marooned here without means of subsistence. The people are afraid to apply to the military authorities for assistance as the policy of the Carranza forces is seemingly to convey to the United States Government that there is no suffering or lack of food in the territory controlled by them.

"The food situation at Vera Cruz at the present time is very bad. The crops of corn available are very limited, and insufficient to relieve the present stringency. A large part of the crops have been destroyed by the horses and soldiers of the opposing factions. The farmers are not responsible for the insufficiency of crops which is caused by destruction and confiscation by the troops of such parts of crops as are harvested."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STEVENSON TABLET FOR SARANAC LAKE

Gutzon Borglum to Make Memorial Design for Cottage Where Author Stayed.

WROTE 'BALLANTRAE' THERE

Also What Are Considered His Greatest Essays—Memorial to be by Popular Subscription.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 25.—The Saranac Lake Stevenson Memorial Committee, organized here a short time ago for the purpose of commemorating suitably in tablet, urn, or animated bust the sojourn in this village of Robert Louis Stevenson during the Winter of 1887-88 and the fact that here he wrote what have come to be considered his greatest essays, has just made public its plans and progress.

It is announced by the committee that Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, who is best known for his work in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the massive Lincoln bust in the Capitol at Washington, and his "Mares of Diomedes," at the Metropolitan Museum, has agreed to exercise his high talent in the designing of this latest memorial to the man who, under the south gable of Andrew Baker's cottage in the Adirondacks, penned in "A Christmas Sermon" a man's creed—"to be honest, to be kind; to earn a little and to spend a little less; to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence."

It is expected that the tablet, which will have a somewhat unusual inscription and a bas-relief of Stevenson as he appeared when he was "a rank Saranacker—a wild man of the woods," will be ready for unveiling in the early Fall.

The history of this memorial movement is rather interesting. Than Saranac Lake there is no place where Stevenson ever lived in his romantic life that has a greater right or duty to erect some memorial. Stevenson arrived in New York for the second time in 1887, intending to go to Colorado for his health. Through the advice of friends he changed his mind and came to Saranac Lake, where Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau had recently started in America the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis which is now accepted the world over as the nearest approach to "cure."

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, Lloyd Osbourne, and, later, Stevenson's mother rented the Baker cottage on the outskirts of this village. Here, during the ensuing Winter, he wrote most of the famous essays published in Scribner's during 1888, including "A Christmas Sermon," "The Lantern-Bearers," "Pulvis et Umbra," "Beggars," "Gentlemen," "A Chapter on Dreams," &c. His genius at this time seems to have been at its zenith.

While at this cottage he used to tramp up and down a small section of the veranda when his mind was working. Part of the tablet inscription will be his own words about this habit and its results. It was thus that he conceived the plot of "The Master of Ballantrae," just as some years later Thomas Bailey Aldrich, in a cottage on the other side of the Saranac River, got the plot of "The White Feather" "out of a clear sky."

"I was walking on the veranda of a small cottage in which I lived outside the hamlet of Saranac," to quote Stevenson. "It was Winter; the night was very dark; the air clear and cold, and sweet with the purity of forests. For the making of a story here were fine conditions. 'Come,' said I to my engine, 'let us make a tale.'"

This was the genesis of "Ballantrae," most of which he wrote in the Baker cottage.

The idea of the Saranac Lake memorial is primarily due to Robert Hobart Davis of the Munsey publications. Visiting Saranac Lake some years ago, he asked Stephen Chalmers, the writer, who is resident here, why the people did not wake up to the fact that every place where Stevenson had lived and worked had some memorial, and that Saranac Lake, where he wrote his most enduring work, had none. Last Winter Mr. Chalmers, in a lecture delivered by him on "Mr. Stevenson of Saranac Lake," brought up the same challenge. Shortly afterward a committee was formed to raise money for the memorials. Mr. Davis was called into consultation. He, in turn, captured the enthusiasm of Gutzon Borglum, whose labor is to be one of love for Stevenson and all his works. The expenses connected with the memorial are to be met by popular subscription.

Dr. Lawrason Brown is chairman of the Stevenson Memorial Committee, and to him, at Saranac Lake, communications should be addressed.

FAIR BATHERS ARE WARNED.

Police Won't Allow Scanty Costumes on the Beaches.

Politely explaining in some cases that it "grieved them to do it," the police, deputies, and guards at a number of near-by Summer resorts yesterday began a campaign against the types of women's bathing suits that had been described as "immodest" by the local authorities. A similar campaign against immodest and one-piece men's bathing suits was begun simultaneously. The only actual arrests made were of men, but a large number of women were warned.

At the Rockaway beaches five men were arrested for wearing bathing costumes that did not meet the approval of the police and half a dozen women were sent scampering to the bathhouses by police, who told them that their costumes did not meet approval.

The "three inches above the knee" limit for women's bathing suits was in effect at Atlantic City, and the officers were out early in the morning to see that it was not violated, and also to prevent bathers from appearing in the streets in bathing costume. A great number of women were sent back to their hotels for one offense or the other, in spite of their vigorous protests. When the short-skirted ones protested an offer to measure the garment ended the protests.

It was another of Coney Island's banner days. Last evening it was estimated that fully 350,000 persons had been at the resort, and it was said that yesterday and the two preceding Sundays ranked with the biggest days in the resort's history. The Municipal Baths were crowded, as usual, and as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, three hours before they opened, there were thousands of persons waiting in line to gain admittance. When the baths opened, at 8 o'clock, a waiting line of 10,000 persons extended along the Ocean Concourse all the way to the New Brighton Theatre at Brighton Beach. Separate lines had been formed for men and women. There was not a moment during the day when there was not a long waiting line, with its end at the entrance to the Municipal Baths.

Two men were arrested for walking on the Bowery in their bathing suits. They were later fined $10 each.

According to a dispatch from Atlantic City last night, the boardwalk was temporarily blocked yesterday by crowds that gathered to gaze at a score of men who appeared in bathing suits carrying dainty and varicolored parasols to shield their complexions from the sun. The innovation had not acquired widespread adoption by evening, however.

"MRS. FLAGLER'S" PAPERS.

Many Poor Persons Lost Through Trust in Woman Under Arrest.

The papers of Mrs. John Henry Johnson, who is now under arrest and locked up in the West Side Jail on the charge of having obtained $4,435 from Frank J. Mahoney of 70 East 106th Street on the pretense that she was the widow of Henry M. Flagler and was to receive $15,000,000 of the oil magnate's fortune, were seized on Saturday at the Hotel Bensonhurst, Bath Beach, where Mrs Johnson spent three weeks and which she left after obtaining loans from several persons about the place and without paying her board bill.

The papers showed, it is said, that Mahoney was far from being the first whom Mrs. Johnson had lured into the toils of what is known as the "rich widow game." The others who advanced her money on the pretense that she was to inherit a large sum and would share it with them—Mahoney was to have received $1,000,000—were, it is said, mostly people who could least afford to lose it. Men and women who had laboriously saved a few hundred dollars lent their savings to Mrs. Johnson and never saw them again.

Mrs. Johnson, who was living at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street, when arrested last week, went to the Bensonhurst Hotel on the first of July and engaged the best suite of rooms in the place. She was accompanied by a young couple who were introduced as her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Huntoon, and they drove around in a large limousine which had brought them to the place. To John Lewers, proprietor of the hotel, Mrs. Johnson said that she was Mrs. Flagler and was soon coming into a large fortune, but that technicalities had held her up. She talked largely of the purchase of various properties in the neighborhood, including that of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club, and was not at all deterred by the talk of high prices. When she intimated that for the moment she was embarrassed for ready money she managed to borrow several hundred dollars, and finally she and Huntoon disappeared. The younger woman left clothing and other property to pay the bill. The automobile, it appeared, was one which had been rented, paid for at first and then used on credit.

Prisoner Dies in Sing Sing Pool.

Richard Desliva, a convict who had served four of his five years' sentence at Sing Sing was killed yesterday while diving in the prison's new swimming pool. William Willett, Chief Justice of the Mutual Welfare League, had given permission to Desliva and six other men to bathe in the pool outside the walls. Desliva was brought to the surface by his companions after striking his head on the concrete floor of the pool. Though the prison doctors worked over him for a half an hour with a pulmotor, they were unable to bring him to life.

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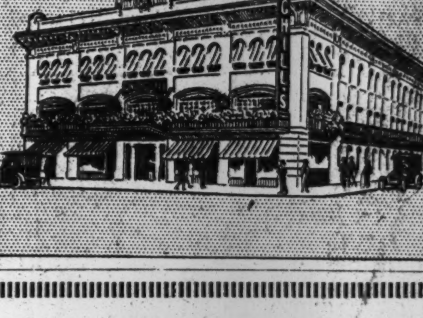

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